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ABSTRACT

Hearings held before a Congressional Committee on the problems of Readjustment and Job Assistance for Vietnam Veterans include the statements of H. R. Rainwater, Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Alfred P. Chamie, National Commander, the American Legion. The need for vocational training for veterans is emphasized, this to include on-the-job training and work-study educational programs. Printed materials included are "Reach Out," a 1971 Planning Guide for Service and Membership published by the American Legion; "Our Kind of Guy," a program of Legion Service to recently discharged veterans; the "Post Service Officers Manual" with a special section outlining benefits available to Vietnam veterans; "Mandates to the National Economic Commission" from the 52nd National Convention of the American Legion and meeting of the National Executive Committee; excerpts from issues of the American Legion magazine concerning Legion activities related to jobs for veterans program; and "Mandates to the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission" from the 52nd National Convention of the American Legion requesting that the Commission sponsor and support legislative measures to improve the veterans educational assistance program, among other requests. Records and results of the Legion's "Jobs for Veterans" job fairs, marts, or clinics are given. (CK)

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# READJUSTMENT AND JOB
# FOR VIETNAM VET

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON
## READJUSTMENT, EDUCATION, AND EMPLOYMENT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
## UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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APRIL 28, MAY 10, 1971

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# READJUSTMENT AND JOB ASSISTANCE FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON READJUSTMENT,
EDUCATION, AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met at 4:10 p.m., in room 412, Old Senate Office Building, the Honorable Vance Hartke (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Vance Hartke (presiding) and Alan Cranston.

Also present: Senators Strom Thurmond and Clifford P. Hansen.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. VANCE HARTKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN. This afternoon it is a distinct pleasure for me to welcome to the Subcommittee on Readjustment, Education, and Employment, Commander Rainwater and his staff who will present to the subcommittee the VFW's views on the problems confronting the Vietnam veterans.

Recently the news media has been replete with stories of how performance has failed to match the rhetoric of our Nation's veterans' programs. Unemployment continues at abnormally high levels with over 350,000 veterans currently unemployed. One out of every eight recently discharged veterans who returns to look for work finds that his country has no job to offer him. As one writer has recently noted:

> They are twice victimized by Vietnam. The war they helped fight—sometimes even sacrificing an arm or a leg or more—has created the very inflation that now denies them civilian jobs.

Even more disturbing, the Labor Department has indicated that the 14.6 percent unemployment rate among veterans is significantly higher than the nonveterans in the same 20 to 24-year-old age bracket.

The President has stated that the failure of the business community to hire veterans of this conflict is "incomprehensible." It is incomprehensible to this Committee on Veterans' Affairs why this situation has been allowed to continue unchecked despite the myriad of programs the administration claims are operating. The President has said that we owe the veteran "an extra measure of help in making the difficult transition back to civilian life." Yet the unemployment figures clearly show that far from receiving an extra measure the veteran has yet to receive an even break. I assure you that this committee will not let this situation continue. This meeting will initiate what we expect will result in a strong affirmative legislative program to give real meaning to jobs, education, and readjustment for our country's veterans.

I want to take note of the fact that on the floor of the House of Representatives that my cochairman on the other side, Chairman Teague, was able to have them insert into the bill on public service employment opportunities a provision which gave veterans preference.

Do you have an opening statement, sir?

Senator HANSEN. No, I don't, except to say how pleased I am to be here this afternoon and anticipate hearing from people who know, people who have been through the wars, have fought wars, to hear what your suggestions are as to the steps this Government should properly take in order to discharge as best we can our responsibilities to those who have served us so well.

I want to welcome you, Mr. Rainwater. We appreciate the great job you have done and the authority with which you speak for all veterans. I am most eager to hear your statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we hear from Commander Rainwater, I think Cooper Holt would like to have the opportunity to introduce some men on their staff.

Mr. HOLT. With your permission, I would like to introduce the great legislative director of the VFW, Francis Stover; and Bob Ashworth, on the end; he doesn't happen to be a Vietnam veteran, but he looks like one. He is the assistant director of the National Rehabilitation Service.

On the front row we do have some members of our staff who are Vietnam veterans, Mr. Chairman. I would like to introduce them. The first one I hope you will take note has long hair and he is still around, Frank Clark, the next one is Brad Fountain, the next one is Andy Jakubowsky, and the last one here is John Hurley.

I would also like to announce, Mr. Chairman, that our organization has a service called the national security and foreign affairs. It is one of the most important services in our organization, and we do have as director of that service a young 26-year-old Vietnam veteran. His name is Tony McDonald. His work requires that he be over at the Pentagon this afternoon, but I wanted to present him to the Senators of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. For those individuals who think this is an unusual hour of the day to be holding a committee meeting, I would say it is the only possible time where we could arrange where I could be present and Commander Rainwater could be present before he left town, and I think it is for the mutual convenience of all.

Commander, we are looking forward to your statement.

## STATEMENT OF H. R. RAINWATER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANIED BY FRANCIS W. STOVER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE; COOPER HOLT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND ROBERT L. ASHWORTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, NATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Mr. RAINWATER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee: It is a great honor and privilege to appear before this subcommittee to present the views of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States respecting readjustment and other assistance for returning Vietnam veterans.

Many have expressed surprise to learn that one-fourth of the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are Vietnam veterans. Presently, our membership is at an alltime high or over 1.6 million veterans. Approximately 450,000 of these members have served during this Vietnam era. So far as I know there are more Vietnam members who are members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars than any other veterans' organization in the Nation. In this context I come before this subcommittee as a spokesman for the largest number of Vietnam veterans who belong to a veterans' organization. I believe that the reason we have so many Vietnam veterans who have joined our organization is because we have been the leading organization in behalf of legislation and programs to help these veterans upon their discharge and separation from active duty service and return to civil life.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is not a Johnny-come-lately respecting Vietnam veterans. On the contrary, the record is replete and continuous respecting our efforts to help post-Korean veterans. It was back on January 31, 1955, that the Korean GI bill was ended by Presidential proclamation. The following August the delegates to our national convention expressed their unanimous disappointment and disagreement with this position when it called upon the President and the Congress to continue GI bill benefits for those citizens who were making the extra sacrifice by serving in the Armed Forces during the cold war. Subsequently, our organization was the first major veterans' organization to go on record to advocate what was then called the cold war GI bill. It was here in the Senate that we found a valiant spokesman in favor of this VFW goal—Senator Yarborough of Texas. He was to be the Senate leader in behalf of our efforts in this regard.

Opposition to a cold war GI bill came from many sources. However, the Vietnam war changed everything respecting this program.

Even then it was a watered-down GI bill compared with previous GI bills. In 1966 one of the first acts passed by the Congress was the third GI bill. Unlike previous GI bills this one is open-ended. In other words, the benefits do not have a built-in termination date and will continue indefinitely. In 1968 the GI bill was broadened and made comparable to the Korean GI bill by authorizing on-the-job, on-the-farm and flight training. However, this is only a small part of the VFW story respecting our efforts in behalf of Vietnam veterans.

As you know, membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars is limited to veterans who have served overseas during wartime or during a campaign or expedition for which a badge or medal was authorized. The Armed Forces has been awarding Armed Forces Expeditionary Medals to servicemen serving in Vietnam since 1958. This was the year the first so-called Vietnam veteran became a member of the VFW. It was in 1961 that the first casualty of the Vietnam war occurred. From that year on, the VFW pressed for a full range of veterans' rights and benefits for veterans of this war. After all, only a small handful of Americans were having their lives disrupted by serving in the Armed Forces in places like Vietnam and all over the world. However, it was to be several years before Congress finally extended all veterans' benefits to veterans of the Vietnam era. The VFW contends that the full range of veterans' benefits should be extended to those who have served in overseas and combat situations in the Southeastern Asia theater since 1961. The Congress did not adopt our recommendation and has limited veterans' benefits to those who have served since the Bay of Tonkin incident—August 4, 1964.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are exactly 100-percent right. There is no reason for that omission, and I am hopeful we will be able to correct that. If you know of any opposition along that line, let us know and we will try to soften it so we can get the job done.

Mr. RAINWATER. Thank you, sir.

These are a few examples of the effort made by the VFW in behalf of our comrades who have served overseas and in Vietnam during the long years of the cold war and the Vietnam era conflict. Time does not permit me to give a complete rundown of every action taken in behalf of Vietnam veterans by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The VFW has spent years of continuous effort in behalf of those who have been making the extra sacrifice in the national interest by serving in the Armed Forces during the cold war and Vietnam war.

Mr. Chairman, there are many veterans' groups in America today. There is much confusion in the ranks of the public concerning who is speaking for whom. There is much rhetoric in the press and in the news media about veterans and who they are. Fortunately the Congress and the administration know that there are established, congressionally chartered veterans' organizations like the Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose aims and purposes are clear and a matter of record for many years. The purpose of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is to serve his fellow veteran and his dependent. That's what makes our organization unique from all other types of similar organizations. Service is the essence of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. True, a great number of our members and the general veterans' population never need help of any kind in the way of veterans' assistance. Every day thousands throughout the Nation call upon the VFW in an hour of great need to help them respecting one of the rights or benefits granted by grateful Congresses.

Veterans' programs in recent years have not been given the highest priority. The VFW has always contended that the cost of veterans' programs is merely an extension of the costs of war. Accordingly, there should be the same priority consideration for adequate rights and benefits for veterans as there is for supplying the troops who are doing the fighting and dying in Vietnam. There have always been antiveteran officials in high places. From time to time they have been able to gain the upper hand and have curtailed and even attempted to terminate veterans' rights and benefits through the budgetary process and the carrying out of administration programs. In recent years, inflation has made deep inroads on veterans' programs. Failing to give high priority to liberalizing and improving veterans' programs has helped to further erode some veterans' rights and benefits. More basic, however, has been a fundamental change in our society, which was brought about by the so-called revolution of the 1960's with respect to education, welfare and social programs in behalf of citizens in general without regard to their contribution to a society.

It was against this background that the VFW has been waging so far a successful uphill battle. It has been our top priority goal to keep veterans' programs separate. This is the way it has always been and so far as the VFW is concerned shall always be. However, we know that we must have the Congress behind this if we are to win the battle in the long run. This is why the VFW has insisted that assistance for the Vietnam veteran must be a veterans' program and not be buried in a general program for all citizens.

The VFW is aware that the returning Vietnam veteran is a young man who is just starting out in life. Many, of course, have had some education and training before entering the Armed Forces. However, the majority have no basic job training or skills which are applicable to civilian society; in fact, many are described as "dropouts" or "disadvantaged." These terms have crept into the vernacular of veterans' programs, much to the consternation of the VFW. I say this because to us a veteran is a veteran regardless of the war in which he served and regardless of race, creed, or color.

So far as we are concerned it makes no difference what is the economic, social, racial or other background or inheritance of the veteran. The test is whether or not this person is a veteran who served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States for which Congress has authorized benefits and assistance to which he is entitled.

So it is with the veterans of Vietnam. We know that these veterans are in need of jobs, housing, training, education, and adequate hospital care. The VFW will be presenting a statement to your Subcommittee on Health and Hospitals tomorrow so I will not dwell on this aspect except to say this.

The VFW is shocked that the 1972 fiscal year VA budget sent to the Congress in February calls for a drastic reduction in VA hospital care. I just want the record to show that the VFW is leaving no stone unturned in our efforts to have the President restore and Congress reject this cut in veterans' health care and provide adequate funds and personnel for VA hospitals. Returning wounded and disabled Vietnam veterans should have the highest quality medical care. These veterans have already made one sacrifice in the national interest by their service in Vietnam. They should not be required to make a second sacrifice at the expense of their health. In addition, we are highly concerned with the high rate of drug addiction among returning Vietnam veterans.

The VFW was the first organization to recommend VA contact officers go to Vietnam to apprise servicemen about to be discharged of their VA rights and benefits. We are proud that this recommendation was carried out and has been extended to separation centers, hospitals, and all other places that veterans are separated from the Armed Forces. The Veterans of Foreign Wars lent its full weight behind the establishment of U.S. veterans' assistance centers. These are in addition to contact offices and are primarily intended to help veterans in inner cities. The VFW has lent its full support to contact and outreach programs which are designed to followup initial contacts to help veterans find a job and obtain VA assistance.

The VFW has participated through our organization at the local level by welcoming these veterans back home and offering the services of a local VFW post in helping these returning veterans.

It is in the area of jobs that we find the most acute situation. There are more veterans out of work than comparable age groups under 30. This is an alarming situation and should be corrected immediately. I have discussed this problem personally with the President and other high Government officials.

Our organization has worked closely with the Congress in support of legislation which will bring meaningful assistance to the returning veteran. This is especially true in appropriations for the Veterans' Employment Service in the Labor Department and the VA where more money and personnel are needed to help these veterans obtain jobs and job training. Despite the fact that there is $5 million being currently spent on finding jobs for veterans, it seems to me the effort is too scattered and fragmented. There seems to be an awful lot of activity to find jobs for Vietnam veterans, but statistics show that more of them are out of work than the national average of their comparable age group.

The present administration opposed a significant increase in GI bill rates during the last Congress. The VFW lent it fullest support to legislation which culminated in a 35-percent increase in all GI bill rates for the nondisabled and vocation rehabilitation rates for those who are disabled in the service and need training to overcome their vocational handicaps.

This, of course, is not enough. The low, unrealistic GI bill rates are one of the root causes why so many veterans do not return to school or take institutional job training. These rates must be substantially increased if they are to be meaningful for the veteran at the bottom of the economic ladder who finds himself in need of all possible assistance on his return to civil life.

The VFW is proud of its record of sponsorship and support of legislation for VA assistance to Vietnam veterans who have been unable to find adequate housing. We, for example, were fully behind legislation which has for the first time authorized the VA to guarantee loans for mobile homes. This program is especially attractive to the returning Vietnam veteran, and hopefully, will help fill the void to some extent in this area.

We have fought increases in the interest rates; we have opposed elimination of the VA direct home loan program for veterans in small towns and rural areas; we have sponsored legislation to use part of the NSLI trust fund for GI home loans, and other legislation which would help veterans and especially Vietnam veterans obtain adequate housing.

Mr. Chairman, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has also been the sponsor of legislation to provide mustering out payment for Vietnam veterans, depending on the length and type of service. It is believed that this cash payment upon discharge would be especially helpful for veterans in helping them get off to a quick start.

The VFW advocates making advance payments for those going to school under the GI bill to help eliminate the period that some have to endure before receiving their first check from the VA.

The VFW advocates a substantial increase in the GI bill rates which will help provide greater participation in the GI bill. The rates are just too low for a large number of veterans.

The VFW supports the work-study program for returning veterans which will recruit more veterans and provide greater participation in the GI bill.

The VFW advocates investing NSLI funds in GI home loans.

The VFW advocates having the VA pick up a part of the interest costs of GI home loans.

The VFW is pressing the Congress for more money to provide dental care for returning Vietnam veterans.

The VFW calls on the administration and the Congress to obtain jobs and job training for the Vietnam veterans.

The VFW strongly supports legislation to establish an insurance program for all Vietnam veterans similar to the NSLI program for World War II veterans.

I could list a lot more concrete and specific examples of some of the additional assistance the VFW is recommending for our comrades who served in Vietnam. We all know that this has not been a popular war and has caused great divisions in our Nation. These veterans deserve the highest consideration for the service they have rendered. They have performed in the highest tradition under most difficult conditions.

So far as the VFW is concerned we have devoted a majority of our time and effort to help these veterans, both while in the service on active duty and after their return home. They now represent a fourth of our membership. In a few years our leaders will come from the ranks of the Vietnam veteran. They represent the future of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. We are proud to be carrying out the high purpose of the VFW in helping these younger fellow comrades and their dependents.

I deeply appreciate this opportunity to present this information to this distinguished subcommittee, so that there will be no question or doubt concerning the contribution made by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Congress in behalf of those who have been doing the fighting and dying in Vietnam and serving in the Armed Forces defending freedom all over the world.

The **Chairman.** Commander, I want to thank you for a very fine statement.

When you spoke about need it reminded me about a conversation I had with a World War veteran about his son who had just returned from Vietnam. It upset him to know that he received benefits that his son and other Vietnam veterans do not receive. Other people have said to me that some of the programs we have today are all right, but just inadequate. On the other hand, some people have said what we need to do really is to bolster up the whole program and maybe have some new looks and some new concepts, what was good enough for the World War I and World War II veteran is not good enough for the veteran today.

What is your idea?

Mr. **Rainwater.** I think the difference between the World War II and today, Senator, is this. In World War II a majority of all able-bodied men went into the service. Even those in college came in. They had a different environment when they came back than the Vietnam veteran now has. The country needed an educational pool at that time. We had drawn men right out of college and put them into service. In 1958 Sputnik prodded us into speeding up our educational process as you recall.

Now we have actually an oversupply of Ph. D.'s in some areas of the country and highly educated people looking for jobs. The great need now is for vocational training, in my judgment. The emphasis should be on job training for a large number of veterans who do not desire college training. Many, Mr. Chairman, left high school to go into the service. It is this group who needs training in jobs to help solve our national problems of housing, health, and many others where there is a shortage of trained personnel.

After World War II the emphasis was on a college education. Today it is on the need for the man to get a job to make a living. One area I think we can do a lot is to convince the national labor unions that they ought to change their ratio of apprentices to journeymen. Their apprentices ratio to journeymen is way too low. No. 1, they need to allow more apprentices in their organization.

No. 2, I think the Government should consider subsidizing journeyman jobs in communities to get the employer to take this Vietnam veteran and train him. Someone has to train this man. He went in the service with no skill. He is a rifleman and comes out with no civilian skill. He is not going back to school. There are far too few of this group taking advantage of GI education and training per capita than there was after World War II.

The real problem can be solved with jobs in my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. In that field, I might say, Mr. Johnson, the Administrator, testified the other day that they had sent out over 900,000 requests to employers requesting them to hire veterans, and that they had received a very disappointing return of approximately 1 percent. How would you account for that?

Mr. RAINWATER. I think this, I think the employer is simply not becoming a training facility for veterans. The employer is simply saying I am in high competition with rising labor costs all around me, and I am having a little trouble keeping afloat; I am not going to embark on a training program for people. I cannot afford it.

That is why I think the Government is going to have to enter into this field, Mr. Chairman, with some kind of a subsidy to that employer to entice him to at least join with us if only to partially stand the cost of training Vietnam veterans. I think we have to get this young unemployed veteran off the street as soon as possible after he is discharged, because if we do not we are going to have an embittered young man walking the streets without a job and soon being enticed to join all sorts of bad groups.

The CHAIRMAN. One other question——

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, let me add to that. This is something that is vital to this young man. Our organization definitely feels the VA is not geared for trying to find jobs for veterans. They have got their hands full if they can provide the benefits that are on the books today for this man. OEO has no business sticking their nose into this employment business. We have a Labor Department that is supposed to have the knowhow. They have offices in every city in this country or they are at least supposed to have. They are supposed to have a man there who knows something about the veteran job problem.

If the Department of Labor could just get more money, if we could get this $5 million that we are talking about into the hands of the VER's in this country, the veteran employment representatives and their assistants, and use it where it belongs, I believe they can hire enough people to put in public employment offices to go out and talk to employers, to talk this private employer into hiring Vietnam veterans.

Too many people have joined the bandwagon trying to find jobs for Vietnam veterans because they thought it was going to be a very popular and easy thing to do. Now everybody is beginning to realize it is a terrific flop, it is causing a lot of the problems today. So they are all trying to back out. We see the VA today trying to back out on this problem.

If we can get this thing geared now into the channel where it belongs and get everybody else out that does not belong and is not experienced in hiring these veterans, I just believe we can make a little better dent.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of marks do you give the Labor Department?

Mr. HOLT. I would give the VER's a very high mark. They are extremely dedicated people. They understand veterans and they know how to go out and talk to the employer and do the job. But you cannot do it with one man and an assistant in each State.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you are just saying they are completely underfunded?

Mr. HOLT. Underfunded and understaffed.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the Commission on Jobs for Vietnam Veterans down from the White House?

Mr. HOLT. Absolutely unsuccessful. There is no question about it. We do not want to argue with the President's right to appoint a man. He appointed a man 71 or 72 years of age to head this to begin with. My commander is one of the Committee of One Hundred appointed by the President, he is on the executive committee, and I think tomorrow or the first part of this week they are having their first meeting, and this thing has been going on now 6 or 8 months. Nobody knows what is going on.

They sent out these big questionnaires, the VA did, again they had no business in this, somebody else should have done it, Labor, but they sent out the questionnaire. A complete flop. They did not get the response from the employers. They have just got to do a much better job in the Department of Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you classify the Veterans' Administration "Outreach" program which is supposed to provide information to these veterans as to their benefits?

Mr. HOLT. The VFW advocated this when Mr. Driver was the administrator. They studied it and found the feasibility there in Vietnam. They sent the men over and did the job. The problem here is they are talking to that man 30 or 40 minutes before he gets on that plane to come home. We have been in this experience. This veteran has a million things on his mind. He wants to see his mother, his sweetheart, his babies. He is worried about that job, he is worried about a lot of things. They are not any more listening to that VA man that is trying to talk to them than this table is listening to him.

What they need to do, and we have been emphasizing this and have been trying to sell for 2 or 3 years, is to start talking 6 months before that veteran gets out.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they get the cooperation from the Department of Defense at that time?

Mr. HOLT. They say they do. They say they can go anywhere, and that is why we say if they can go anywhere they should be there 6 months before the veterans get on the plane. They can at least hand him a booklet of the grateful benefits this Government is supposed to be giving him, and by the time the 6 months is up this man is going to be thinking seriously what am I going to do when I get back home, do I need to go to school, do I need a job. He can go back to that VA man and say, "Look I have made up my mind what I want to do when I get home. This is my problem. What can the Government do for me and what can the VA do for me?"

This is what the man is looking for. When he comes home now he will go and say to our local people, "Gosh, I just do not know where to turn, I do not know where to go."

When our commander in chief was in the President's office, there were four Vietnam veterans there and the VA Administrator was bragging about the "Outreach" program. The President apparently passed over it and then came back to him. He said, "What programs did you hear about when you were in Vietnam?"

One of the boys spoke up and said, "The only program I heard about in Vietnam was the insurance program."

The others agreed, and I think this is typical of what is going on over there.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be into that in depth, and these are some of the things we need to do.

Mr. HOLT. We are doing a lot of talking about this Vietnam veteran and I agree with a lot of them around the country that that is all that is going on. We are just doing a lot of talking and worrying about money. We can worry about money in appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money is needed in additional funding in your opinion across the board if we adequately funded the Veterans' Administration programs as you think they should be?

Mr. HOLT. I can take it from the 1972 budget coming up. We know they have cut this thing about $116 million to begin with by just eliminating treating veterans on a per capita basis per day, $116 million.

Senator, we have found many things not fully covered in the budget in 1972, and you have asked the question. I could say to you it is going to take another $2 or $3 billion to even get VA programs back to where they were a few years ago. But in this 1972 VA budget compared to 1971 we found that the personnel alone to maintain the present employment of personnel, they have cut them $96 million in the 1972 budget, from $1,475,000 in 1971 to $1,379,000 in 1972.

Now, if that makes sense with this number of Vietnam veterans coming back, I want somebody to tell me about it.

The contract hospitalization, this is where the VA sends men into the Army and the Navy hospitals or in private hospitals. This thing has been cut by $3 million in the 1972 budget. We are talking about a service-connected veteran that goes into these private hospitals and military hospitals.

Education and training. My God, we are sitting here and the President is saying we are short of doctors and we need to train more, we don't have enough to go around, but here we have cut $27.6 million out of this VA budget for 1972, as I say at a time when we are supposed to have a crisis in the medical field.

The dental care program: they say they caught up last year, but there is no doubt in our minds that it is in serious trouble. There has got to be $20 million or $30 million added just for this. These men are entitled to this. Many have had no dental treatment while they were in the service. The Congress said they were entitled to this, at least one treatment from the VA, and they have got a year to do this.

They come back and they go to the hospitals and they say they don't have any money.

Nursing care is short $25 million. We are talking about the VA nursing care. The veteran goes in the hospital, they have cut this practically out. The pay raise, nothing has been said about this. We don't know what is going to happen, 6 percent the Congress gave them.

This is a hell of a lot of money. I think, for instance, in the Department of Medical and Surgery alone, $30 million has got to be found; in the other departments over $6 million. This just gives you an idea of what we are talking about. We are not getting into the liberalization of these benefits that need to be made available to this Vietnam man. We have got to have more money for this veteran to go to school.

Can you imagine the man with a child going to school and getting $230 a month? You can't rent an apartment around here for that which is adequate anymore.

It is absolutely ridiculous.

When we talk about jobs, you can't talk to this man because he knows nothing is being done. When you talk about housing, you talk to a Vietnam veteran, he goes to a bank, he tries to get a loan, and they ask him to put down his work experience, how much you are making just like they would you and I, what is your credit rating.

The veteran has no credit rating. He has had no credit.

The CHAIRMAN. I was assured by the Veterans' Administration at hearings that we had the day before yesterday that there is no case in which they had referred an application for a loan which hadn't been fulfilled.

Mr. HOLT. They are talking about the direct loan?

The CHAIRMAN. They are not making direct loans anymore. They are cut off. What they are doing is referring them. They say in all the cases of referrals, they have no case on record in which the referral has not been fulfilled in private industry.

I found that hard to believe.

Mr. HOLT. All you have got to do is talk to a banker, Senator, as we have. He will not lend his money if this man does not have at least a credit rating and a substantial job. Anyone knows that.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if you care to comment on the amount over $1 million which has been granted to the OEO program for the league of cities, are you familiar with this program?

Mr. HOLT. We think it is outrageous. Our commander was called to the White House when the announcement was made. We let them know afterwards we resented being called in for this meeting for that particular purpose because we were not in favor of it.

The plan was to let them use our name—the OEO people, the league of cities tried to get us to add our name to the list of people who were interested in this particular project. We did not lend our name, and I hope we never will.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you find out what they are going to do with the money?

Mr. HOLT. Commander Rainwater was there.

Mr. RAINWATER. The purpose of the $1 million divided among 10 cities is for the cities to use it to hire veterans, Vietnam veterans——

The Chairman. Direct hiring of veterans?

Mr. Rainwater. Pay them to go into the community to tell other veterans about the benefits of the VA that is available to them.

The Chairman. I had a difficult time trying to find out what they were going to use the money for. When I asked them for their program, they said they had not formulated a program yet.

Mr. Holt. The OEO is going to do the same thing with the $5 million that I am saying the VER's can do. The VER's are experienced and they know what is going on.

I think you will find in the end most of the $5 million will be eaten up with automobile expenses for them to drive around to factories, and salaries.

Mr. Rainwater. The OEO people are not trained. In my judgment, they can't go talk to the veteran like a veterans' employment representative.

The Chairman. I appreciate your testimony.

Senator Hansen.

Senator Hansen. I have no questions. I appreciate your testimony very much, Commander.

The Chairman. Senator Cranston.

Senator Cranston. I would just like to say hello. I am sorry I wasn't here when you arrived, but I was chairing the subcommittee hearing looking into the health problems and the hospital problems you touched upon.

In regard to that unemployment figures and the problems of unemployment you spoke of, I have a figure which I presume you also have. The figure is now 370,000 veterans, age 20 to 29 who are unemployed. This is a steadily rising figure.

Obviously, we have to deal forcefully with that. Had not the President vetoed the employment and manpower measure that was passed by Congress last year, there would now be a veteran in every local employment office in the United States seeking to help place veterans.

I would like to solicit your help in pushing the PREP program which would help within the armed services to get people headed back to schools and training under the G.I. bill with some preparatory work before they get out and then face the question of what to do. That program enacted by Congress with your help is not being implemented fully.

I beseech you to do what you can with your great strength to get that program going. I think there are many things you might do.

Ed McGinnis has pointed out one matter that relates to both health and employment. The VA could recruit a great number of recently released Vietnam veterans for work in hospitals, but they are not going after them.

The low pay that they offer, GS–3 level, $5,500, is not enough to induce some people with great skills to put those skills to work.

Mr. Rainwater. I think that is an excellent point, because the VA hospital's staff ratio is down to about 1.2, this compares with almost 4 to 1 in the private sectors.

So, we could use a lot of Vietnam veterans in the hospitals alone.

Mr. Holt. The other day I read what the Department of Labor said in the past 5 years they have found work for 6 million so-called disadvantaged people. We have no objection to disadvantaged people—

the high school dropout, the guy who serves some time in prison and all these things. The fact remains if they can find 6 million jobs in a 5-year period for the so-called disadvantaged person in this country, surely to God they can find a million jobs in the next 2 or 3 years for this returning Vietnam veteran.

It is the least they could do.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Thurmond, I know you have just arrived, we have had Commander Rainwater here and think he has made a fine statement—highlighting some of the problems that are facing us.

I would like to make this comment, that the difficulty here seems to be to a great extent finding sufficient financing for most of these programs that are already on the books.

If we are going to go any further, we ought to at least cover the territory we have at the present time. What Cooper said to us just now indicates that we are not even going to stand even.

Mr. HOLT. I don't think so.

The CHAIRMAN. That we are actually going backward.

Mr. RAINWATER. In this 1972 budget, if we follow the request of the Bureau of the Budget, there will be a reduction from 85,000 VA hospital bed load a day to 79,000 in VA hospitals. That is 6,000 beds a day. The VA says they are not decreasing beds, that they have sheets on 97,000, but I have never seen a sick sheet. I don't know how you figure those.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Thurmond, do you have any questions?

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I have been running from one subcommittee to another this afternoon. I have been over with Senator Cranston and his subcommittee and other places, and I am very glad to be here.

I want to welcome Commander Rainwater and the VFW people he has with him and just tell you how much we appreciate your organization and what it stands for. He will certainly receive the most careful consideration from this subcommittee.

I notice near the end you advocate quite a number of things. Is that somewhat of a résumé or a recapitulation of your speech more or less?

Mr. RAINWATER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You advocate mustering out pay for Vietnam veterans and on down the line there. That seems to be a very helpful summary that you have made there that anyone can gain in a moment's notice since they are capsuled so well.

We are glad to have you here, and I shall certainly study your statement in full.

Thank you all for coming.

Mr. RAINWATER. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. We will place your prepared statement in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement by Commander Rainwater follows:)

### STATEMENT OF H. R. RAINWATER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

It is a great honor and privilege to appear before this Subcommittee to present the views of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States respecting readjustment and other assistance for returning Vietnam veterans.

Many have expressed surprise to learn that one fourth of the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are Vietnam veterans. Presently, our membership is at an all-time high or over 1.6 million veterans. Approximately 450,000 of these members have served during the Vietnam era. So far as I know there are more Vietnam members who are members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars than any other veterans organization in the nation. In this context I come before this Subcommittee as a spokesman for the largest number of Vietnam veterans who belong to a veterans organization. I believe that the reason we have so many Vietnam veterans who have joined our organization is because we have been the leading organization in behalf of legislation and programs to help these veterans upon their discharge and separation from active duty service and return to civil life.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is not a Johnny-come-lately respecting Vietnam veterans. On the contrary the record is replete and continuous respecting our efforts to help post-Korean veterans. It was back on January 31, 1955 that the Korean GI Bill was ended by Presidential Proclamation. The following August the delegates to our National Convention expressed their unanimous disappointment and disagreement with this position when it called upon the President and the Congress to continue GI Bill benefits for those citizens who were making the extra sacrifice by serving in the Armed Forces during the cold war. Subsequently, our organization was the first major veterans organization to go on record to advocate what was then called the Cold War GI Bill. It was here in the Senate that we found a valiant spokesman in favor of this V.F.W. goal—Senator Yarborough of Texas. He was to be the Senate leader in behalf of our efforts in this regard.

Opposition to a Cold War GI Bill came from many sources. However, the Vietnam war changed everything respecting this program. Even then it was a watered-down GI Bill compared with previous GI Bills. In 1966 one of the first acts passed by the Congress was the third GI Bill. Unlike previous GI Bills this one is open-ended. In other words, the benefits do not have a built-in termination date and will continue indefinitely. In 1968 the GI Bill program was broadened and made comparable to the Korean GI Bill by authorizing on-the-job, on-the-farm and flight training. However, this is only a small part of the V.F.W. story respecting our efforts in behalf of Vietnam veterans.

As you know, membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars is limited to veterans who have served overseas during wartime or during a campaign or expedition for which a badge or medal was authorized. The Armed Forces has been awarding Armed Forces Expeditionary Medals to servicemen serving in Vietnam since 1958. This was the year the first so-called Vietnam veteran became a member of the V.F.W. It was in 1961 that the first casualty of the Vietnam war occurred. From that year on, the V.F.W. pressed for a full range of veterans rights and benefits for veterans of this war. After all, only a small handful of Americans were having their lives disrupted by serving in the Armed Forces in places like Vietnam and all over the world. However, it was to be several years before Congress finally extended all veterans benefits to veterans of the Vietnam era. The V.F.W. contends that the full range of veterans benefits should be extended to those who have served in overseas and combat situations in the Southeastern Asia Theatre since 1961. The Congress did not adopt our recommendation and has limited veterans benefits to those who have served since the Bay of Tonkin incident—August 5, 1964.

These are a few examples of the effort made by the V.F.W. in behalf of our comrades who have served overseas and in Vietnam during the long years of the cold war and the Vietnam era conflict. Time does not permit me to give a complete run-down of every action taken in behalf of Vietnam veterans by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The V.F.W. has spent 17 years of continuous effort in behalf of those who have been making the extra sacrifice in the national interest by serving in the Armed Forces during the cold war and Vietnam War.

Mr. Chairman, there are many veterans groups in America today. There is much confusion in the ranks of the public concerning who is speaking for whom. There is much rhetoric in the press and in the news media about veterans and who they are. Fortunately the Congress and the Administration know that there are established, Congressionally chartered veterans organizations, like the Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose aims and purposes are clear and a matter of record for many years. The purpose of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is to serve his fellow veteran and his dependent. That's what makes our organization unique from all other types of similar organizations. Service is the essence of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. True, a great number of our members and the general veterans population never need help of any kind in the way of veterans assistance. Every day thousands throughout the nation call upon the V.F.W. in an hour of great need to help them respecting one of the rights or benefits granted by grateful Congresses.

Veterans programs in recent years have not been given the highest priority.

The V.F.W. has always contended that the cost of veterans programs are merely an extension of the costs of war. Accordingly, there should be the same priority consideration for adequate rights and benefits for veterans as there is for supplying the troops who are doing the fighting and dying in Vietnam. There have always been anti-veteran officials in high places. From time to time they have been able to gain the upper hand and have curtailed and even attempted to terminate veterans rights and benefits through the budgetary process and the carrying out of Administration programs. In recent years, inflation has made deep inroads on veterans programs. Failing to give high priority to liberalizing and improving veterans programs has helped to further erode some veterans rights and benefits. More basic, however, has been a fundamental change in our society, which was brought about by the so-called revolution of the 1960s with respect to education, welfare and social programs in behalf of citizens in general without regard to their contribution to society.

It was against this background that the V.F.W. has been waging so far a successful uphill battle. It has been our top priority goal to keep veterans programs separate. This is the way it has always been and so far as the V.F.W. is concerned shall always be. However, we know that we must have the Congress behind this if we are to win the battle in the long run. This is why the V.F.W. has insisted that assistance for the Vietnam veteran must be a veterans program and not be buried in a general program for all citizens.

The V.F.W. is aware that the returning Vietnam veteran is a young man who is just starting out in life. Many, of course, have had some education and training before entering the Armed Forces. However, the majority have no basic job training or skills which are applicable to civilian society; in fact, many are described as "drop outs" or "disadvantaged." These terms have crept into the vernacular of veterans programs, much to the consternation of V.F.W. I say this because to us a veteran is a veteran regardless of the war in which he served and regardless of race, creed or color. So far as we are concerned it makes no difference what is the economic, social, racial or other background or inheritance of the veteran. The test is whether or not this person is a veteran who served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States for which Congress has authorized benefits and assistance to which he is entitled.

So it is with the veterans of Vietnam. We know that these veterans are in need of jobs, housing, training, education and adequate hospital care. The V.F.W. will be presenting a statement to your Subcommittee on Health and Hospitals tomorrow so I will not dwell on this aspect except to say this.

The V.F.W. is shocked that the 1972 fiscal year VA budget sent to the Congress in February calls for a drastic reduction in VA hospital care. I just want the record to show that the V.F.W. is leaving no stone unturned in our efforts to have the President restore and Congress reject this cut in veterans health care and provide adequate funds and personnel for VA hospitals. Returning wounded and disabled Vietnam veterans should have the highest quality medical care. These veterans have already made one sacrifice in the national interest by their service in Vietnam. They should not be required to make a second sacrifice at the expense of their health. In addition, we are highly concerned with the high rate of drug addiction among returning Vietnam veterans.

The V.F.W. was the first organization to recommend VA contact officers go to Vietnam to appraise servicemen about to be discharged of their VA rights and benefits. We are proud that this recommendation was carried out and has been extended to separation centers, hospitals, and all other places that veterans are separated from the Armed Forces. The Veterans of Foreign Wars lent its full weight behind the establishment of United States Veterans Assistance Centers. These are in addition to contact officers and are primarily intended to help veterans in inner cities. The V.F.W. has lent its full suppot to contact and outreach programs which are designed to follow-up initial contacts to help veterans find a job and obtain VA assistance.

The V.F.W. has participated through our organization at the local level by welcoming these veterans back home and offering the services of a local V.F.W. Post in helping these returning veterans.

It is in the area of jobs that we find the most acute situation today. There are more veterans out of work than comparable age groups under 30. This is an alarming situation and should be corrected immediately. I have discussed this problem personally with the President and other high Government officials. Our organization has worked closely with the Congress in support of legislation which will bring meaningful assistance to the returning veteran. This is especially true in appropriations for the Veterans Employment Service in the

Labor Department and the VA where more money and personnel are needed to help these veterans obtain jobs and job training. Despite the fact that there is $5 million being currently spent on finding jobs for veterans, it seems to me the effort is too scattered and fragmented. There seems to be an awful lot of activity to find jobs for Vietnam veterans, but statistics show that more of them are out of work than the national average of their comparable age group.

The present Administration opposed a significant increase in GI Bill rates during the last Congress. The V.F.W. lent its fullest support to legislation which culminated in a 35% increase in all GI Bill rates for the non-disabled and vocational rehabilitation rates for those who are disabled in the service and need training to overcome their vocational handicaps. This, of course, is not enough. The low, unrealistic GI Bill rates are one of the root causes why so many veterans do not return to school or take institutional job training. These rates must be substantially increased if they are to be meaningful for the veterans at the bottom of the economic ladder, who finds himself in need of all possible assistance on his return to civil life.

The V.F.W. is proud of its record of sponsorship and support of legislation for VA assistance to Vietnam veterans who have been unable to find adequate housing. We, for example, were fully behind legislation which has for the first time authorized the VA to guarantee loans for mobile homes. This program is especially attractive to the returning Vietnam veteran, and hopeful, will help fill the void to some extent in this area. We have fought increases in the interest rates; we have opposed elimination of the VA direct home loan program for veterans in small towns and rural areas; we have sponsored legislation to use part of the NSLI trust fund for GI home loans, and other legislation which would help veterans and especially Vietnam veterans obtain adequate housing.

Mr. Chairman, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has also been the sponsor of legislation to provide mustering out payment for Vietnam veterans, depending on the length and type of service. It is believed that this cash payment upon discharge would be especially helpful for veterans in helping them get off to a quick start.

The V.F.W. advocates making advance payments for those going to school under the GI Bill to help eliminate the period that some have to endure before receiving their first check from the VA.

The V.F.W. advocates a substantial increase in the GI Bill rates which will help provide greater participation in the GI Bill. The rates are just too low for a large number of veterans.

The V.F.W. supports the work study program for returning veterans which will recruit more veterans and provide greater participation in the GI Bill.

The V.F.W. advocates investing NSLI funds in GI home loans.

The V.F.W. advocates having the VA pick up a part of the high interest costs of GI home loans.

The V.F.W. is pressing the Congress for more money to provide dental care for returning Vietnam veterans.

The V.F.W. calls on the Administration and the Congress to obtain jobs and job training for the Vietnam veterans.

The V.F.W. strongly supports legislation to establish an insurance program for all Vietnam veterans similar to the NSLI program for World War II veterans.

I could list a lot more concrete and specific examples of some of the additional assistance the V.F.W. is recommending for our comrades who served in Vietnam. We all know that this has not been a popular war and has caused great divisions in our nation. These veterans deserve the highest consideration for the service they have rendered. They have performed in the highest traditions under most difficult conditions.

So far as the V.F.W. is concerned we have devoted a majority of our time and effort to help these veterans, both while in the service on active duty and after their return home. They now represent a fourth of our membership. In a few years our leaders will come from the ranks of the Vietnam veteran. They represent the future of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. We are proud to be carrying out the high purpose of the V.F.W. in helping these younger fellow comrades and their dependents.

I deeply appreciate this opportunity to present this information to this distinguished Subcommittee, so that there will be no quesion or doubt concerning the contribution made by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Congress in behalf of those who have been doing the fighting and dying in Vietnam and serving in the Armed Forces defending freedom all over the world.

The **Chairman**. Any other questions or comments?

Gentlemen, I want to thank you.

It is 5 o'clock. I want to let you know we will keep on working.

The hearings will stand in recess at this time subject to the call of the Chair.

We are now adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 5 p.m., the Senate Subcommittee on Readjustment, Education, and Employment of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs adjourned, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.)

# READJUSTMENT AND JOB ASSISTANCE FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

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**MONDAY, MAY 10, 1971**

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON READJUSTMENT,
EDUCATION, AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:10 p.m., in room 412, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Vance Hartke (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Hartke (presiding), Talmadge, Cranston, Thurmond, Hansen, and Stevens.

Also present: Frank J. Brizzi, staff director; F. Keith Leach and Guy H. McMichael, associate counsels; Ronald Winters, professional staff member; Edward F. McGinnis, minority counsel; and Helen Barkan, clerical assistant.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. VANCE HARTKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The CHAIRMAN. The committee session will come to order.

Gentlemen, I welcome today the leaders of the American Legion who are here to discuss the grave employment problems facing our Vietnam veterans. The situation confronting us is critical and I wish to express the subcommittee's appreciation for the concern shown by the American Legion and other veterans groups.

But frankly, our concern must be translated into action.

A legislative program is currently being prepared that will put the Vietnam veteran on a par with the veteran of World War II.

We cannot excuse our inaction because of our national economy.

It is time we face up to our responsibilities and substitute dollars for promises.

It is time we realize that we are and have been cheating these young men.

Their exposure to loss of life and limb was no less.

It shall be the intention of this committee that their recognition shall be no less.

I would like to ask whether Senator Talmadge has a statement.

Senator TALMADGE. I am very happy to join the chairman in welcoming the distinguished commander of the American Legion before the committee. It is always a privilege to have you before us, commander.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no statement. I join with you in welcoming the distinguished witnesses this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Cranston.

Senator CRANSTON. I would like to join in welcoming a fellow Californian. I am delighted to see you.

I want to apologize for the fact I cannot stay during your testimony because of another commitment. But I have looked over it and I agree with you on the great need to do more for veterans in employment and readjustment. I do feel we are not really going to solve the problem until we solve the problem of the overall economy. And when we do that, when there is general employment, there will be better employment for veterans.

Finally, I know you are focusing on one point. I want to stress again the terrible plight of veterans in hospitals and I know you are working hard on that. I urge you to keep on doing so.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to recognize Herald Stringer, the national legislative director for the American Legion who will introduce the commander and accompanying witnesses.

## STATEMENT OF ALFRED P. CHAMIE, NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION, INTRODUCED BY HERALD STRINGER, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY AUSTIN E. KERBY, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ECONOMIC DIVISION; AND EDWARD GOLEMBIESKI, DIRECTOR, VETERANS' AFFAIRS AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Mr. STRINGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the subcommittee.

This is the Legion's first appearance before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs and we welcome this opportunity because we share your concern with the problems confronting the Vietnam veteran in his readjustment. We are here to report to this committee, Mr. Chairman, on some of the things that we are doing for our young veterans in this area and to make recommendations for legislation to help them on their return to civilian life.

Before I present our principal witness, I would like to introduce two members of our Washington staff that are with us. To my extreme left, Mr. Austin Kerby, director of our National Economic Division; and seated next to me is Mr. Edward Golembieski, director of our National Veterans' Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.

Mr. Chairman, our witness today is Mr. Alfred P. Chamie, the national commander of the American Legion. Commander Chamie is an attorney from Los Angeles, where he serves as vice president and general counsel of the Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers.

The national commander is here at the table with me and ready to proceed.

The CHAIRMAN. Commander, we are delighted to hear from you, sir. Welcome to this committee, it is a pleasure to have you.

Commander CHAMIE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the American Legion appreciates the concern of this committee for the problems of the returning Vietnam era veterans.

The returning veterans of the present war in Vietnam have a whole series of problems relating to their civilian readjustment. It has become abundantly clear in recent months that the most critical of the problems for this generation of veterans is the need for jobs.

The extent of this problem can be estimated by referring to current figures available from the Department of Labor. Of 3,459,000 veterans in the 20 to 29 age group there are 372,000 known unemployed. These are veterans who have applied for unemployment compensation. We have no way of knowing how many jobless veterans there are who have not applied for this benefit. The known unemployment rate for this group is 10.8 percent, which is 4 percent over the same period last year. In comparison, there are 7,444,000 nonveterans in the same age group, 656,000 of whom are known unemployed, which is a rate of 8.4 percent.

Among veterans in the 20 to 24 age group, numbering 1,668,000, there are 244,000 known unemployed, at a rate of 14.6 percent. This is truly a shocking statistic. Nonveterans in this same age group total 4,158,000 and 449,000 of whom are known unemployed, which is the rate of 10.8 percent.

These figures, considered in connection with the national unemployment rate of 6 percent, are a matter of grave concern. It is clear that whatever else is to be done in the immediate future to assist them, jobs for veterans must command the highest priority. To this end, the American Legion is directing the full range of its energies and resources.

In historical perspective, the American Legion, at the time of its founding in 1919, dedicated itself to the rehabilitation of sick and disabled veterans and to the care of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of our country. During World War II the Legion developed the concept, wholly new at that time, that our Nation had a direct obligation, not only to those who would return from service in a disabled condition, but, at the same time, to establish a readjustment program for those who would return uninjured and looking for jobs. This concept led directly to the enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—the GI bill of rights. This law is generally agreed to be the most significant piece of veterans' legislation.

Each of the wars in which this Nation has engaged, and most particularly those of the 20th century, has been followed by serious economic dislocations. As the present war approaches its conclusion, we are again faced with economic problems. These have led to a shortage of jobs for the returning Vietnam veterans.

Although the present war is attended by additional factors making more difficult the readjustment process of those who are returning from it, I shall, for our purpose here today, concentrate only on the economic problems affecting the veteran during the period immediately following his release from active duty.

A most important aspect of these problems is a need for improvement of communications between the Vietnam veteran and the civilian community.

Civilians have been trying to tell the young veteran of his rights and entitlements. But we have not been able to reach him with our message. Perhaps we are not speaking to them in the right way with the right words, and too many of them apparently are not listening to what we are saying.

For example, it is a fact that the Defense Department, the Labor Department, and the Veterans' Administration are making special efforts to acquaint the dischargee with the programs and benefits available to him to facilitate his readjustment, whether he is disabled, needs training or education, or desires to go right into the job market. The military services provided counseling at separation centers. For at least 2 years the Veterans' Administration has conducted its outreach program. In this program it tries to establish contact with the serviceman while he is still on active duty, and it maintains special information centers for the new veterans, in addition to its regular staff of contact representatives who are trained to counsel and advise. Since August 1967 the State employment agencies have been trying to reach all newly discharged veterans, to counsel and advise them about employment problems and job training needs.

The American Legion too has made special efforts to contact and communicate with new veterans. We have a regular program in which we relay the names of dischargees to designated members of our 16,500 local posts through the country. They, in turn, try to get in touch with the newly discharged veteran for the specific purpose of offering to him the services and the assistance of the American Legion.

In addition to these activities by the Defense Department, the Veterans' Administration, the Labor Department, and the Legion, there are other organizations that also are conducting programs of service and assistance to new veterans.

Yet, in spite of all these efforts, there are constant reports of veterans who do not take advantage of programs and benefits because they do not know about them.

The American Legion is very much concerned about this matter of communication. Let me give you an example of what we are trying to do about it. Our continuing surveys revealed to us that there is an especially critical situation existing in the inner city of Chicago. Here is a modern American city, possessed of every type of communications facility there is. In addition to everything else that is being done there for veterans, the mayor has established municipal jobs for veterans program, headquartered in city hall. Nevertheless, the inner city veterans have not been helped to the extent that they need help. Using the facilities of an American Legion post located in the heart of the inner city, the national organization of the American Legion, with the help of the Illinois Legion, and of Federal, State and local authorities, established a veterans service center. This has been a pilot program. It operated from March 3 to 20, and from March 25 to April 4, 1971. Its success was phenomenal. From the experience we have gained through this project we have drawn one important conclusion—we now believe that to succeed in communicating with the urban veteran it is necessary to go to him rather than to expect him to come to you. Gentlemen, perhaps it shouldn't be that way, but we sincerely believe that's the way it is. It is our recommendation that this experience of ours should be used to guide the efforts of all other agencies, in and out of government, that are working to help veterans.

In connection with its overall jobs for veterans program, another activity in which the American Legion is involved in order to improve communications with veterans is its veterans job clinics. These job clinics are organized to bring together veterans who need jobs with employers who need workers. It serves the additional purpose of reminding employers and the whole community that veterans need and are entitled to receive special attention upon their return home. Seventeen of our State organizations have so far participated in these job clinics. All of them have been successful, and more of them are planned. An example of the response they have received, and of the scope of the problem, is the most recent job clinic, organized and conducted by the American Legion of Colorado, in Denver last month. At that 1-day job clinic more than 4,000 veterans registered to be interviewed by some 35 employers, each of whom had 10 or more jobs to be filled.

At the same and present time we have in preparation, with technical advice and assistance from the Veterans' Administration a brochure for distribution to every American Legion post, explaining on-the-job training programs and how employers can use them to train veterans for useful employment. The brochure is being designed for use by post service officers and by post employment officers in contacting employers, both large and small ones, and encouraging them to take advantage of on-the-job training programs under the GI bill.

Another action we have taken is to establish American Legion jobs for veterans committees in every State. These committees encompass the American Legion's State by State efforts to bring veterans together with employers for jobs. We had, in fact, launched this program within the Legion before the President established the national Jobs for Veterans Committee.

We are doing other things to improve our communications with this new generation of veterans. We have, for example, been enrolling them in the American Legion since September 1966. To date, approximately 400,000 of them have joined our ranks. It is interesting to note that our national membership has increased by more than 150,000 in the last 6 years. The significance of this increase is emphasized by the associated fact that during the same period of time we have lost, through death, between 350,000 and 400,000, mostly from among our older members.

In order to interest Vietnam veterans in joining the American Legion we formulated a service first, membership second type of approach. We think this approach accounts for the degree of our success.

In addition to the things I have mentioned, the American Legion has established a close and friendly liaison with the organization known as the National Association of Collegiate Veterans, Inc. We recognize that veterans in college have special problems and special needs. With our well-developed and ongoing programs, particularly our legislative program, we are in a position to be of real help to these veterans. As a most recent example of what I mean, our national executive committee, meeting at Indianapolis last week, adopted a resolution that will result in our sponsoring legislation seeking improvements in the educational assistance and vocational rehabilitation programs provided under title 38 of the United States Code.

At this point I would like to say something about the activities of the Federal Government in helping to obtain jobs for veterans. The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 has excellent potential to help the younger veterans acquire needed skills to raise their ability to compete in the job market.

With further reference to the acquisition of skills, mention should be made of the cold war GI bill, under which Vietnam veterans are eligible for higher education. We have endorsed and sponsored improvements in the basic act. In its present form, it leaves much to be desired and aggravates many serious young veterans whose goal is to complete their education and proceed to take their place as contributing members of our society. The fact is that at this time and in the circumstances now prevailing, the benefits provided by the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act do not compare favorably with those provided for the veterans of World War II. This fact is not helping with the readjustment of veterans who are contending with a whole special set of problems that did not confront their comrades of earlier conflicts. Improvement of the present schedule of benefits for education and training programs will be expensive. The American Legion believes that the American people are willing to pay this cost to insure that every veteran will have the opportunity to complete his education or training in order to qualify himself and his family for a better life. We will sponsor legislative measures proposing specific improvements that will, we believe, be more suited to the needs of these younger veterans.

Mr. Chairman, the American Legion is keenly conscious of its responsibility to the Vietnam veteran. It has accepted that responsibility and is doing everything possible to help smooth the path of these young veterans in their return to the civilian society. Through our economic and veterans' affairs and rehabilitation commissions, we constantly monitor not only the problems of the returning veterans but also the events that are daily occurring to cause and to aggravate these problems. The American Legion has, as you know, a broad and comprehensive legislative program. That program, as of today, is built upon 52 years of experience in the forefront of veterans affairs. I assure you, as I have tried to assure all Vietnam veterans, that where the American Legion perceives a need for action in their behalf, it will take such action—without fear or favor, governed in its course by only one criterion: what does the veteran of the Vietnam war need, after his experience and his sacrifice, to enable him to take his place as a contributing member of society?

Attached hereto is material which we request to be included as part of this testimony:

Printed material on Reach Out to the new veterans—to new activities—to new goals—to a new image.

Printed material on Our Kind of Guy—a program of Legion service to recently discharged veterans.

Post Service Officers Manual, with a special section outlining benefits available to Vietnam veterans.

Mandates to the National Economic Commission from the 52d National Convention and the May 5–6, 1971, meeting of the National Executive Committee relating to veterans' employment security and jobs for veterans.

Excerpts from issues of the American Legion magazine on Legion activities in the jobs for veterans program.

Mandates to the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission from the 52d National Convention and the May 5–6, 1971, National Executive Committee to sponsor and support legislative measures relating to Vietnam veterans to improve the educational assistance program; revise the eligibility for assistance in purchasing an automobile by the seriously disabled; provide a special program of participating National Service Life Insurance; provide mustering-out pay similar to that which has been available to World War II and Korean conflict veterans.

(The articles previously referred to follow:)

Reach
Out
...the future is now!
AMERICAN LEGION

A Special Message for Post Commanders

# LET'S TAKE STOCK

*THE AMERICAN LEGION, as a National organization, has been around for a long time. It's been successful and effective. It has made its mark. The chances are that the same statements could be made about your own post.*

*Amazingly enough, even though the Legion has entered into its second half century of service, it's a younger organization today than it was five years ago. Also, even though some 65,000 of our members are lost through death each year, it is a bigger organization by well over 100,000 members than it was five years ago. Its activities, services and image are more up-to-date. One of the big reasons for all this is the approximately one-quarter of a million veterans of the Vietnam period who, by joining the Legion, have added their numerical strength, their youth and their new points of view. How does your post stack up with the national record?*

*But where you've been or even where you are now isn't half as important as where you're going. Every post commander wants to have a good year. We're sure you do. Without being too corny or square about it, you'd like to leave your mark on the Legion. This booklet is intended to give you and your vice commanders and your membership committee and your service officer some ideas that will help you achieve that goal—and at the same time contribute to the well being of your community.*

# Reach Out

to the *New Veteran*
to *New Activities*
to *New Goals*
to a *New Image*

**America's Future Is in Your Hands . . . and the Future Is NOW!**

## REACH OUT!

*This is the basic service and membership theme for 1971. In this age, the organization or person who hides away in his own little cocoon, however warm and comfortable, is going to be passed by. There always has been change. It used to be gradual—something one could live through with forebearance. But today change is a way of life.*

*To continue to fulfill our role as a great National Organization, the Legion has become a changing organization. It is truly reaching out to new areas of service, new ideas, new people.*

**REACH OUT!**
*A 1971 Planning Guide for Service and Membership*

Published by:
**The American Legion**
**National Headquarters**
**P.O. Box 1055**
**Indianapolis, Indiana 46206**

# *Reach Out*

## But Know What You're Reaching For.

The cat on the hot tin roof is a mighty busy animal, but it isn't accomplishing much.

So, before you set out on a lot of activity, decide what you want to accomplish. Set your goals.

New programs or activities to be started? ____________________

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

(Check the back cover for a list of major Legion programs. How many are you carrying out? Which new ones could be started?)

1970 Membership ________ Membership goal 1971________

Vietnam veterans now belonging _____ How many more to be enrolled ________.

Other Goals. (Be specific—start a building fund; have regular committee meetings; get a district meeting; initiate new members; etc., etc.)

## Decide How Goals Are To Be Reached.

Who is going to do what when? ____________________________

______________________________________________

______________________________________________

## Today's decisions are tomorrow's successes (or failures).

The decisions we are talking about can't be avoided. For even to ignore the need for a decision is itself a decision. This is the time when the new veterans are coming home. We either do a good job of contacting and helping them NOW or we don't. There won't be a second chance. A potential member gets only one first impression of the Legion. If the first impression isn't good, it will probably also be the last impression.

# Build a Team

## It Lengthens Your Reach

One post commander can't have enough hands to do all the reaching we've been talking about. The post does have. So probably the most important task of a new post commander is picking the key people for the many assignments, selling them, explaining what needs to be done, encouraging them, and checking back to make sure that everything is moving on schedule.

So, who *are* your key people?

Adjutant ______________________________
First Vice Commander ______________________________
Second Vice Commander ______________________________
Service Officer ______________________________
Membership Chairman ______________________________
Executive Committee ______________________________
______________________________
______________________________

Chairmen of major committees ______________________________
______________________________
______________________________

The job of finding, contacting, helping and recruiting the Viet Vets should have top priority. Who is in charge of this assignment? ________

One of the best ways of getting off to a good start for the entire year is to hold a planning meeting with all of your key officers and chairmen early in the year. This can be done even before you are installed. Get their ideas. Be sure that everyone agrees to the goals for the year. See what help the officers and chairmen need. Be especially sure that your Vietnam service committee and your membership committee know their job, have a plan for carrying it out, and will carry through. The rest of this booklet is devoted to this subject. After you reach this point, you might well turn the publication over to your membership chairman.

## Why Join?

WHETHER IT WAS YESTERDAY OR 51 YEARS AGO, your basic reason for joining The American Legion in the first place will probably be found in one of the following statements:

1. Someone you knew and respected asked you to join, and you accepted because of this personal relationship.

2. The social and recreational opportunities appealed to you.

3. You wanted to belong to a veterans' organization, and the Legion was the biggest and the best known.

4. You wanted to take part in some Legion activity such as scouting, hospital visitations, baseball, etc.

5. You just wanted to give your moral support to a great patriotic and service organization.

Numerous surveys have shown that social and recreational expectations are at the top of the list in the original reasons for joining. But it's the service programs that keep the member in the Legion year after year.

So, when setting up your membership plan, first take an objective look at what your post has to offer in terms of both recreational rewards and genuine service to the community.

It might be time to start reaching for some new programs or some new ways of carrying out old programs.

# The Viet Time Veteran

THE VIET VETS are mentioned so frequently in this planning guide not because they are any more important than other veterans—but because this is the time when they are in the greatest need of service. This is the time when also they will be forming their opinion of The American Legion and other organizations and deciding whether or not they want to join.

## What Kind of a Guy Is He?

The Viet Vet is "Our Kind of Guy." He's an individual, and wants to be treated as one. Since he's young, he's probably going to reflect some of the impatience with the older generation that we find among young adults and youth everywhere. He's learned well the basic ideals of democracy and of Americanism—learned them so well that he may hold the older generation up to a strict accounting for any shortcomings in failing to practice what we preach. He's lived in a world of change, and those who insist on hanging on to old ways for their own sake aren't going to win his respect. He's a loyal American, but he's more interested in seeing Americanism in action than in the ritualistic observance of its outward forms.

## Finding Him

This is no longer a problem. Many posts already have set up plans for keeping in contact with him while he is still in service or as soon as he gets home. Through the cooperation of the Veterans Administration, The American Legion receives regular monthly listings of all those leaving service. These names and addresses are broken down by National Headquarters and distributed to responsible Legion officials all over the country. If your post is not receiving notices and will guarantee to contact and help the returning veterans, contact your department office. Service must come first. Membership follows.

# *RENEWALS*

## *First Operational Step*

### Start Drive Early

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS. So start your program of reaching out early. As soon as you receive your membership cards from department, both your incoming and outgoing officers will probably pay their dues if you ask them. Have you ever noticed how the United Fund or Community Chest will begin its drive for contributions with an announcement that it has already received so many thousand dollars? You can do the same thing on your Legion membership drive by getting the dues of officers and unusually interested members before your actual campaign gets under way.

Your post adjutant should have a register of all of your last year's members. The re-enrollment of every possible renewal has to be the foundation of the membership campaign. A successful post will have a renewal ratio of 85% to 90%.

Dues notices are available without charge from department headquarters. They can be an effective time-saving method of collecting renewals.

Regardless of the method used, start your renewal drive early. Have a plan to follow-up on those who don't pay the first time-around. Let's not lose a valued member simply by oversight in failing to ask him for his dues.

# MAKING IT EASY TO PAY

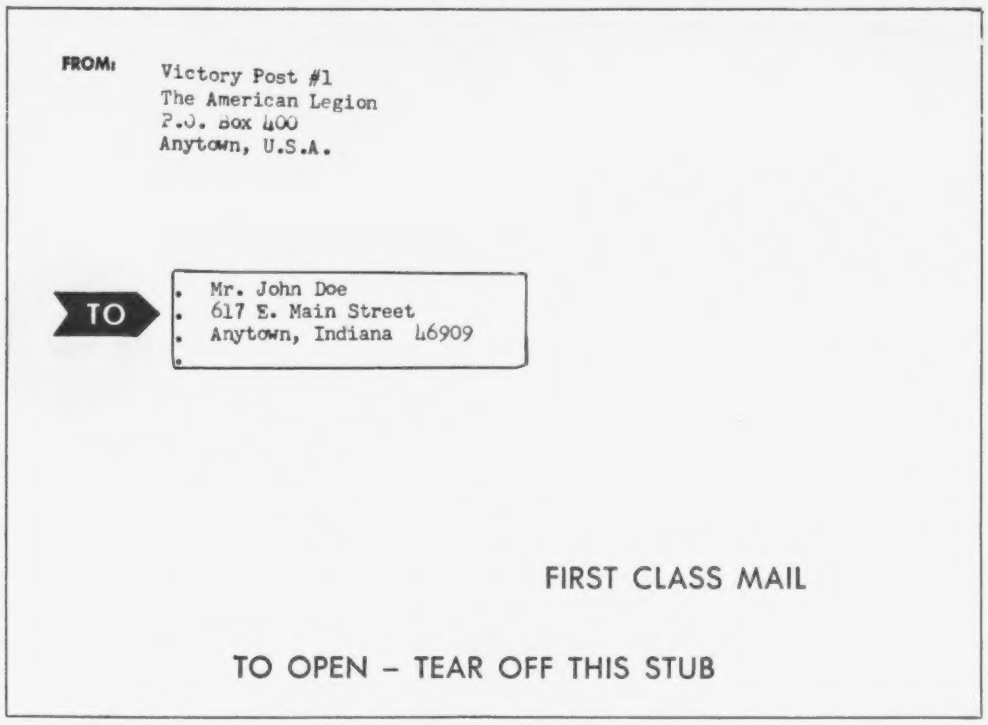
Here's a method of dues collection that really works—a return envelope dues notice. The envelope makes the payment of dues as convenient and easy as paying your utility, insurance and department store bills.

More and more Posts are using these or similar "round-trip" envelopes for renewals and report phenomenal success.

National Headquarters cannot provide the envelopes on a free basis, but through quantity purchases is able to offer them at a very reasonable price. Order from National Emblem Sales, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. Item No. 75299, packaged 200 to a box

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 or 400 (1 or 2 boxes) ................. | $ 5.50 per box of 200 |
| 600 or 800 (3 or 4 boxes) ................. | 4.90 per box of 200 |
| 1,000 to 9,800 (5 to 49 boxes) ................. | 4.60 per box of 200 |
| 10,000 or more (50 boxes and up) .............. | $20.00 per 1,000 or<br>$4.00 per box |

On all orders under $3.00, add 25¢ for postage and handling.
Your department also may have dues envelopes available for purchase.



**FROM:**

Victory Post #1
The American Legion
P.O. Box 400
Anytown, U.S.A.

TO

Mr. John Doe
617 E. Main Street
Anytown, Indiana 46909

FIRST CLASS MAIL

TO OPEN – TEAR OFF THIS STUB

## Prospects

PICTURED ON THIS PAGE is the Prospect Card entitled "Who Do You Know?" which is available without charge from your department headquarters. Use of these cards can provide the backbone for your new member campaign.

Include them in envelopes when you mail dues notices. At the very first meeting of your membership committee, see how many names of prospects the few people at this meeting can come up with. Keep a supply on hand at every post meeting. Get your active members into the habit of turning in names of prospects before, after, or even during every meeting. If you have a club operation, put a card or two on every table. Keep them by the cash register.

Make it clear that the person who suggests a new member isn't going to be required to contact the prospect personally if he doesn't care to. This is the job of your membership committee.

Keep the file up-to-date and whenever you're ready to launch a new member campaign, you'll have the names to start with. Add to the prospect file names of Vietnam Era veterans who have been contacted by your service committee and who appear to be likely prospects for your post.

# Membership Supplies and Recruiting Aids

On this page are the major membership supplies and sales aids that are available to your post without charge. Frequently these supplies are automatically distributed to your post by the department headquarters.

Before your first planning meeting with your membership committee, check to see that the supplies you need are on hand. If they are not, order them from your department headquarters. Familiarize yourself with the several forms and brochures. Know what they contain and how they are to be used.

Then, explain the use to your committee and supply each member with the materials he will need.

| | **Quantity on Hand** |
|---|---|
| Official 1970 American Legion Membership Card | |
| Application Forms and Record of Payment of Dues (100 to pad) | |
| The New Challenge, a pocket-size brochure for Legion salesmen, including five membership applications and one application for American Legion Life Insurance | |
| The Amazing American Legion, an attractive flyer for prospective members | |
| The American Legion Welcomes Veterans of the Vietnam Period | |
| Viet-Time Veterans Calendar of Deadlines (a special folder for Vietnam Veterans. See page 12. Your Viet Vet Service Committee should give one to every returning veteran. | |
| Who Do You Know? The Prospect Cards (See page 10) | |
| Dues Statement (Also see page 9 for a return envelope) | |
| 2nd Dues Notice | |
| Dues Letter | |
| American Legion Life Insurance brochures | |
| Continuous Membership Award Certification form | |
| Transfer Certificates | |
| National Emblem Sales Catalog. (A catalog on membership supplies available for purchase) | |

# VIET-TIME VETERANS CALENDAR OF DEADLINES

## FEDERAL BENEFITS TIMETABLE

For ____________________ (name), a veteran of the Vietnam Era.

Date of release from active duty ____________________.

YOU HAVE:

| Time Allowed After Separation: | Your Deadline Date Is: | BENEFIT | WHERE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 Days | | To advise Selective Service of address in person or by mail. | Any Local Board |
| 30 Days | | To register with Selective Service if not registered prior to entry on active duty. | Any Local Board |
| 90 Days | | To apply to former employer for re-employment. | Employer |
| 120 Days | | To retain insurance protection by converting Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to an individual policy without examination. (Write: Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, P. O. Box 1200, Newark, N. J. 07101) | Approved Insurance Company |
| 1 Year | | From date of disability rating to obtain GI Life Insurance because of service-connected disability. | VA Office |
| 1 Year | | To file for dental care. | VA Office |
| 1 Year | | To receive unemployment compensation. | State Employment Office |
| 8 Years | | To complete GI education. Course must begin in time to finish it in 8 years. | VA Office |
| 9 Years | | To complete Vocational Rehabilitation. (9 years from discharge except certain cases of serious disability or delay in establishing eligibility.) | VA Office |
| 10 Years | | To obtain GI loan. (plus 1 year for each 90 days active duty). | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To file compensation claim for injury or disease. | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To file pension claim, non-service-connected. | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To obtain VA hospital care. | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To obtain assistance in finding employment or job training program. | Local Office of State Employment Service |
| No Limit | | To convert Term Insurance. | VA Office |

The American Legion local Post Service Officer can put you in direct touch with a full-time professional County or State Legion Service Officer who can represent you with the Veterans Administration and other Federal Agencies to assure you the maximum benefits from the rights that are yours by law.

# Basics for Recruiting

## Knowing the LEGION

YOUR CAMPAIGN will succeed if your workers know their product—which is the Legion itself and especially your own post. Know your prospects and what they want to buy. Be familiar with and use the sales aids.

KNOWING THE LEGION: Prepare a short article for your membership workers or even a simple list of the activities of your post for the past year and add to it the new activities you expect to carry on, especially your service program for new veterans.

KNOWING THE PROSPECTS: "Prospecting" is the heart of a successful membership campaign. Use the prospect cards and notices from National Headquarters on discharged veterans to develop a continuing file. Get your individual workers or teams of two to accept responsibility for contacting specific prospects. The old idea of "every-member-get-a-member" hasn't worked yet. Require reports on contacts with prospects, both successful and unsuccessful. (See page 10.)

USING SALES AIDS: Page 11 gives information on major sales aids, available, primarily from your department headquarters. Get the sales aids you need in advance, be familiar with them yourself, and explain to your workers how they should be used.

TRAINING IN HOW TO SELL: Reread page 6, discuss the five main reasons for joining listed there. Show your workers how you must appeal to the individual's own interests. Sell a newcomer on the chance of making new friends. Sell a family man on youth activities and family recreational activities. Sell the community-minded person on your service programs. Sell the man who is "too busy to come to meetings" that his membership alone will help support the Legion's patriotic programs and its services for new veterans and the disabled. You don't have to sell the whole Legion, just the part that is of direct interest to the prospect. Be sure the prospect knows who you are and what you are doing. Begin each contact with a statement something like this: "I'm so-and-so. I represent John Doe Post of The American Legion, and I have called to invite you to become a member. Have you ever thought about joining the Legion?" Then, before you leave, be sure to ask him, definitely and specifically, to join.

For God and Country

# Bringing the New Member Into the Post and Keeping Him

## Friendliest Organization in Neighborhood

COLLECTING A NEW member's or even an old member's dues is just part of the long-range membership job. You want him as a member next year and for many years to come. Many posts say that the great majority of drop-outs have been members for less than three years. Somebody sold the drop-out a bill of goods, but failed to deliver.

The new member is much more apt to feel that he belongs to your post if he is given a formal initiation. There is a simple but very impressive ceremony in the Manual of Ceremonies (Section II of the Post Commander's Guide). Make it standard operating procedure to have an initiation at least once a year.

It is especially important that the new member's or the prospect's first contact with the post be a pleasant one. Be sure that he is introduced and made to feel at home. Check on the friendship level of your post. If it's not what it should be, the commander and other officers by their examples are the ones to change it.

The anticipation of recreational and social rewards is still the major reason that veterans join The American Legion. If your post has a reputation of being the friendliest organization in the city or neighborhood, you won't have much trouble in enrolling new members.

Try to visualize how a new member would react to your usual post meeting. Would he be impressed—favorably?

# *Forgotten Members . . . Reinstatements*

## Check Membership Registers

ASK YOUR POST ADJUTANT to bring his membership registers for the past three or four years to a meeting of the membership committee. The register should give you a quick check of those who have belonged to the post but failed to renew.

Some will have died—about 2½ per cent per year in the average post. They are permanent members now of your "Post Everlasting."

Some will have moved away. But many of them would continue their membership if you would establish contact by mail and bill them for their dues. This is particularly true of those who belonged for a period of years and have now moved away to a retirement community.

Some may have dropped out only because they were not asked to renew.

The drop outs of the recent past should be considered as definite prospects for the new Legion year. Compile a list of those who are still in the community or whose address can be found. Give a person who knows responsibility to contact them and invite them to reinstate.

If there have been changes in the post—new activities, remodeling of the club room, membership growth, new services for returning veterans—be sure that these changes and improvements are made known to the drop outs.

There is value even in talking to those who won't reinstate. At least, you can find out why they let their membership lapse. If the reason was the fault of the post, you can correct the shortcoming.

## SPECIAL EVENTS

Both your membership program and your Vietnam service program can get a boost by hitch-hiking onto special events in the Legion or your community's calendar — Veterans Day, The American Legion Birthday (March 15-17), a community celebration, a visit from the district or department commander.

## TIMETABLE

Most departments now operate with membership targets for specific dates throughout the year, such as an Early Bird target around October 1, a Veterans Day target, and so on.

If you are assigned specific membership targets for dates throughout the year, try to make them. If not, set up your own schedule. Here is an example of what a typical post might plan for the progress of its membership enrollment:

**10% of last year by October 1**
**60% by November 11**
**90% by December 31**
**105% by March 15**
**108% by May 1**
**110%—30 days before department convention.**

## ELIGIBILITY

April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918 (World War I)
December 7, 1941 to September 2, 1945 (World War II)
June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953 (Korean War)
August 5, 1964, to end of hostilities (Vietnam Era) (See following.)

1. Any period of active duty on or after August 5, 1964, which has been honorably terminated by discharge or separation, qualifies for membership.

2. A person does not have to serve in Vietnam to be eligible. Active duty anywhere qualifies upon honorable termination within the prescribed dates.

3. A person still in service may be eligible if he has a discharge or other honorable separation issued on or after August 5, 1964, or during one of the earlier eligibility periods—World War II, the Korean War, or even World War 1.

## AWARDS . . . NATIONAL

Order the following National Membership Awards through your Department Headquarters:

NATIONAL AWARDS TO INDIVIDUALS: The Legionnaire who enrolls 15 or more members for 1971 by December 31, 1970, is entitled to receive the wallet-sized *National Commander's Personal Appreciation Card.* For a member who is credited with enrolling 25 or more members for 1971 by The American Legion Birthday, March 15-17, a special *National Commander's cap ornament* is offered.

*POST AWARDS:* The following special awards are offered for the achievements shown:

*Certificate of Most Distinguished Service,* for enrolling by November 11, 1970, a membership for 1971 equaling or exceeding the total of 1970 membership.

*Honor Ribbon* for the post colors, in recognition of a 1971 membership on December 31, 1970, exceeding or equaling the total 1970 membership.

*Certificate of Meritorious Service,* for enrolling by December 31, 1970, a membership for 1971 equaling or exceeding its previous all-time high.

*American Legion Birthday Award* for (1) enrolling a 1971 membership by March 17, 1971, equaling or exceeding the total 1970 membership; (2) observing the Legion Birthday; and (3) carrying on throughout the year basic American Legion programs (see back cover).

## CONTINUOUS MEMBERSHIP—

There is a type of recognition which can help stabilize your membership and reduce drop-outs. Cards certifying continuous membership of from 5 to 50 years (at 5-year intervals) are available from your department headquarters without charge. Make an annual event of the presentation of continuous membership cards to all who qualify. (Also see National Emblem Sales Catalog for continuous membership certificates, emblem tabs, etc.)

# Finishing the Job

## Membership Campaign to Include Plan

UNLESS YOU HAVE a highly unusual post, not all of your members will be early birds in their payment of dues. Nor will all of them send their dues promptly on receipt of dues notices. A second notice won't completely finish the job either.

The membership campaign that your committee agrees on early in the year needs to include a plan for collecting the "hard-to-get" renewals. Usually you'll be working on them between Veterans Day and first of the year—and sometimes a lot longer than that.

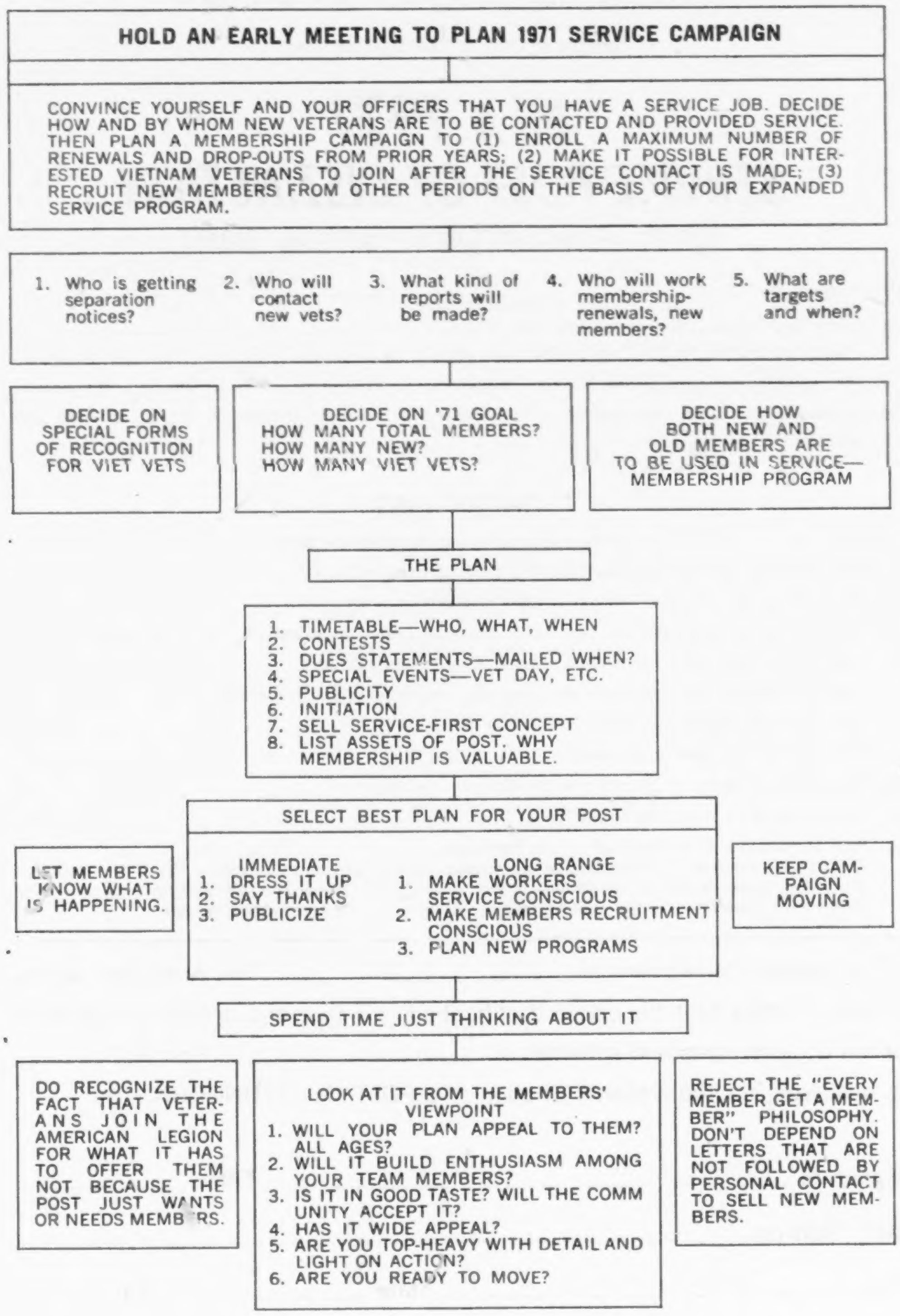
Some of your renewals will only pay on personal contact. Have a team of workers call on them. Some will pay just one particular person. See that the right person calls on them. A telephone campaign on a Sunday afternoon, with workers in cars ready to make immediate calls to pick up dues, will sometimes work wonders.

A third dues notice through the mail with a personal letter from the commander will move some of the slow payers to get out their check books.

If there is no response—get a final personal contact by the Legionnaire who signed up the now delinquent member last year. If that still doesn't work—how about a last call on the delinquent member by the post commander and/or the membership chairman? For the future of the post, you need to know why he is reluctant to remain a Legionnaire.

The main thing is to have a plan to keep the membership campaign rolling, to reach the slow payers in an effective manner, and as far as your membership committee is concerned, to keep life in the campaign and get fun out of doing it.

# *Here's the 1971 Plan in Outline*



**HOLD AN EARLY MEETING TO PLAN 1971 SERVICE CAMPAIGN**

CONVINCE YOURSELF AND YOUR OFFICERS THAT YOU HAVE A SERVICE JOB. DECIDE HOW AND BY WHOM NEW VETERANS ARE TO BE CONTACTED AND PROVIDED SERVICE. THEN PLAN A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN TO (1) ENROLL A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RENEWALS AND DROP-OUTS FROM PRIOR YEARS; (2) MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR INTERESTED VIETNAM VETERANS TO JOIN AFTER THE SERVICE CONTACT IS MADE; (3) RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS FROM OTHER PERIODS ON THE BASIS OF YOUR EXPANDED SERVICE PROGRAM.

1. Who is getting separation notices?
2. Who will contact new vets?
3. What kind of reports will be made?
4. Who will work membership-renewals, new members?
5. What are targets and when?

DECIDE ON SPECIAL FORMS OF RECOGNITION FOR VIET VETS

DECIDE ON '71 GOAL
HOW MANY TOTAL MEMBERS?
HOW MANY NEW?
HOW MANY VIET VETS?

DECIDE HOW BOTH NEW AND OLD MEMBERS ARE TO BE USED IN SERVICE—MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM

THE PLAN

1. TIMETABLE—WHO, WHAT, WHEN
2. CONTESTS
3. DUES STATEMENTS—MAILED WHEN?
4. SPECIAL EVENTS—VET DAY, ETC.
5. PUBLICITY
6. INITIATION
7. SELL SERVICE-FIRST CONCEPT
8. LIST ASSETS OF POST. WHY MEMBERSHIP IS VALUABLE.

LET MEMBERS KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING.

SELECT BEST PLAN FOR YOUR POST

IMMEDIATE
1. DRESS IT UP
2. SAY THANKS
3. PUBLICIZE

LONG RANGE
1. MAKE WORKERS SERVICE CONSCIOUS
2. MAKE MEMBERS RECRUITMENT CONSCIOUS
3. PLAN NEW PROGRAMS

KEEP CAMPAIGN MOVING

SPEND TIME JUST THINKING ABOUT IT

DO RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT VETERANS JOIN THE AMERICAN LEGION FOR WHAT IT HAS TO OFFER THEM NOT BECAUSE THE POST JUST WANTS OR NEEDS MEMBERS.

LOOK AT IT FROM THE MEMBERS' VIEWPOINT
1. WILL YOUR PLAN APPEAL TO THEM? ALL AGES?
2. WILL IT BUILD ENTHUSIASM AMONG YOUR TEAM MEMBERS?
3. IS IT IN GOOD TASTE? WILL THE COMMUNITY ACCEPT IT?
4. HAS IT WIDE APPEAL?
5. ARE YOU TOP-HEAVY WITH DETAIL AND LIGHT ON ACTION?
6. ARE YOU READY TO MOVE?

REJECT THE "EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER" PHILOSOPHY. DON'T DEPEND ON LETTERS THAT ARE NOT FOLLOWED BY PERSONAL CONTACT TO SELL NEW MEMBERS.

**SAMPLE COPY. DO NOT MAIL.**

**YOUR REGULAR REPORT FORM WILL BE SENT EARLY IN 1971.**

Sample of Official Certification Form

# BE A 1971 SERVICE POST OF DISTINCTION

Win an American Legion Birthday Award

Qualifications of ______________________________ Post No. __________
(Name of Post)

a. Post's final official membership total for 1970 ______________________________
Post's membership for 1971, as of March 17, 1971 ______________________________

b. Post participated in the Legion Birthday observance ______________(Yes______ No ______)

c. At least nine of the following items are checked as accurate description of the activities and programs of post No. ______________:

## CHECK LIST

(Check only those which apply to your post)

1. Post conducts regular meetings, following American Legion ritual ........ ☐
2. Post has carried on active Viet-Vet contact and service program ........ ☐
3. Post has active committees in the major American Legion programs and a service officer ........ ☐
4. Post keeps continuous membership records AND makes awards ........ ☐
5. Post Commander receives, reads and uses The American Legion ADVANCE ........ ☐
6. Post conducts regular initiations for its new members ........ ☐
7. Post has a "Welcome Committee" ........ ☐
8. Post sends delegates to district and department meetings ........ ☐
9. Post participates in community activities ........ ☐
10. Post participates in at least two of the following ........ ☐
Boys State—Employ the Physically Handicapped—Oratorical Contest—Employ the Older Worker—Education Week—Scouting—Baseball—School Awards—Education and Scholarship Program—Flag Education—Subscribes to National Legislative Bulletin—Firing Line—Child Welfare.

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TO: Adjutant, Department of ______________________, The American Legion

I hereby certify that the above certification is a true and accurate statement of the achievements and activities of ______________________ Post No. ________ in qualifying for the National Citation of a POST OF DISTINCTION.

Signature ______________________________ Title ______________

Mail Address ______________________________________________

City ______________________________ State ______________ Zip ________

# "OUR KIND OF GUY" *is leaving military service at* *the rate of* 70,000 PER MONTH

You—and American Legion Posts all over the country—will, for the first time in history, know exactly who he is and where he lives.

The veteran of the Vietnam Period is a person about like you were—how many years ago was it? But the problems that await him may be even rougher than were yours. He may not receive the respect and appreciation that is normally accorded the soldier returned from a victorious war. Conditions may have changed greatly since he left. He may be shocked to find, here and there, actual disapproval of the fact that he served. All he was trying to do was his duty as he was called upon to do by his country. He may well feel like a stranger in a strange land.

This is where The American Legion comes in. For he's a veteran of one of the most difficult conflicts in our history. He's "our kind of guy." He deserves the best The American Legion can offer.

Each month, The American Legion and other major veterans' organizations are now receiving a record of the names and addresses of men and women being separated from active duty.

National Headquarters, with the help of your Department, has worked out a plan for mailing these names and addresses just as promptly as possible to a responsible local Legionnaire. Each name and address will come to that local Legionnaire on a separate notification form.

This is when things must happen. The American Legion has promised that one or two Legionnaires will immediately call on the new veteran, welcome him home and offer him whatever help we can to assist him become re-established in civilian life. As a veterans' organization, can we do less?

This is an immense project. It fits in perfectly with the effort American Legion Posts have been making to contact and serve the young man as he enters service, while he is in service, and when he is discharged. The rest of this brochure spells out in more detail how this essential service program must work.

"Our kind of guys" are returning to your community each month. They need The American Legion's friendly help. We know you won't let them down.

# THE OBLIGATION

Through this program The American Legion has been given an unprecedented opportunity. The potential benefits to our country are too great to be counted. A new generation of war veterans will receive some very vital help, and The American Legion will take a giant stride toward assuring a bright future—the goal of all.

It is not necessary to point out that the release of names of returning veterans is

# PRECEDENT-SHATTERING

or that it presents an opportunity that veterans' organizations have long sought.

Never before has the Veterans Administration given such complete cooperation. There are good reasons to justify the release to us of these 70,000 names and addresses per month.

Despite the best efforts of the Armed Forces, the VA, the Employment Service and other Federal Agencies, too many of these young veterans are not being brought back into the mainstream of American life with the job, or the education, or the help that will assure their becoming productive, stable citizens. Federal agencies cannot give individual personal counseling in every case.

In addition, many of these young men and women who need person-to-person assistance have only the skills taught them by the military. Without jobs and other readjustment assistance, their prospects for the future are not good. Yet their service in time of war deserves the best our society can offer.

A contact by mail with these ex-service men and women would be of little or no value to the veteran or to The American Legion. He will have probably already received and thrown away numerous form letters from other sources.

***ANY MEANINGFUL CONTACT MUST BE MADE ON A PERSONAL, FACE-TO-FACE BASIS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN LEGION POSTS.***

These veterans will be changing their places of residence rapidly. Their need for service and advice is immediate. The probability of their ever affiliating with a veterans' organization will decline with each passing week. For all of these reasons, there must be the least possible delay in contacting these veterans after their separation.

# THE PROGRAM

As The American Legion begins to receive these names from the Veterans Administration, they will be printed on a 3" x 5" form. The form will have a printed message approximately as follows:

> *❝We are advised that the above named person has recently been honorably separated from active military duty. Will you or a competent representative of your Post contact him at once and offer the full service of The American Legion in his return to civilian life?❞*

In the meantime, your Department Headquarters will have assigned the responsibility for the names in each zip code area or areas. As the notification forms are printed, they will be shipped to these responsible Legion officers. Your Department will have notified you as to how these names will be received.

Whatever the number of names and to whom [illegible] the assignment is made, the need remains the same. There [illegible] be personal contacts.

This can be the most rewarding assignment any Legionnaire has accepted, but he must have a basic knowledge of benefits—and equally important, he must know where and how to refer a family or a serviceman to a service officer.

# IMPORTANT STEPS

Here are the steps which must be taken to insure a successful and functioning service program:

**1.** Appoint a Service Committee. In other words, decide who's going to be visiting these veterans. Include the Service Officer and Membership Chairman.

**2.** Decide whether this is to be a joint activity with the Membership Committee. Determine for your post whether these committees should be separate or overlapping.

**3.** Hold seminars and briefings with post members to acquaint them with basic veterans' benefits as outlined in the Benefits Timetable for Vietnam Era Veterans.

**4.** Contact your local draft board. Selective Service Officers in many places are cooperating in notifying each discharged veteran of the name and location of his local veterans' service organization representative. Many Departments have already initiated a program of providing local draft boards with passout material to be used for this purpose. One enterprising service officer had business cards printed which are being distributed by the local draft board.

**5.** Use the monthly list of dischargees received for your area, which will come from National Headquarters or through your Department, to make immediate person-to-person contacts.

**6.** Assign your most knowledgeable members, including the service officer, to make calls. *Fill out a Benefits Timetable for each returning veteran.* Use the "Calendar of Deadlines" flyer.

**7.** Cooperate with your Department Service Officer, the Veterans Administration, and with other Federal Agencies by assisting them in making certain that these new veterans are properly referred. Your greatest assist to this new veteran is helping him make these very important contacts.

**8.** Follow through to assure that the veteran has made the necessary contacts, particularly with a County or Department Service Officer who will see that he does receive the proper assistance and guidance.

**9.** The American Legion Life Insurance is an excellent buy for a young Vietnam Veteran. Be sure he knows about it. Your Department will furnish you brochures free of cost.

**10.** Suggest that individual Legionnaires who have been in contact with the serviceman bring him to a post meeting, or, better still, a post honor night.

# THERE'S HELP AVAILABLE

**Viet-Time Veterans Calendar of Deadlines:** This is a brand new brochure prepared especially for this operation. It allows every veteran visited to have his own personal timetable of benefits that are available.

**The American Legion Life Insurance:** This brochure explains how new members can take advantage of a most generous life insurance program—probably the best insurance deal that's been offered since leaving service.

## *THESE ARE THE TWO BASIC PIECES THAT SHOULD BE LEFT WITH EVERY NEW OR DISCHARGED VETERAN, BUT THE ENTERPRISING POST WILL PROBABLY WANT TO LEAVE TWO MORE. THE FIRST IS—*

**The Amazing American Legion:** This standard Legion promotional brochure has been redone to give it a more youthful and modern look. It is an excellent summary of major Legion accomplishments, but there's something else you need, and that's . . .

**Your Own Post Activities Report And Calendar Of Events:** It's what you do locally that will determine your success. If you are providing every new veteran with the type of service The American Legion can provide, he's going to want to know what your post is doing.

## *THERE ARE OTHER PUBLICATIONS THAT SHOULD BE ON HAND*

### 1. Prospect Cards:

Immediately following every visit fill out a prospect card. On many calls you will need two—one for the new veteran and one for his father—a new veteran a generation ago.

### 2. The New Challenge:

Your post will be getting new members who will be contacting other new veterans. The ten basic reasons for belonging, as shown in "The New Challenge", can make for a knowledgeable Legionnaire very quickly.

### 3. Application Blanks:

The key word is "service", and we shouldn't forget it. This is "Our Kind Of Guy". He deserves a personal invitation to join.

*YOUR SERVICE OFFICER WILL HAVE A "POST SERVICE OFFICER'S MANUAL". CONTACT DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS FOR FREE SUPPLIES ON ALL OF THE ABOVE NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.*

# MAKING THE ASSIGNMENT MORE EFFECTIVE

To many of our posts, getting a list of those recently separated will simply provide a means of checking to see whether anybody has been missed.

These are posts that made the first contact with the young people from their neighborhood or community when they first entered service. The post has continued with a friendly, informative and morale-building program while they were away.

**It's the post** that's cooperating with the local newspaper to see that birthdays of servicemen are publicized so that the whole community can get in on sending cards or messages.

**It's the post** that has its members carrying on a personal correspondence with individual servicemen or women and visiting with the family back home.

**It's the post** where the service officer is already getting information to Legionnaires to be passed along to those in service.

**It's the post** whose programs for today's servicemen and veterans is constantly expanding with new ideas.

**It's the post** which already has young, active new Legionnaires talking or writing to others of their own age group.

**It's the post** that's not above copying a good idea from another post, or of following suggestions passed down by Department.

**It's the post** that's building these new members into the mainstream of Legion activities and of our country.

**It's the post** that knows that "service" is the motto which determines what needs doing today.

**It's the post** that knows that service today means a bright future for tomorrow.

**And it's the post that knows we need "Our Kind of Guys".**

# BENEFITS AVAILABLE FOR VIETNAM ERA VETERANS

The following is a list of benefits available to today's veteran. These are the benefits with which your team will want to be familiar. At a minimum, match a name and address of the local source of help or advice with every benefit so that the veteran will know whom to contact for more details.

**DISABILITY COMPENSATION:** Payable for disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by active service.

**DISABILITY PENSION:** 90 days service required. Payable for permanent and total disability not traceable to service.

**HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY CARE:** Available for service-connected conditions, and for nonservice-connected conditions when veteran is unable to pay cost.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES:** Provided for service-connected conditions, and for nonservice-connected conditions when veteran is found to be in need of aid and attendance of another person.

**DISABLED VETERANS INSURANCE:** Veteran with a service-connected disability may apply for special nonparticipating National Service Life Insurance.

**CONVERSION OF SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE:** Veteran has 120 days after separation to convert to a permanent form of commercial insurance.

**SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING FOR SERIOUSLY DISABLED VETERANS:** Up to $10,000 payable toward the construction, purchase or remodeling of home.

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION:** To overcome service-incurred handicaps.

**EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE:** 181 days active duty required. One month schooling for each month of service up to 36 months. Completion of high school training without charge against basic entitlement; farm cooperative training, apprentice or other on-the-job training; flight training.

**GUARANTEED LOANS:** 181 days service. For the purchase of homes and farms.

**FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION LOANS:** Open to veterans whether or not they have used the home loan program of the Veterans Administration.

**EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FOR SONS AND DAUGHTERS:** Available to children of veterans who are totally disabled from service-incurred disability.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR DISABLED VETERANS:** Certain disabled veterans may receive assistance of not more than $1600 toward the purchase of an automobile.

**JOB COUNSELING AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT:** Available through Veterans Employment Representative in State Employment Service Office.

**CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE:** 10 point preference for veterans with service-connected disability. 5 points for veterans without service-connected disability who have more than 180 days of service.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:** Payable to veterans who are unemployed after separation.

**REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS:** 90 days to apply for pre-service job.

**SURVIVORS BENEFITS:** For widows, children and parents when death is due to service, and for widows and children in certain cases where death is not due to service.

**BURIAL ALLOWANCE:** Veterans Administration pays up to $250 toward cost of burial and funeral expenses.

**BURIAL FLAG, HEADSTONE OR GRAVEMARKER BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERY WAR ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE:** Financial assistance toward the education of children of veterans whose death was service-connected or who had a permanent and total service-connected rating at time of death.

**REPRESENTATION BY AN AMERICAN LEGION ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE:** In addition to the local Post Service Officer, full-time representatives are available at each VA Regional Office and in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of representation of veterans before the Veterans Administration and other Federal agencies.

# The American Legion

# MANUAL
# for
# POST SERVICE OFFICERS

## With Special Summary
## on
## Vietnam Veterans

1971 EDITION

# 1971 EDITION

## PREFACE

The National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission is pleased to present you this 1971 Edition of the Post Service Officers Manual.

This Manual summarizes for your convenient reference those benefits, rights, privileges, and services provided for veterans and their dependents and survivors by Federal law as of the adjournment of the 91st Congress.

As Post Service Officer, you are a key member of The American Legion's Reach Out Program of offering our services to not only the older veteran but also to young men and women leaving the Armed Forces so that they may return to the civilian community with dignity and with a maximum opportunity for employment, training and education.

It is our sincere hope that this manual will be helpful to you in counseling and assisting veterans and their families. If you have any thoughts on changes or improvements in the format and content of the manual, may we hear from you.

Finally, as we move into the first decade of the next fifty years, we say thanks for your cooperation in making The American Legion's veterans affairs and rehabilitation program a meaningful one.

W. F. LENKER, Chairman
E. H. GOLEMBIESKI, Director

### PENALTY PROVISIONS OF 38 USC 3405

Whoever directly or indirectly solicits, contracts for, charges, or receives, or attempts to solicit, contract for, charge, or receive, any fee or compensation except as provided (for attorneys and agents and as determined and paid by the Veterans Administration), or wrongfully withholds from any claimant or beneficiary any part of a benefit or claim allowed and due him, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned at hard labor for not more than two years, or both.

# GLOSSARY

### Abbreviations Commonly Used in Service Work

| | |
|---|---|
| ADP | —Automatic Data Processing |
| AGO | —Adjutant General's Office, Department of Army |
| BCL | —Below College Level |
| BEC | —Bureau of Employees Compensation |
| BLS | —Bureau of Labor Statistics |
| BOASI | —Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance |
| BVA | —Board of Veterans Appeals |
| C(H&D) | —Center, Hospital and Domiciliary |
| C(RO&H) | —Center, Regional Office and Hospital |
| C(RO&INS) | —Center, Regional Office and Insurance |
| CO | —Central Office, Veterans Administration |
| Comp & Pen | —Compensation and Pension |
| Cong | —Congress |
| CP&E | —Compensation Pension and Education |
| CSC | —Civil Service Commission |
| DIB | —Disability Insurance Benefits |
| DIC | —Dependency and Indemnity Compensation |
| DM&S | —Department of Medicine and Surgery |
| DOD | —Department of Defense |
| Dom | —Domiciliary |
| DPC | —Data Processing Center |
| DVB | —Department of Veterans Benefits |
| EDP | —Electronic Data Processing |
| FBI | —Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FRC | —Federal Records Center |
| FSA | —Federal Security Agency |
| GAO | —General Accounting Office |
| GPO | —Government Printing Office |
| GSA | —General Services Administration |
| HEW | —Health, Education and Welfare |
| H&DF | —Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities |
| IHL | —Institutions of Higher Learning |
| NSC | —Nonservice - Connected Disability |
| NSLI | —National Service Life Insurance |
| OASDHI | —Old Age, Survivors, Disability, & Health Insurance |
| PBA | —Public Building Administration |
| P&T | —Permanent and Total Disability |
| R&E | —Rehabilitation and Education |
| RLA | —Refund Life Annuity |
| RO | —Regional Office, Veterans Administration |
| SC | —Service Connection |
| SCD | —Service-Connected Disability |
| SGLI | —Servicemen's Group Life Insurance |
| TAD | —Termination of Active Duty |
| TDIP | —Total Disability Income Provision |
| USES | —United States Employment Service |
| USGLI | —United States Government Life Insurance |
| VA | —Veterans Administration |
| VAVS | —VA Voluntary Services |
| VES | —Veterans Employment Service |
| VR | —Veterans Regulation |
| VR&E | —Vocational Rehabilitation and Education |
| VSLI | —Veterans Special Life Insurance |
| WAAC | —Women's Army Auxiliary Corps |
| WAC | —Women's Army Corps |
| WOEA | —War Orphans Education Assistance |

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# CHAPTER I

## THE AMERICAN LEGION REHABILITATION SERVICE

**101. ORIENTATION AND ORGANIZATION:** The American Legion's Rehabilitation Service is designed to provide a comprehensive network of Service Officers at the Post, County, Department, and National levels to assist veterans and their dependents in applying for federal and state benefits to which they are entitled based on the veteran's service in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The task of carrying out this most important program is vast in scope—touching the lives and affecting the welfare of millions of men, women and children. Many thousands of dedicated Legionnaires actively participate in every phase of the humanitarian service to their fellow veterans. In no other endeavor within The American Legion is there a greater need for teamwork, since effective rehabilitation can be accomplished only through the cooperative efforts of many individuals of various and diversified talents and interests.

**102. POST REHABILITATION COMMITTEE:** The Post Rehabilitation or Service Committee is the committee through which the post discharges its responsibilities to the veteran and his dependents in the community. It is through this committee that the post participates in The American Legion's rehabilitation program.

The program has two major aspects. One has to do with policy determinations concerning the Rehabilitation problems of veterans in general. The other is the matter of giving direct service to veterans and their dependents in the local area who need help in solving specific problems. An ideal Post Service Committee program has the following characteristics:

1. The Post will have a trained, competent Service Officer, who should also serve as chairman of the Committee.
2. Where possible, Assistant Service Officers should be appointed.
3. The Post Service Committee has surveyed local veterans and their dependents with reference to specific problems in the local community.
4. The Post has a continuing program of publicity at the community level in the field of veteran benefits; and veterans and their families are invited to call upon the Post Service Officers when they need assistance in matters relating to veterans affairs.
5. The Post Service Committee be a permanent committee which recommends, initiates, and carries out policies that will keep the servi program active in the community.

The size of the Committee will depend upon the needs of the individual Post. It should consist of members who have specialized knowledge of some phase of rehabilitation, or have a particular interest in The American Legion's rehabilitation program.

**103. POST SERVICE OFFICER:** In naming the Post Service Officer, each Post creates the most vital link in The American Legion's nationwide network of service. He is the man who carries out one of the basic principles for which The American Legion was founded—that is, service to the veteran, his widow and orphan. Obviously, the effectiveness with which the post discharges its rehabilitation and service responsibilities will determine, in a large measure, how well the post is known and respected in its community.

The Post Service Officer is responsible for bringing to the attention of all veterans and their dependents the rights and benefits granted them by law.

He must know how to utilize the expert services available through The American Legion, as well as those of other agencies in his community.

The main function of the Post Service Officer is to advise and counsel the claimant and assist in preparation of forms and in securing the necessary supporting evidence. When the forms are properly completed, they are forwarded to the Department Service Officer, who is an accredited representative of The American Legion, for presentation of the claim to the appropriate board or official of the agency involved.

It is recommended that all cases, claims, inquiries, recommendations, criticisms, and suggestions handled by the Post Service Officer be channeled through the Department Service Officer.

In the performance of his duty the Post Service Officer must be able to inform claimants as to their compensation or pension rights. He must be familiar with other benefits, such as, insurance, education, assistance, vocational training, dependents benefits, hospitalization, burial benefits, and discharge review and retirement claims. He should serve as Chairman of the Post Rehabilitation Committee in directing these activities.

To do this the Post Service Officer must work hand in hand with the Department Service Officer, who is a trained specialist in this work. The name and address of all Department Service Officers are listed in the back of this manual.

In medical emergencies, it will sometimes be necessary for the Post Service Officer (or the veteran's private physician) to deal directly with VA officials at the nearest hospital, by telephone or telegraph, without going through the Department Service Officer. In such cases the Department Service Officer should subsequently be advised in order that he may determine whether a report of such hospital treatment could have a bearing on the veteran's right to initial or increased monetary benefits.

To assist the Post Service Officer in accomplishing this very important job, he has at his disposal the talents of the full-time Department Service Officer and the staff members of the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission. Thus, the Post Service Officer by properly utilizing the channels of service to him, can provide the best possible assistance to the veteran and his family in the community.

**104. DEPARTMENT REHABILITATION COMMITTEE:** The Department Rehabilitation Committee's duties and responsibilities are to formulate and guide the department rehabilitation program. It keeps a close watch over the veteran affairs program in its state, and, also, carries out the national program within its area of jurisdiction. It is charged with the task of setting the policy and guiding the rehabilitation program within the Department. Resolutions arising in the Post are channelled through the Department Rehabilitation Committee for screening prior to Department Conventions. Once approved by the Department Convention, they are forwarded for consideration by the National Executive Committee, or the National Convention, if the action sought is national in scope. The determination as to how the rehabilitation program shall be conducted in each state is the responsibility of the Department.

**105. DEPARTMENT SERVICE OFFICER:** When speaking of the Department Service Officer, we include all service officers whether they are associated through direct employment by the Department, or as an "accredited representative" of The American Legion in the State Veterans' Affairs Office. The functions and the responsibilities of the office are the same.

The Department Service Officer is normally located in the VA Regional Office having jurisdiction over claims within the Department's geographical area. In some states where there is a large concentration of population, there may be more than one VA Regional Office and more than one Department Service Officer. He submits claims to the proper officials and follows through to see that the claimant is granted the benefits to which he or she is entitled. When necessary, the Department Service Officer will advise the Post Service Officer if additional information and evidence is required to adjudicate a claim.

These men have a thorough knowledge of the regulations and instructions and are familiar with the operations of the various Veterans Administration services. They are well versed in the benefits and provisions available to veterans and their dependents through the Department of Defense, and their respective state veteran programs.

Often a claim must be processed, or reviewed, at a VA Center or at Central Office, or at some other federal agency in Washington, D. C. This is particularly true when an appeal is entered by a claimant from an unfavorable decision by the VA Regional Office, or other agency of original jurisdiction. In such a case, the Department Service Officer may refer the matter to The American Legion National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission for further action.

**106. NATIONAL VETERANS AFFAIRS AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION:** The main purpose of the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission is to conduct the rehabilitation program of The American Legion. It is responsible for the coordination and integration of the program nationally, and for review and reporting with proper recommendations to the National Executive Committee on all resolutions assigned to the Commission or committees under its jurisdiction. The Commission must make a report to each meeting of the National Executive Committee setting forth in writing the actions taken by the Commission, as well as comments and recommendations concerning current issues in rehabilitation. Any matter which the Commission believes should receive formal consideration of the National Executive Committee must be presented in resolution form.

The Commission oversees the division staff to insure compliance with the policies laid down by National Conventions and the National Executive Committee in the field of rehabilitation. The Commission's function is to assist in the formulation of rehabilitation policies and programs. The function of the staff is to implement approved policies and programs.

**107. VETERANS AFFAIRS AND REHABILITATION STAFF:** The staff of the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission provides services in Washington, D. C., and in the VA Insurance Centers in St. Paul and Philadelphia. Representation is available at the New York VA Regional Office for the purpose of handling the heavy appellate load in that area.

For the purpose of providing the best service possible, the Commission staff includes experts in all types of veterans benefits and services. Medical consultants with specialties in internal medicine, neurology and psychiatry, and also a legal consultant, are available to assist in the involved disability claims.

In the representation of veterans and dependents, the claim is presented to the government agency in the best light possible and all reasonable efforts are made to secure a favorable decision. When the decision is made available, it is carefully analyzed to determine whether the claimant has been given the benefit of reasonable doubt and that he has been awarded the correct benefits. Reconsideration is requested in all questionable cases.

Representation by the staff is provided before the following boards and agencies:

**Veterans Administration**
Central Office—
Board of Veterans Appeals

Disability Policy Board
Board on Waivers & Compromises
Administrative Review Units
Special Review Groups

**Veterans Benefits Office,** Washington, D. C.
Veteran and dependents claims for all outlying Departments, foreign cases, and special cases assigned to VBO (except local cases handled by the District of Columbia Service Officer).

**VA Insurance Centers**—St. Paul and Philadelphia
All aspects of insurance activities.

**New York Regional Office—**
Appeals, only, for Department of New York.

**Department of Defense—**
Cases before the Army, Navy, and Air Force Boards of Review of Discharges and Dismissals, and Correction of Records. Cases before the Army, Navy and Air Force Boards for review of retirement proceedings.

In addition to the routine type of claims for benefits, the staff handles many miscellaneous requests for assistance. These include such items as: processing claims for medals and decorations, certificates in lieu of lost discharges, missing checks, assistance in locating comrades who can supply information in support of a claim, and other problems. In short, all reasonable requests for service from Department officials are handled by the staff.

**108. FIELD SERVICE:** The National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission of The American Legion maintains a Field Service staff as part of the Commission's division staff in Washington, D. C.

During the year, Field Service Representatives periodically visit VA hospitals, domiciliary homes, and related facilities to observe the effectiveness of the operation at these installations.

Following each visitation a written report is submitted to the Director of the Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission and subsequently transmitted to the Veterans Administration. In those instances where recommendations are made for change or improvements in the service or medical care provided, the VA replies to each recommendation and their replies are in turn forwarded to appropriate Department officials.

In addition to the above duties, the Field Representatives, when requested to do so, assist Department officials with problems in the field of rehabilitation which may arise at the Department level. Also, they assist in setting up local and area conferences conducted by the American Legion Auxiliary.

**109. VETERANS AFFAIRS AND REHABILITATION CONFERENCES:** The National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission conducts an annual Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Conference in conjunction with the National Commander's Washington Conference in Washington, D. C.

Each year an invitation is extended to all American Legion and Auxiliary members interested in the program, as well as Department, State, District, County and Post Service Officers, representatives of the Veterans Administration, and other Government agencies to attend. These people attend the conference at their own expense, or at the expense of their respective agencies or organizations. During the Conference, responsible Government officials and practicing service officers of The American Legion are afforded the opportunity to meet and discuss mutual problems relating to veterans affairs arising in their respective fields.

During the year, The American Legion conducts Area Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Conferences. Recommendations emanating from these Conferences are submitted to the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission for consideration.

**110. CODE OF PROCEDURE:** In the interest of an effective organization and control of American Legion activities, the several Departments and the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission have adopted a Code of Procedure outlining their respective responsibilities, and the methods and channels by which correspondence will be processed. In general, representatives of the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission will not act on claims or correspondence concerning an individual case unless they have been referred by or through the Department Service Officer, or a member of his staff. Correspondence received directly from veterans, dependents, or Post Service Officers will normally be referred to the Department Service Officer for initial action or endorsement. This will insure that every case is given full opportunity for proper development and adjudication at the Veterans Administrative office having jurisdiction over the case folder.

**111. POWER OF ATTORNEY:** Before The American Legion may be recognized in any claim there must be filed a power of attorney, duly executed by the claimant or his guardian (VA Form 23-22), specifically conferring upon The American Legion the authority to represent the claimant and to receive information in connection with his claim.

VA Insurance Service will accept VA Form 23-22 as authority for release of information from insurance records. VA Form 29-4337 "Authorization for Release of Information from Insurance Records" may also be used. VA Form 23-22 is required if a claim for benefits is filed.

VA Form 23-22 remains in effect until cancelled by the claimant. VA Form 29-4337 also remains in effect until cancelled by the claimant or his fiduciary. Either authority (VA Form 23-22 or 29-4337) may be cancelled by execution of an identical form in favor of another organization, or by written request over the claimant's, insured's, or fiduciary's signature.

Where an accredited representative or Post Service Officer accepts a power of attorney to The American Legion, it must be remembered that he has accepted, on the part of The American Legion, a very definite responsibility which cannot be slighted; and while most of this responsibility naturally falls upon the paid employees of the organization, the Post Service Officer must always be ready to do his part in the development of the claim by personal contact with the claimant and witnesses.

A power of attorney will be accepted by The American Legion from individuals in the following categories only: (a) the veteran; (b) an incompetent veteran's legal guardian, or in the case of an incompetent veteran without guardian, the wife, parent, or other near relative, or manager of hospital in which such veteran is maintained; however, if a veteran, while competent, had signed a power of attorney, it cannot be changed except by a legal guardian; (c) a deceased veteran's dependents or designated beneficiaries, or, if incompetent, the legal guardian of such person; (d) person entitled to reimbursement for expense of last sickness and burial.

It is contrary to the policy of The American Legion to accept a power of attorney from any person whose interest would be detrimental to that of the veteran. Also, the National Executive Committee has approved a resolution prohibiting representatives of The American Legion from participating in a "simultaneously contested claim," that is, a claim in which two or more persons are seeking the same monetary benefit. The American Legion reserves the right to revoke a power of attorney for cause. As a matter of policy, the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission will not take such action without first consulting with the appropriate Department Service Officer.

VA Form 23-22 is not applicable as a power of attorney form in any Government agency other than the Veterans Administration.

**112. ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION:** The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized by law to recognize certain representatives of The American Legion, and other organizations, for the purpose of assisting veterans and dependents in the presentation of their claims for benefits before various boards and adjudication officials of the Veterans Administration.

Individuals so recognized are referred to as "accredited representatives" of their organizations. They are generally full time employees who devote all, or a major portion, of their time to the preparation or presentation of claims at a particular VA office.

Most Post Service Officers are volunteers and do not need to be officially recognized by the VA as an accredited representative of the Legion. Department Service Officers and other officials or employees of The American Legion actively engaged in prosecuting claims on behalf of beneficiaries must be accredited by the Veterans Administration.

Individuals seeking accreditation must make application on VA Form 2-21. Such application must proceed through proper channels for certification and endorsement by the Department Commander, the Department Adjutant and the Director of the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission. It is then forwarded to the General Counsel of the Veterans Administration.

It is required that the applicant be a citizen of the United States, of good character and reputation, that he is qualified by ability and experience to present claims, and that he is not now employed in any Civil or Military Department or agency of the United States and has not held within the past two years any such position which involved any action respecting claims in the Veterans Administration.

# CHAPTER II

## THE AMERICAN LEGION
## HOSPITAL PROGRAM (VAVS)

**201. BACKGROUND:** Volunteer participation in activities for and with veterans in hospitals and beneficiaries in domiciliaries has long been a tradition in The American Legion. Planning for effective use of community volunteer resources and for incorporating these resources into programs of the Veterans Administration as useful contributions to medical care and treatment was begun in 1946. The American Legion has been a staunch supporter and active participant in the Veterans Administration Volunteer Services (VAVS) program since its inception. Today it is a tremendously successful program that has developed an exciting and challenging concept of volunteer service in the VA medical program.

A major objective of the VAVS plan is an effective integration of the proferred services of voluntary service organizations into the hospital program and of the hospital into community thinking and living. VAVS has proven that volunteers can give that essential extra service to the care of the veteran patient that cannot be provided by a paid staff, regardless of its size and effectiveness.

The success of the VAVS program has been accomplished by enthusiastic effort on the part of many organizations such as The American Legion, and especially through the efforts of individuals displaying determination and dedication to help the hospitalized veteran return to the community and to a happy productive life.

**202. COMMUNITY REHABILITATION ACTIVITY:** Today, through the expanded volunteer services that follow the veteran patient back into the community, every American Legion Post, no matter how remote, can participate and make a valuable contribution to this humanitarian service.

There is a place for the Legionnaire able and willing to work as a member of the hospital team—doctors, nurses, therapists, and technicians—dedicated to the task of helping the patient get well and return to his rightful place in the community.

There is a place for the Legionnaire willing to work in the community with patients in nursing homes, foster homes, boarding homes, and other types of living arrangements. He not only helps the patient to adjust to living outside the hospital but also keeps the hospital advised on the patient's progress.

Other services which offer ideal opportunities for post participation include the planning and conducting of group social and recreational activities, assistance in finding employment, the aid of patients with insufficient income, and assistance in providing transportation as needed.

Through such services volunteers bring companionship, renewed hope, and comfort to veteran patients, serve as a bond to the outside world, and help disabled veterans learn new vocations to overcome their disabilities.

Posts can participate by offering their facilities and their manpower to the program. Only in this way can The American Legion carry out its mission of service to veterans.

For information concerning individual or post participation contact the VAVS representative at your nearest VA hospital, your Department Service Officer, or write to: The American Legion, National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

**203. VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENTS FOR MEN:** All VA hospitals have reported a need for more men volunteers. There are many assignments within the VAVS program which are particularly suited for men. Some of these assignments are in the hospital, some in the community. All are of vital importance to the success of the volunteer program.

**204. THE VOLUNTEEN PROGRAM:** Through the efforts of The American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and other national organizations, the number of teen-age volunteers in Veterans Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and other stations is increasing. Teenagers have demonstrated that with appropriate orientation and supervision they can adapt quickly and easily to the hospital setting and provide valuable assistance in the various programs comparable to and sometimes surpassing that of adult volunteers.

Teen-age volunteers, in addition to providing valuable service in the care and treatment program, bring to the hospital atmosphere sparkling enthusiasm, radiant cheerfulness, and dynamic energy and vigor which contribute greatly to the patients' morale and well-being. Young people have much to give and gain through serving as volunteers. They have the opportunity to explore the possibility of careers in medical and allied fields, and to secure a deeper understanding and awareness of the problems of the sick and disabled as well as a greater sense of responsibility as citizens in giving service to others.

For attracting well qualified teen-age volunteers there is no better source than within Legion circles. The VAVS program provides the local post and auxiliary unit with an excellent program through which to encourage the participation of the junior auxiliary member and the sons of the Legion in a most worthwhile endeavor.

# CHAPTER III

## THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**301. CREATION AND AUTHORITY:** The Veterans Administration is an independent agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, especially created on July 21, 1930, for the administration of laws providing benefits and services for veterans, their survivors and beneficiaries. The head of the Veterans Administration is the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. He is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Veterans Administration administers laws authorizing benefits principally to former members and dependents of deceased members of the Armed Forces. The Veterans Administration also administers certain limited benefits authorized by law to individuals currently on active duty and to dependent children of seriously disabled veterans. The benefits include: Compensation for service-connected disability or death; pension for nonservice-connected disability or death; dependency and indemnity compensation; vocational rehabilitation for service-connected disability; educational assistance for those who serve after January 31, 1955; educational assistance to children, wives, and widows; guaranty or insurance of home, farm and business loans, and under certain conditions, direct home loans; six life insurance programs for veterans and servicemen; hospitalization; restorative care; domiciliary and nursing home care; out-patient medical and dental care; prosthetic and other appliances; special housing for certain seriously disabled veterans; automobiles or other conveyances for certain disabled veterans; a guardianship program for the protection of estates derived from VA benefits paid to incompetent or minor beneficiaries; burial allowances; and burial flags. In addition the VA administers the insurance section of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act for persons in the active military service.

**302. CENTRAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES:** The Administrator is responsible to the President for the administration of veterans affairs and the laws which govern them. He is directly responsible for the establishment of the basic policies governing agency operation and development and maintenance of its basic operations. He has sole authority to make all rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry out the intent of the laws. He is empowered to delegate authority to act and to render decisions, with respect to laws under the VA's jurisdiction, to such officers and employees as he deems necessary. All official acts and decisions of such officers and employees have the same effect as though performed or rendered by the Administrator.

Central Office of the Veterans Administration is located in Washington, D.C. To carry out the major functions of the Veterans Administration, three departments have been created within the Central Office organization. These are the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the Department of Data Management, and the Department of Veterans Benefits. Most of the orders and instructions to the field stations with respect to the administration of benefits are issued through these three Departments.

**303. BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS:** The Board of Veterans Appeals, under the direction of a Chairman and Vice Chairman has statutory jurisdiction to decide appeals to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for benefits under all laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Except as to issues on insurance contracts which are subject to action in the Federal district courts, the decisions rendered on any question of fact or law concerning a claim for benefits are final and may not be reviewed by any other official or court of the United States.

**304. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY:** The Chief Medical Director is responsible for the proper conduct of the activities of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and insures complete medical and hospital service for the care and treatment of veterans as prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. The Department is responsible for the complete operation of all VA hospitals, clinics, domiciliaries and restoration centers. It directs the activities of the Veterans Canteen Service and its field offices and of the engineering, medical administration, building management and supply services. It develops and recommends standards required for the efficient operation of the entire VA medical program. At the present time the VA operates 132 general medical and surgical hospitals, 34 psychiatric hospitals, 16 domiciliaries and six restoration centers.

**305. DEPARTMENT OF DATA MANAGEMENT:** The Chief Data Management Director is responsible for the activities of the Department of Data Management. The Department function is the development and operation of the data processing, data management, process control, and electronic communications systems in the VA. It appraises the effectiveness and the economy of all activities and with the budget staff develops fiscal plans and the annual budget; conducts studies, develops and operates automatic data processing equipment to accomplish this objective; designs and tests systems to meet electronic communications requirements agency-wide. At the present time the Veterans Administration operates six data processing centers.

**306. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS:** The Chief Benefits Director conducts the activities of the Department of Veterans Benefits. This is the Department known to most Post Service Officers since it deals directly with all veteran benefits consisting of compensation, pension, vocational rehabilitation and education, loan guaranty, insurance, guardianship, and contact activities of the Veterans Administration. It directs the field stations of the Veterans Administration in the areas mentioned to insure effective and efficient operation.

**307. FIELD STATION ACTIVITIES:** It is the field stations of the Veterans Administration which carry out the agency's missions. They receive and act on the claims of veterans, survivors and beneficiaries. The VA has 257 field stations in all, but the principal types for the purposes of administering benefits are the regional offices, the hospitals and domiciliary homes. Outpatient clinics are usually attached to a VA regional office or VA hospital. Outside the United States, a regional office is located in the Philippines, a VA center (hospital and regional office) is located in San Juan, P. R.

There is one regional office in each state with the exception of California, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas, each of which has two regional offices. The Veterans Benefits office in Washington, D. C. serves as the area's regional office and has jurisdiction over certain types of claims not handled by the other offices, such as claims from foreign residents.

The Department of Veterans Benefits operates insurance field activities through the VA Centers at Philadelphia and St. Paul. They provide policy underwriting and disability insurance claims service to veterans with Government life insurance within assigned geographical areas as well as adjudication of death insurance claims.

**308. VETERAN ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES**

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| **Alabama** | |
| Birmingham | Hospital |
| Montgomery | do |
| Montgomery | Regional Office |
| Tuscaloosa | Hospital |
| Tuskegee | do |
| **Alaska** | |
| Juneau | Regional Office |
| **Arizona** | |
| Phoenix | Hospital |
| Phoenix | Regional Office |
| Tucson | Hospital |

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| **Arizona (Continued)** | |
| Prescott | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| **Arkansas** | |
| Fayetteville | Hospital |
| Little Rock<br>Little Rock Division.<br>North Little Rock Division. | do |
| Little Rock | Regional Office |
| **California** | |
| Fresno | Hospital |
| Livermore | do |
| Long Beach | do |
| Los Angeles | Domiciliary |
| Los Angeles | Hospital(2) |
| Los Angeles | Outpatient Clinic |
| Los Angeles | Regional Office |
| Martinez | Hospital |
| Palo Alto | do |
| San Fernando | do |
| San Francisco | do |
| San Francisco | Regional Office |
| Sepulveda | Hospital |
| **Colorado** | |
| Denver | Regional Office |
| Denver | Hospital |
| Fort Lyon | do |
| Grand Junction | do |
| **Connecticut** | |
| Hartford | Regional Office |
| Newington | Hospital |
| West Haven | do |
| **Delaware** | |
| Wilmington | do |
| Wilmington | Regional Office |
| **District of Columbia** | |
| Washington | Hospital |
| Washington | Veterans Benefits Office (District of Columbia) |
| Washington | Central Office |
| **Florida** | |
| Bay Pines | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Coral Gables | Hospital |
| Lake City | do |
| St. Petersburg | Regional Office |
| **Georgia** | |
| Atlanta | Hospital |
| Atlanta | Regional Office |
| Augusta | Hospital |
| Dublin | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| **Hawaii** | |
| Honolulu | Regional Office |
| **Idaho** | |
| Boise | Center (hospital and regional Office). |
| **Illinois** | |
| Chicago | Hospital |
| Chicago | do |
| Chicago | Regional Office |
| Danville | Hospital |
| Downey | do |
| Hines | do |
| Marion | do |
| **Indiana** | |
| Fort Wayne | do |
| Indianapolis<br>Cold Spring Road Hospital Division.<br>Tenth Street Hospital Division. | do |
| Indianapolis | Regional Office |
| Marion | Hospital |
| **Iowa** | |
| Des Moines | Regional Office |
| Des Moines | Hospital |
| Iowa City | do |
| Knoxville | do |
| **Kansas** | |
| Topeka | do |
| Wadsworth | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Wichita | Center (hospital and regional Office). |
| **Kentucky** | |
| Fort Thomas | (See Cincinnati, Ohio) |
| Lexington | Hospital |
| Louisville | Regional Office |
| Louisville | Hospital |
| **Louisiana** | |
| Alexandria | do |
| New Orleans | do |
| New Orleans | Regional Office |
| Shreveport | Hospital |
| **Maine** | |
| Togus | Center (hospital and regional Office). |
| **Maryland** | |
| Baltimore | Hospital |
| Fort Howard | do |
| Baltimore | Regional Office |
| Perry Point | Hospital |
| **Massachusetts** | |
| Bedford | do |
| Boston | do |

### Massachusetts (Continued)

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Boston | Regional Office |
| Boston | Outpatient clinic |
| Brockton | Hospital |
| Northampton | do |
| West Roxbury | do |

### Michigan

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Ann Arbor | do |
| Battle Creek | do |
| Dearborn | do |
| Detroit | Regional Office |
| Iron Mountain | Hospital |
| Saginaw | do |

### Minnesota

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Minneapolis | do |
| St. Cloud | do |
| St. Paul | Regional Office and insurance center |

### Mississippi

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Biloxi | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Biloxi Hospital and Domiciliary Division. | |
| Gulfport Hospital Division. | |
| Jackson | Center (hospital and regional Office). |

### Missouri

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| St. Louis | Regional Office |
| St. Louis | Center (records processing) |
| St. Louis | Hospital |
| Kansas City | do |
| Poplar Bluff | do |

### Montana

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Fort Harrison | Center (hospital and regional Office). |
| Miles City | Hospital |

### Nebraska

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Grand Island | do |
| Lincoln | do |
| Lincoln | Regional Office |
| Omaha | Hospital |

### Nevada

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Reno | Center (hospital and regional Office). |

### New Hampshire

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Manchester | Hospital |
| Manchester | Regional Office |

### New Jersey

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| East Orange | Hospital |
| Lyons | do |
| Newark | Regional Office |

### New Mexico

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Albuquerque | Hospital |
| Albuquerque | Regional Office |

### New York

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Albany | do |
| Batavia | Hospital |
| Bath | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Bronx | Hospital |
| Brooklyn | do |
| Brooklyn | Outpatient clinic |
| Buffalo | Regional Office |
| Buffalo | Hospital |
| Canandaigua | do |
| Castle Point | do |
| Montrose | do |
| New York | Regional Office |
| New York | Hospital |
| Northport, L. I. | do |
| Syracuse | do |

### North Carolina

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Durham | do |
| Fayetteville | do |
| Oteen | do |
| Salisbury | do |
| Winston-Salem | Regional Office |

### North Dakota

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Fargo | Center (hospital and regional office). |

### Ohio

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Brecksville | Hospital |
| Chillicothe | do |
| Cincinnati | do |
| Cincinnati Hospital Division. | |
| Fort Thomas (Ky. Hospital Division.) | |
| Cleveland | Hospital |
| Cleveland | Regional Office |
| Dayton | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |

### Oklahoma

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| Muskogee | Hospital |
| Muskogee | Regional Office |
| Oklahoma City | Hospital |

### Oregon

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| White City | Domicilliary |
| Portland | Hospital |
| Portland | Regional Office |
| Roseburg | Hospital |

| Address | Type of station |
|---|---|
| **Pennsylvania** | |
| Altoona | do |
| Aspinwall | (See Pittsburgh) |
| Butler | do |
| Coatesville | do |
| Erie | do |
| Lebanon | do |
| Philadelphia | Center (regional office and insurance center) |
| Philadelphia | Hospital |
| Philadelphia | Outpatient clinic |
| Pittsburgh | Regional Office |
| Pittsburgh | Hospital |
| Pittsburgh<br>Aspinwall Hospital Division.<br>Pittsburgh Hospital Division. | do |
| Wilkes-Barre | do |
| **Philippine Republic** | |
| Manila | Regional Office |
| **Puerto Rico** | |
| San Juan | Center (hospital and regional office). |
| **Rhode Island** | |
| Providence | Regional Office |
| Providence | Hospital |
| **South Carolina** | |
| Charleston | do |
| Columbia | do |
| Columbia | Regional Office |
| **South Dakota** | |
| Fort Meade | Hospital |
| Hot Springs | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Sioux Falls | Center (hospital and regional office). |
| **Tennessee** | |
| Memphis | Hospital |
| Mountain Home | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Murfreesboro | Hospital |
| Nashville | Hospital |
| Nashville | Regional Office |
| **Texas** | |
| Amarillo | Hospital |
| Big Spring | do |
| Bonham | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| **Texas (Continued)** | |
| Dallas | Hospital |
| Houston | Hospital |
| Houston | Regional Office |
| Kerrville | Hospital |
| Lubbock | Outpatient clinic |
| Marlin | Hospital |
| San Antonio | Outpatient clinic |
| Temple | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Waco | Hospital |
| Waco | Regional Office |
| **Utah** | |
| Salt Lake City | do |
| Salt Lake City | Hospital |
| **Vermont** | |
| White River Junction | Center (hospital and regional office). |
| **Virginia** | |
| Hampton | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| Richmond | Hospital |
| Salem | do |
| Roanoke | Regional Office |
| **Washington** | |
| American Lake | Hospital |
| Seattle | Regional Office |
| Seattle | Hospital |
| Spokane | do |
| Vancouver | do |
| Walla Walla | do |
| **West Virginia** | |
| Beckley | do |
| Clarksburg | do |
| Huntington | do |
| Huntington | Regional Office |
| Martinsburg | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| **Wisconsin** | |
| Madison | Hospital |
| Milwaukee | Regional Office |
| Tomah | Hospital |
| Wood | Center (hospital and domiciliary) |
| **Wyoming** | |
| Cheyenne | Center (hospital and regional office). |
| Sheridan | Hospital |

# CHAPTER IV

## VETERANS' BENEFITS

**401. GENERAL PROVISIONS:** All laws relating to veterans' benefits administered by the Veterans Administration have been codified and enacted as title 38, United States Code, "Veterans' Benefits." Related regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief.

Monetary benefits payable to veterans and their dependents may be classified into four general categories; Compensation, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Pension, and Retirement Pay. Other major benefit programs include: Educational Assistance to Children, Wives, and Widows, Veterans Education Assistance (Veterans Readjustment Act of 1966), Vocational Rehabilitation, Hospitalization, Home Loans, Insurance, Burial Benefits, Death Gratuity Program and Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. All of these are dealt with in the appropriate sections of this manual.

**402. WAR PERIODS:** The veterans benefits referred to in this Manual generally apply to veterans of the United States Armed Forces who served during one or more of the following war periods. Veterans serving in more than one period of war service may combine their active duty days of service to make the 90 days required for most VA benefits.

**MEXICAN BORDER:** This service is the period beginning on May 9, 1916, and ending on April 5, 1917, for those veterans who during such period served for 90 days or more in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the adjacent waters.

**WORLD WAR I:** The beginning and termination dates of World War I are April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, but as to service in Russia, the ending date is April 1, 1920. Re-enlistment in the military or naval service on or after November 12, 1918, before July 2, 1921, where there was prior active service between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, is considered as World War I service under the laws providing compensation or pension for World War I veterans and their dependents.

**WORLD WAR II:** World War II comprises the period from December 7, 1941, to December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, (July 25, 1947, for certain benefits), except for those enlisting under the Volunteer Recruitment Act of 1945 between the dates of October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, in which event the end of such enlistment is the termination date.

**KOREAN SERVICE:** War service for Korean veterans comprises the period from June 27, 1950, to January 31, 1955, both dates inclusive, for all benefits except that those in active service on January 31, 1955 continue to accrue educational benefits until the date of their first discharge or release from such service after January 31, 1955.

**VIETNAM SERVICE:** Congress has declared that beginning on August 5, 1964, and continuing until such date as may be set by the President or by the Congress of the United States, active service in the military forces of the United States shall be considered war time service.

**403. DEFINITIONS:** The term "veterans' benefits" applies in the broad sense to all forms of benefits, rights, privileges and services provided by the Federal and State laws and regulations for persons who have served in the United States Armed Forces, or for the dependents, survivors, and beneficiaries of such persons. In the narrow sense, the term refers to those provided for in the laws enacted by the Congress of the United States; particularly those administered by the Veterans Administration.

The term "veteran" means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

The term "period of war" means those periods which the President and the Congress have declared to be war time service. For specific dates see Section 402.

The term "veteran of any war" means any veteran who served on active duty in the Armed Forces during a period of war.

The term "Armed Forces" means the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof.

The term "widow" means a woman who was the wife of a veteran at the time of his death and who lived with him continuously from the date of marriage to the date of his death (except where there was a separation which was due to the misconduct of, or procured by, the veteran without the fault of the wife) and who has not remarried since the death of the veteran.

The term "child" means a person who is unmarried and—

(A) who is under the age of 18 years;

(B) who, before attaining the age of 18 years, became permanently incapable of self-support; or

(C) who, after attaining the age of 18 years and until completion of education or training (but not after attaining the age of 23) is pursuing a course of instruction in an approved educational institution;

and who is, a legitimate child, a legally adopted child, a stepchild who is a member of the veterans' household or was a member at the time of his death, or an illegitimate child but only if acknowledged by the veteran in writing or if he has been decreed father of the child, or is otherwise shown by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to be the father of the child.

The term "parent" means a father or a mother, or father or mother through adoption, or an individual who for a period of at least one year stood in the relationship of parent to a veteran at any time prior to his entry in active service.

The term "compensation" means the monthly payment made to a veteran because of a service-connected disability or disease, or to a widow, child or parent of a veteran because of the service-connected death occurring before January 1, 1957.

The term "dependency and indemnity compensation" means the monthly payment made to a widow, child, or parent (A) because of a service-connected death occurring after December 31, 1956, or (B) pursuant to the election of a widow, child or parent, in the case of the death occurring before January 1, 1957.

The term "pension" means the monthly payment to a veteran, widow, or child for nonservice-connected disability or death.

The term "service-connected" means that the disability or death was incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active service.

The term "nonservice-connected" means that the disability or death was not incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active service.

"Retirement" benefits are provided for officers and enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces, based on length of service, disability, or age.

Basic entitlement for dependency and indemnity compensation, disability compensation, pension, and where certain disability requirements are met for World War I emergency officer's retirement is determined by the Veterans Administration. Eligibility to all other retirement pay is determined by the Service Department.

**404. RATES OF COMPENSATION:** Wartime rates of compensation are provided for service-connected disability or death resulting from active service during periods of war. Wartime rates are also payable for periods other than war for disability or death resulting from injury or disease received in line of duty as a result of armed conflict, or while engaged in extra-hazardous service, including circumstances or conditions simulating war.

Peacetime compensation rates, which are fixed at 80 percent of the wartime rates, are provided for service-connected disability or death resulting from active service with the Armed Forces in periods other than war. Pension (nonservice-connected) benefits are not payable for peacetime service.

In order to determine entitlement to wartime or peacetime rates based on above definitions of active service it will be necessary to take into consideration the definition of war periods as shown in Section 402.

**405. CERTAIN SERVICE DEEMED TO BE ACTIVE SERVICE FOR VA BENEFITS:**

(1) Service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for 90 days or more by any woman who before October 1, 1943 was honorably discharged for disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty which rendered her physically unfit to perform further service in the WAAC or the Women's Army Corps shall be considered active duty for the purpose of all laws administered by the VA.

Service in the WAAC after May 13, 1942 and before September 30, 1943, is considered active service for VA benefits if followed by active service in the Armed Forces after September 30, 1943. For this purpose both periods of service must have terminated under conditions other than dishonorable.

(2) Any person—

(a) who has applied for enlistment or enrollment in the active military, naval or air service and has been provisionally accepted and directed or ordered to report to a place for final acceptance into such service; or

(b) who has been selected or drafted for service in the Armed Forces and has reported pursuant to the call of his local draft board and before rejection; or

(c) who has been called into the Federal service as a member of the National Guard, but has not been enrolled for the Federal service; and who has suffered an injury or contracted a disease in line of duty while enroute to or from, or at, a place for final acceptance or entry upon active duty, will, for the purposes of determining service connection of a disability, be considered to have been on active duty and to have incurred such disability in the active military, naval, or air service.

(3) Whenever an individual is discharged or released from a period of active duty he shall be deemed to continue on active duty during the period of time immediately following the date of such discharge or release from such duty determined by the Secretary concerned to be required for him to proceed to his home by the most direct route, and in any event, until midnight of the date of such discharge or release; or

(4) who, when authorized or required by competent authority, assumed on obligation to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training; and

Who is disabled or dies from an injury incurred by him while proceeding directly to or returning directly from such active duty for training or inactive duty training as the case may be; shall be deemed to have been on active duty for training or inactive duty training, as the case may be, at the time such injury was incurred. In determining whether or not such individual was so authorized or required to perform such duty, and whether or not he was disabled or died from injury so incurred, the Administrator shall take into account the hour on which he began so to proceed or to return; the hour on which he was scheduled to arrive for, or on which he ceased to perform such duty, the method of travel employed; his itinerary; and the immediate cause of disability or death. Whenever any claim is filed alleging that the claimant is entitled to benefits by reason of above, the burden of proof shall be on the claimant.

**406. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MARRIAGE:** Whenever, in the consideration of any claim filed by a widow of a veteran for gratuitous death benefits under laws administered by the VA, it is established by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs that she, without knowledge of any legal impediment, entered into a marriage with such veteran which, but for a legal impediment, would have been valid, and thereafter cohabited with him for one or more years immediately before his death, or for any period of time if a child was born of the purported marriage or was born to them before such marriage, the purported marriage shall be deemed to be a valid marriage, but only if no claim has been filed by a legal widow of such veteran who is found to be entitled to such benefits. No duplicate payments shall be made by virtue of this provision.

Where a widow has been legally married to a veteran more than once, the date of original marriage will be used in determining whether the statutory requirement as to date of marriage has been met. Validity of a marriage for the purpose of all laws administered by the VA will be considered according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of the marriage, or the law of the place where the parties resided when the right to benefits accrued.

The remarriage of a widow of a veteran shall not bar the furnishing of benefits to her as the widow of the veteran if:

(1) the remarriage is void, or has been annulled by a court with basic authority to render annulment decrees unless the Veterans Administration determines that the annulment was secured through fraud by either party or collusion,

(2) the remarriage has been terminated by death or has been dissolved by a court with the basic authority to render divorce decrees unless the Veterans Administration determines that the divorce was secured through fraud by the widow or collusion, and

(3) a widow ceases living with another man and holding herself out openly to the public as his wife, the bar to granting her benefits as the widow of the veteran shall not bar recognition.

The marriage of a child of a veteran shall not bar recognition of such child as the child of the veteran for benefits purposes if the marriage is void, or has been annulled as explained in the preceding paragraph.

# CHAPTER V

## CLAIMS PROCEDURE

**501. FILING:** A claim for benefits under laws pertaining to veterans and their dependents must be filed with the Veterans Administration unless otherwise provided. Forms to be used for filing application for benefits are furnished by the Veterans Administration and should be used when possible. However, any communication from or action by a claimant or his duly authorized representative, or some person acting as next friend, which clearly indicates an intent to apply for the specific benefit, may be considered an informal claim. When an informal claim for compensation or pension is received, a formal application is forwarded for execution by the claimant, and such application will be considered as evidence necessary to complete the initial application. Unless this formal application is received within one year from the date it was transmitted to the claimant, no award will be made by virtue of the informal claim. If the formal application is received within one year from date it was transmitted to the claimant, it will be considered filed as of the date of receipt by the Veterans Administration of the informal claim.

Application for benefits, generally, need not be sworn to but will be acceptable on the claimant's own certification, shown to have been made with knowledge of the penalties provided by law for false or fraudulent claim, statements, etc.

**502. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AWARD:** Generally, the effective date of an award based on an original claim, a claim reopened after final adjudication, or a claim for increase, of compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or pension, shall be fixed in accordance with the facts of record but shall not be earlier than date of receipt of the claim, except that the effective date of an award of disability compensation to a veteran shall be the day following the day of his discharge or release if claim therefor is received within one year from his discharge or release and the effective date of an award of death compensation dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension, shall be the first day of the month in which the veteran died if a claim therefor is received within one year from the date of his death.

**503. EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM:** If the application is not complete at the time of original submission, the claimant will be notified of the evidence necessary to complete the application and informed that if the evidence is not received within one year from date of request therefor, benefits may not be awarded by virtue of that application. Certain facts in the application must be substantiated by proof as set forth in the following sections.

**504. PROOF OF BIRTH, MARRIAGE, DEATH:** Proof of birth, marriage and death should be established, wherever possible, by a certified copy of the public record of such birth, marriage or death.

**(A) Proof of Birth:** Age and relationship of children and relationship of parents may be established by one of the following types of evidence in order of preference:

1. Certified copy or abstract of the public record of birth or a certified copy of the church record of baptism.
   a. A public birth record established more than four years after the birth is accepted as proof of age or relationship, if it is not inconsistent with material of record with the VA or if it shows on its face that it is based upon evidence that would itself be acceptable.

   b. A record of baptism performed more than four years after birth is not accepted as proof of age or relationship unless it is consistent with material of record with the VA, which shall include at least one reference to age or relationship made at a time when such reference was not essential to establishing title to the benefit being claimed.

2. Official report from service department as to birth that occurred while the veteran was in service.
3. Affidavit of the physician or midwife in attendance at birth.
4. Copy of Bible or other family record certified to by a notary public or other officer with authority to administer oaths for general purposes, who should state all the following:
   a. In what year the Bible or other book in which the record appears was printed.
   b. Whether the record bears any erasures or other marks of alteration.
   c. Whether from the appearance of the writing he believes the entries to have been made recently or at the time reputed.
5. Affidavits of two or more persons, preferably disinterested, who should state the following:
   a. Ages of affiants.
   b. Name, date, and place of birth of the person whose birth is being established.
   c. To their own knowledge such person is the child of such parents (naming parents), and stating the source of their knowledge.
6. Other evidence that is adequate to establish the fact, including census records, original baptismal records, hospital records, insurance policies, school, employment, immigration, or naturalization records.

**(B) Proof of Marriage:** When entitlement to a benefit is by reason of marital status, the marriage must be proved valid according to the law of the state in which the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time rights to the benefit accrued. Proof of marriage should be furnished, when required, by one of the following types of evidence in order of preference:

1. Certified copy of public record of marriage, or certified abstract of the public record that contains sufficient data to identify the contracting parties, the date and place of marriage, and the number of prior marriages of either party, if shown on the record, or certified copy of the church record of the marriage.
2. Official report from Service Department as to marriage that occurred while veteran was in service.
3. Affidavit of clergyman or magistrate who officiated.
4. Original certificate of marriage. This is accepted only if accompanied by proof of its genuineness. About the only proof is to have the seal of the church affixed. Original marriage certificate, therefore, is rarely acceptable evidence.
5. Affidavits of two or more eyewitnesses to the ceremony.
6. In jurisdiction where marriage other than by ceremony is recognized, usually termed a common-law marriage, affidavit of one or both parties to the marriage stating the agreement between them, when the relationship began, the period of cohabitation, places and dates of residence,

whether or not there were children, whether the parties were members of any church or organization as husband and wife, transacted business, executed legal documents or held title to any real estate jointly; similar affidavits of two or more persons who know from personal observation the reputed relationship, including places of residence and whether they were accepted as husband and wife in those communities; such other evidence as may be required by the state law to establish such marriages as valid.

7. Terminations of all prior marriages of each party must be shown by certified copies of final decrees of divorce, or annulment, or by proof of death.

**(C) States where Common-Law Marriages are presently recognized:**

Alabama
Colorado
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Montana
Ohio
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Texas

**(D) States where Common-Law Marriages were recognized prior to dates shown:**

Alaska (August 1, 1917)
Arizona (October 1, 1913)
California (March 26, 1895)
Illinois (July 1, 1905)
Indiana (January 1, 1958)
Kentucky (July 1, 1852)
Michigan (January 1, 1957)
Minnesota (April 26, 1941)
Mississippi (April 5, 1956)
Missouri (June 20, 1921)
Nebraska (August 2, 1923)
Nevada (March 29, 1943)
New Jersey (December 1, 1939)
New York (January 1, 1902; and from January 1, 1908, to April 29, 1933)
North Dakota (July 1, 1890)
South Dakota (July 1, 1959)
Utah (March 3, 1887)
Wisconsin (January 1, 1918)

**(E) Proof of Death:** Proof of death of a person on whose account a claim is filed must be established by the best available evidence in order of preference as follows:

1. Certified copy of public record of death; or certified copy of corner's report of death or a verdict of a coroner's jury, provided such report or verdict properly identifies the deceased.
2. When death occurs in a United States Government hospital, or institution, by a death certificate signed by the medical officer in charge, or by evidence required in sub-par. 1.
3. If death occurs while deceased is on the retired list or in active service of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, by an official report of death from the Department of the Army, Air Force, Navy, or Transportation, or by evidence required under sub-par. 1 or 2.
4. If death occurs abroad, by a United States consular report of death, bearing signature and official seal of the consul, or by a certified copy of public record of death authenticated by the United States Consul or other agency of the State Department.
5. If evidence called for in subpar. 1, 2, 3, or 4 cannot be obtained, the reason must be stated in writing. If the reason is satisfactory, the fact of death may be established by the affidavits of the persons who have personal knowledge thereof and have viewed and know the body

to be that of the person whose death is being established. The affidavit should state:

a. All facts and circumstances concerning the death.

b. The date, place, time, and cause of death.

6. If proof of death as defined in subpars. 1-5 above cannot be furnished, specified officers of the VA may make a "finding of fact of death" when death is otherwise shown by competent evidence. The best evidence that may be supposed to exist must be furnished. EXAMPLE: When a death was under such circumstances that the body cannot be recovered and identified, the best evidence that may be supposed to exist under the circumstances must be furnished.

**(F) Death Presumption:** If satisfactory evidence is produced establishing the fact of the **continued and unexplained absence** of any individual from his home and family for a period of seven years, and that after diligent search no evidence of his existence after date of disappearance has been found or otherwise received, the death of such individual as of the date of the expiration of such period may be considered as sufficiently proved.

**505. PREPARATION OF EVIDENCE INCLUDING AFFIDAVITS:** Claims for benefits allowable to disabled veterans and their dependents must be supported by sufficient evidence to permit their allowance under the law. In presenting claims based upon physical disability, it is, of course, advisable to present the testimony of physicians who have observed the disability. However, if such testimony is not obtainable, it is possible for persons not trained in medicine to describe in more or less specific terms most of the ailments with which we have to deal.

In preparing affidavits, remember that simple, direct, declarative language tells a story most effectively. Statements should be in detail but should not be repetitious. Duplicate statements signed by a dozen people are without significant value.

All statements should contain the veteran's full name and identifying number. The affiant should state his full name and address. All statements must be acknowledged before some officer with a seal, authorized to administer oaths.

Affidavits or statements submitted by physicians should state whether the evidence is furnished from office records or from memory and such an affidavit should contain a complete and detailed statement of symptoms observed and the diagnosis made at that time. If more than one examination has been made by the same physician, then the statement should show specifically the date and place of each examination, especially the first one if time is an issue, and the symptoms and physical findings then present which led to a definite diagnosis. The facts upon which the diagnosis is based are of much more importance to the rating board than is the diagnosis or prognosis, although each should be carefully stated. Clinical and laboratory findings are especially valuable.

Statements of comrades in service are of great importance in establishing service connection, but unless they show how and why the affiant specifically remembers the things he offers in evidence they are of little value. It is wise to show definitely how the affiant had occasion to know or see the claimant. For example, they were in the same company or were from the same locality, and hence kept track of each other and visited whenever possible. Since a substantial period of time has elapsed, it is necessary to show why the affiant can remember so well what happened to another man so long ago.

Many times veterans need statements of comrades to help establish their claim but do not know where to locate them. If such persons can be adequately identified it is often possible to ascertain their present address through official records of the Veterans Administration or Service Departments. For this purpose, the names and circumstances of the case may be forwarded to the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission through the Department Service Officer. If this fails, or if the veteran does not know or cannot recall the names of individuals who might have information concerning his claim, it may still be possible to contact the needed witnesses by publishing a notice in the Comrades in Distress column of The American Legion Magazine. Request for such action should also be sent through channels to the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.

**506. FOREIGN AFFIDAVITS:** Except as shown below, an affidavit or document executed by or before an official in a foreign country must be authenticated either by a United States consular officer in that jurisdiction or by the Department of State. Documents emanating from jurisdictions where the United States has no consular representative may be authenticated by a consular agent of a friendly government or by the nearest American consul.

Authentication will not be required:

(a) When it is indicated that the attesting officer is authorized to administer oaths for general purposes and the paper bears his signature and seal; or,

(b) When the document is executed before a VA employee authorized to administer oaths; or,

(c) When a copy of a public or church record from any foreign country purports to establish birth, marriage, divorce, or death. Provided, it bears the signature and seal of the custodian of such record and there is no other evidence in the file which would serve to create doubt as to the correctness of the information shown on the record. Affidavits and other documents, if submitted in a foreign language will be translated by the VA.

**507. FORFEITURE OF BENEFITS:** Forfeiture may result from a finding of fraud, treason, or subversive activities.

**Forfeiture for Fraud:** Fraud is committed when any person knowingly makes or causes to be made, or conspires, combines, aids or assists in, agrees to, arranges for, or in any way procures the making or presentation of a false or fraudulent affidavit, declaration, certificate, statement, voucher, or paper concerning any claim for benefits under any of the laws administered by the Veterans Administration (except under laws pertaining to Government insurance), for himself, or for any other person.

If such person was found to be guilty of fraud by the VA prior to September 1, 1959, all rights to gratuitous benefits were forfeited for life. In addition, such person is subject to criminal prosecution under the penal provisions provided by statute.

On and after September 1, 1959, no forfeiture of benefits may be imposed by the VA unless such person resided outside of the jurisdiction of the United States courts at the time fraud was committed, or ceases to reside or be domiciled in a State, territory, or possession of the United States, including the District of Columbia and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, before the expiration of the period during which criminal prosecution could be instituted. In the case of a person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, it will be referred to the Department of Justice for possible criminal prosecution under the False Claims Act.

**Forfeiture for Treason:** Any persons shown by evidence satisfactory to the Administrator to be guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage or rendering assistance to an enemy of the United States or of its allies, are subject to the same penalties as mentioned above.

Forfeiture for fraud or treason does not bar payment of burial allowance, death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, or death pension.

**Apportionments:** Apportionment of a forfeited benefit may be made to a wife, children, and parent(s) if the forfeiture of the veteran's rights was declared by VA prior to September 1, 1959. NO APPORTIONMENT MAY BE APPROVED IF THE FORFEITURE DECISION WAS MADE AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1959.

**Forfeiture for Subversive Activities:** All rights to gratuitous benefits administered by VA to a person and his or her dependent are automatically forfeited forever upon conviction of one of the offenses enumerated in the statute.

**Presidential Pardons:** Forfeiture decisions are final subject only to an appeal to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs within one year from date VA notifies such person. Under exceptional circumstances, petition may be filed for a Presidential pardon.

**508. GUARDIANSHIP:** Where monetary benefits are payable to a Veterans Administration beneficiary under legal disability, arrangements are made, ordinarily, for payment of such benefits to a guardian or legal custodian. In the case of an incompetent veteran having no guardian, payment of compensation, pension, or retirement pay may be made to the wife of the veteran for the use of the veteran and his dependents, and if the veteran is hospitalized, payment, under certain conditions, may be made to the chief officer of the institution wherein the veteran is hospitalized. Payment of death benefits to a widow for herself and child or children, if any, may be made directly to such a widow, notwithstanding she may be a minor. The appropriate field station of the Veterans Administration furnishes complete information and instructions to relatives or friends as to the action to be taken when benefits are payable to a minor or incompetent beneficiary.

**509. FORWARDING OF CHECKS:** Checks issued in payment of monetary benefits under laws administered by the VA may be forwarded if the payee has moved and filed a regular change of address notice with the Post Office Department.

**510. APPORTIONMENTS:** Where hardship is shown to exist, pension, compensation, emergency officers' retirement pay, or dependency and indemnity compensation may be specially apportioned between the veteran and his dependents or between the widow and children on the basis of the facts in the individual case as long as it does not cause undue hardship to the other person's interest, with some exceptions. In adjudicating questions of special apportionment, consideration is given such facts as: Amount of VA benefits payable; other resources and income of the veteran and of those dependents in whose behalf a special apportionment is claimed; and special needs of the veteran, his dependents, and those claiming apportionment. The amount apportioned should generally be consistent with the total number of dependents involved. Ordinarily, apportionment of more than 50 percent of the veteran's benefits would constitute undue hardship on him, while apportionment of less than 20 percent of his benefits would not provide a reasonable amount for any apportionee.

**511. BENEFITS NOT SUBJECT TO TAX OR SEIZURE:** Payments of benefits due or to become due are not assignable, are exempt from taxation, exempt from the claims of creditors, and are not liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, either before or after receipt by the beneficiary. However, the provision does not attach to claims of the United States, nor does the exemption as to taxation extend to any property purchased in part or wholly out of such payments. These provisions do not prohibit the assignment of any insurance otherwise authorized.

In addition, the law prohibits collection by set-off or otherwise out of any benefits payable pursuant to any law administered by the Veterans Administration and relating to veterans, their estates, or their dependents of any claim of the United States or any agency thereof against (a) any person other than the indebted beneficiary or his estate, or (b) any beneficiary or his estate, except amounts due to the United States by such beneficiary or his estate by reason of overpayments or illegal payments made under such laws relating to veterans, to such beneficiary, or his estate, or his dependents as such. If the benefits be yearly renewable term of United States Government life (converted) insurance issued by the United States, the exemption is inapplicable to indebtedness existing against the particular insurance contract upon the maturity of which the claim is based, whether such indebtedness is in the form of liens to secure unpaid premiums, or loans, or interest on such premiums or loans, or indebtedness arising from overpayments or dividends, refunds, loans, or other insurance benefits.

**512. RIGHT TO RENOUNCE PENSION AND COMPENSATION:** Any person entitled to pension or compensation, upon written application over his signature, may renounce his rights thereto, and from date of receipt of such application, payment of such benefits and the right thereto are terminated. This renouncement, however, does not preclude the person from filing a new application for pension or compensation at a future date, but no payment may be made for any period prior to the date received by the VA.

**513. CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** All requests for change of address should be filed with the Veterans Administration office having custody of the case file. These notices can be executed on VA Form 572 or by means of letter properly identifying the veteran and claimant. All such notifications should be signed by the claimant, or the claimant's guardian. Be certain each notice fully identifies the payee and veteran.

The following points should be of constant concern to the Post Service Officer:

(1) If request for change of address is accomplished by letter, notice should include the payee's new and old address; veteran's full name and claim number.

(2) Where two separate folders are maintained by the Veterans Administration, on a single veteran or claimant, i.e. claims folder and insurance folder, change of address notifications should be filed in duplicate, with one going forward to each VA office of jurisdiction;

(3) It is inadvisable to permit claimants to use the address of a Legion Post or Post Officer;

(4) Telephone or telegraphic requests for change of address cannot be accepted by the Veterans Administration.

(5) Encourage beneficiaries filing a change of address with the VA to also file one with their Post Office. Authority exists to forward benefit payment checks. If a forwarding address is not filed with the Post Office, benefit checks are returned to the Treasury Department Disbursing Office where they are held until a change of address is recorded.

# CHAPTER VI

## ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS

**601. BASIS FOR ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS:** The laws, legal precedents, regulations, manuals, and instructions, constitute the basis for adjudicating claims. All initial ratings in claims for disability compensation or pension are now made under the Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945 Edition.

It is the policy of the Veterans Administration to handle cases affected by changes of medical findings or diagnoses, where service connection or entitlement is in effect, so as to produce the greatest degree of stability of disability evaluations consistent with the laws and regulations governing disability compensation and pensions. When a rating has been assigned, it will not thereafter be changed except to correct previous error or on the basis of a subsequent medical examination showing that the disability has become worse or better, justifying an increase or decrease in the rating.

**602. PROTECTION OF RATINGS:** Service connection for any disability or death granted under the provisions of title 38, United States Code, which has been in force for 10 or more years, shall not be severed on or after January 1, 1962, except upon showing that the original grant of service connection was based on fraud, or it is clearly shown from the military records that the person concerned did not have the requisite service or character of discharge.

A rating of total disability or permanent total disability which has been made for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, and which has been continuously in force for twenty or more years, shall not be reduced thereafter except upon a showing that such rating was based on fraud.

A disability which has been continuously rated at or above any evaluation for twenty or more years for compensation purposes under laws administered by the Veterans Administration shall not thereafter be rated at less than such evaluation, except upon a showing that such rating was based on fraud.

**603. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS:** Every person applying for or in receipt of compensation or pension for disability must, as frequently and at such times and places as may reasonably be required, submit himself to examination by a duly authorized medical examiner of the Veterans Administration, including a period of hospitalization if necessary.

Where a claim is filed for increased pension or compensation, re-examination will be authorized only when the claim is supported by competent evidence indicating that an increased rating may be warranted by reason of an increase in disability or a reasonable probability thereof.

If, without adequate reason, a veteran fails to report for a physical examination requested for disability compensation or pension purposes, the award of disability compensation or pension in course of payment to him will be suspended as of the date of last payment. Any award of compensation or pension concurrently being paid to dependents will also be suspended. Upon failure of a veteran to report for examination, the claim for the increase will be considered as abandoned, and no further action thereon will be taken unless and until a new claim for increase is filed. If after suspension of his award the veteran should subsequently report for a physical examination and the evidence clearly established that during the period of his failure to report the disability in fact existed to a compensable degree, an award may be approved effective as of the date of the suspension.

**604. PRESUMPTIONS OF SOUND CONDITION:** For the purpose of determinations of service connection and disability compensation, every veteran of service during a period of war, the Korean Conflict, or after January 31, 1955 shall be taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted, and enrolled for service, except as to defects, infirmities, or disorders noted at the time of examination, acceptance, and enrollment, or where clear and unmistakable evidence demonstrates that the injury or disease existed before acceptance and enrollment and was not aggravated by such service.

For the purpose of determination of service connection and disability compensation based on peacetime service, every person employed in the active military, naval, or air service for six months or more shall be taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted, and enrolled for service, except as to defects, infirmities, or disorders noted at the time of the examination, acceptance, and enrollment, or where evidence or medical judgment is such as to warrant a finding that the disease or injury existed before acceptance and enrollment.

**605. PRESUMPTION AS TO SERVICE CONNECTION:** Generally, a veteran who served for 90 days or more during a period of war or in the Korean Conflict or after January 31, 1955 with —

(1) a chronic disease becoming manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within one year from the date of separation from such service;

(2) a tropical disease, and the resultant disorders or disease originating because of therapy, administered in connection with such diseases, or as a preventive thereof, becoming manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within one year from the date of separation from such service, or at a time when standard or accepted treatises indicate that the incubation period commenced during such service;

(3) active tuberculosis disease developing a 10 percent degree of disability or more within three years from the date of separation from such service;

(4) multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent degree of disability or more within seven years from the date of separation from such service;

(5) Hansen's disease developing a 10 percent degree of disability or more within three years from the date of separation from such service;
it shall be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service, notwithstanding there is no record of evidence of such disease during the period of service.

A peacetime veteran who served for six months or more and contracts a tropical disease or a resultant disorder or disease originating because of therapy administered in connection with a tropical disease, or a preventive thereof, shall be deemed to have incurred such disability in the active military, naval, or air service when it is shown to exist within one year after separation from active service, or at a time when standard and accepted treatises indicate that the incubation period thereof commenced during active service.

**606. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR CERTAIN CASES OF BLINDNESS OR BILATERAL KIDNEY INVOLVEMENT OR BILATERAL DEAFNESS:** Where any veteran has suffered (1) blindness in one eye as a result of service-connected disability and has suffered blindness in the other eye as a result of nonservice-connected disability not the result of his own willful misconduct, or (2) has suffered the loss or loss of use of one kidney as a result of service-connected disability, and has suffered severe involvement of the other kidney such as to cause total disability, as a result of nonservice-connected disability not the result of his own willful misconduct, or (3) has suffered total deafness in one ear as a result of service-connected disability and has suffered total deafness in the other ear as the result of nonservice-connected disability not the result of his own willful misconduct, the Administrator shall assign and pay to the veteran concerned the applicable rate of compensation as if his blindness in both eyes or bilateral kidney involvement or total deafness in both ears were the result of service-connected disability.

### 607. NOTICE OF DISAGREEMENT, STATEMENT OF THE CASE, AND SUBSTANTIVE APPEAL.

If the claimant or his representative is dissatisfied or does not agree with an adjudicative determination by the agency of original jurisdiction, a written communication submitted within the prescribed period, expressing such dissatisfaction will constitute a Notice of Disagreement. This notice should be in terms which can be reasonably construed as evidencing a desire for review of that determination.

After receiving the Notice of Disagreement and completing the appropriate development and review action, the agency of original jurisdiction will prepare and forward to the claimant and his representative a Statement of the Case.

The purpose of the Statement of the Case is to provide the claimant with sufficient facts pertinent to the issue and the action taken to assist the claimant or his representative in preparing an intelligent and proper substantive appeal. With the Statement of the Case the veteran and his representative will be furnished information on the right and time limit to file a Substantive Appeal. The proper form, VA Form 1-9, Appeal to Board of Veterans Appeals will also be included.

Substantive Appeal: An adequately executed VA Form 1-9, Appeal to Board of Veterans Appeals, or its equivalent in correspondence, from a claimant or his representative following the furnishing of a Statement of the Case will constitute a Substantive Appeal. The appeal should set out specific allegations of error of fact or law. Such allegations shall be construed by the VA in a liberal manner in determining their adequacy, with consideration of the technicalities involved. To the extent feasible, allegations should be related to specific items in the Statement of the Case.

Time Limit for Filing:

(a) Notice of Disagreement: shall be filed within 1 year from the date of mailing of notification of the initial review or determination, otherwise that determination will become final.

(b) Substantive Appeal: shall be filed within 60 days from the date of mailing of the Statement of the Case, or within the remainder of the 1-year period from the date of mailing of notification of the review or determination being appealed, whichever is greater. Where a Supplemental Statement of the Case is furnished, a period of 30 days will be allowed for supplementing the appeal.

**608. WAIVER OF RECOVERY OF OVERPAYMENTS:** There shall be no recovery of payments or overpayments (except servicemen's indemnity) under any of the laws administered by the VA from any person who, in the judgment of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, is without fault in the creation of the payment or overpayment and where, in his judgment, such recovery would defeat the purpose of benefits otherwise authorized or would be against equity and good conscience.

Waiver considerations by the VA are not automatic. When an overpayment is created, a request for waiver will be considered only if received by the VA within one year following the date of notice by the VA finance activity to the person or persons of the existence of the overpayment.

**609. MISCONDUCT:** Compensation may not be paid for any disability which was not incurred in line of duty, or is the result of the veteran's own willful misconduct. There are additional regulations pertaining to line of duty and misconduct.

**610. STATEMENTS AGAINST INTEREST:** Any statement signed by a person in the Armed Forces against his own interest, relative to the origin, incurrence, or aggravation of any disease or injury he may have, shall have no bearing on his rights to compensation.

**611. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR:** For the purpose of service-connection and disability compensation any veteran who, while serving in the active military, naval, or air service, was held as a prisoner of war for not less than six months by the Imperial Japanese Government or the German Government during World War II, by the Government of North Korea during the Korean conflict, or by the Government of North Korea, the Government of North Vietnam or the Viet Cong forces during the Vietnam era, or by their respective agents, shall be deemed to have suffered from dietary deficiencies, forced labor or inhumane treatment in violation of the terms of the Geneva Conventions of July 27, 1929, and August 21, 1949, and the disease of:

(1) Avitaminosis
Beriberi (including beriberi heart disease)
Chronic dysentery
Helminthiasis
Malnutrition (including optic atrophy associated with malnutrition)
Pellagra, or

Any other nutritional deficiency, which became manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more after such service; or

(2) Psychosis which became manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within two years from the date of separation from such service;

shall be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service, notwithstanding that there is no record of such disease during the period of service.

# CHAPTER VII

## DISABILITY COMPENSATION

**701. COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY:** Compensation is payable to veterans for disabilities resulting from injury or disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty, not the result of misconduct, in active military service. Rates differ between wartime and peacetime service as set forth below. For period covered by war service see Chapter IV, Section 402. VA Forms 21-526 or 21-526E are to be executed by veterans filing claim for compensation.

**702. RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION PAYABLE:**

| Percent of Disability | Wartime Monthly Rates | Peacetime Monthly Rates |
|---|---|---|
| 10 percent | $ 25 | $ 20 |
| 20 percent | 46 | 37 |
| 30 percent | 70 | 56 |
| 40 percent | 96 | 77 |
| 50 percent | 135 | 108 |
| 60 percent | 163 | 130 |
| 70 percent | 193 | 154 |
| 80 percent | 223 | 178 |
| 90 percent | 250 | 200 |
| 100 percent | 450 | 360 |

**703. SPECIAL MONTHLY DISABILITY COMPENSATION:** (a) If the veteran, as a result of service-connected disability has suffered the anatomical loss of use of one or more creative organs, or one foot, or one hand, or both buttocks, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, or has suffered complete organic aphonia with inability to communicate by speech, or deafness of both ears, having absence of air and bone conduction, the rate of compensation therefor shall be $47 ($38 peacetime) per month for each such loss or loss of use independent of any other compensation provided in Section 702 or subsection (i) of this section but in no event to exceed $560 ($448 peacetime); and in the event the veteran has suffered one or more of the disabilities heretofore specified in this subsection, in addition to the requirement for any of the rates specified in subsections (b) through (d) of this section, the rate of compensation shall be increased by $47 ($38 peacetime) per month for each such loss or loss of use, but in no event to exceed $784 ($627 peacetime) per month.

(b) If the veteran, as the result of service-connected disability has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of both hands, or both feet, or of one hand and one foot, or is blind in both eyes, with 5/200 visual acuity or less, or is permanently bedridden or so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly compensation shall be $560 ($448 peacetime).

(c) If the veteran, as the result of service-connected disability has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of two extremities at a level, or with complications, preventing natural elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place, or has suffered blindness in both eyes having only light perception, or has suffered blindness in both eyes, rendering him so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly compensation shall be $616 ($493 peacetime).

(d) If the veteran, as the result of service-connected disability, has suffered the anatomical loss of two extremities so near the shoulder or hip as to prevent the use of a prosthetic appliance or has suffered the anatomical loss of both eyes, the monthly compensation shall be $700 ($560 peacetime).

(e) If the veteran, as the result of service-connected disability, has suffered disability under conditions which would entitle him to two or more of the rates provided in one or more paragraphs (b) through (d) above, no condition being considered twice in the determination, or if the veteran has suffered bilateral deafness (and the hearing impairment in either or both ears is service-connected) rated at 60 percent or more disabling and the veteran has also suffered service-connected total blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less, the monthly compensation shall be $784 ($627 peacetime).

(f) in the event the veterans service-connected disabilities exceed the requirements for any of the rates prescribed in this section, the Administrator, in his discretion, may allow the next higher rate or an intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of $784 ($627 peacetime). In the event the veteran has suffered service-connected blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less and (1) has also suffered bilateral deafness (and the hearing impairment in either one or both ears is service-connected) rated at no less than 40 percent disabling, the Administrator shall allow the next higher rate, or (2) has also suffered service-connected total deafness in one ear, the Administrator shall allow the next intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of $784 ($627 peacetime).

(g) If the veteran is shown to have had a service-connected disability resulting from an active tuberculosis disease, which in the judgment of the Administrator has reached a condition of complete arrest, the monthly compensation shall be not less than $67 ($54 peacetime). This section was repealed by PL 90-493. However, this repeal does not apply to those veterans receiving or entitled to receive benefits under this section on or before August 19, 1968, date of enactment of PL 90-493.

(h) If any veteran, otherwise entitled to the compensation authorized under paragraph (e), or the maximum rate authorized under paragraph (f), is in need of regular aid and attendance, he shall be paid, in addition to such compensation, a monthly aid and attendance allowance at the rate of $336 ($269 peacetime). Aid and attendance allowance is discontinued the first day of the second month after hospitalization at Government expense.

(i) if the veteran has a service-connected disability rated as total, and (1) has additional service-connected disability or disabilities independently ratable at 60 percent or more, or (2) by reason of his service-connected disability or disabilities, is permanently housebound, then the monthly compensation shall be $504 ($404 peacetime). For the purpose of this paragraph, the requirement of "permanently housebound" will be considered to have been met when the veteran is substantially confined to his house (ward or clinical areas, if institutionalized) or immediate premises due to a service-connected disability or disabilities which it is reasonably certain will remain throughout his lifetime.

### 704. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS:

(a) Veterans whose service-connected disabilities are rated at 50 percent or more are entitled to additional allowances for dependents. The current rates are listed below. The rates for 50 percent or more are payable in the same ratio that the degree of disability bears to 100 percent. Example: 50 percent disability incurred in wartime service, a wife but no child, would amount to $14.00 per month.

| Dependents Wife and | Wartime Rate | Peacetime Rate |
|---|---|---|
| No children | $ 28 | $ 22 |
| 1 child | 48 | 38 |
| 2 children | 61 | 49 |
| 3 children | 75 | 60 |
| Each additional child in excess of three | 14 | 11 |

| Dependents<br>Wife and | Wartime Rate | Peacetime Rate |
|---|---|---|
| No wife but | | |
| 1 child | 19 | 15 |
| 2 children | 33 | 26 |
| 3 children | 48 | 40 |
| Each additional child in excess of three | 14 | 11 |
| Dependent parents, each | 23 | 18 |

(b) Notwithstanding the other provisions of the above paragraph, the monthly amount payable on account of each child who has attained the age of 18 years and who is pursuing a course of instruction at an approved educational institution shall be $44 ($35 peacetime) for a totally disabled veteran and proportionate amounts for partially disabled veterans in accordance with paragraph (a) above.

(c) The additional compensation for a dependent or dependents provided by the above paragraph shall not be payable to any veteran during any period he is in receipt of an increased rate of subsistence allowance or education and training allowance on account of a dependent or dependents under any other law administered by the Veterans Administration. The veteran may elect to receive whichever is the greater.

**705. COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY RESULTING FROM TREATMENT OR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION:** Where a veteran shall have suffered an injury, or an aggravation of an injury, as the result of hospitalization, medical or surgical treatment, or the pursuit of a course of vocational rehabilitation under any of the laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or as a result of having submitted to an examination under such law, and not the result of his own willful misconduct, and such injury or aggravation results in additional disability or the death of such veteran, disability or death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation will be awarded as if such disability, aggravation, or death were service-connected. The benefits thus provided are in lieu of benefits, if payable under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended. Veterans of wartime service will receive wartime rates and peacetime veterans will be paid at the peacetime rate.

A claim for benefits discussed in this section may be made on VA Form 21-526.

**706. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION IN DISABILITY SEVERANCE CASES:** Recent changes in law and regulations have amended the procedure for recovering disability severance pay from disability compensation. Disability severance is a lump-sum payment awarded in certain cases by the military service to servicemen who are released from active duty with service- incurred disability, but who are not qualified for retirement benefits. The full amount of disability severance must be recovered from disability compensation that may subsequently be awarded a veteran by the Veterans Administration. Henceforth, disability severance pay will be recovered by the VA at the rate of compensation initially awarded the veteran when his original claim is processed. If the compensation award is increased before full recovery is accomplished, the rate of recovery will still be maintained at the level of the initial compensation award.

# CHAPTER VIII

## DEATH COMPENSATION

### 801. COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS (WARTIME AND PEACETIME), SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATHS:

The surviving widow, child or children, and dependent parent or parents of any veteran who died before January 1, 1957 (or after April 30, 1957, under certain circumstances which your Department Service Officer can explain) as the result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active military, naval, or air service, in line of duty, in active service may be entitled to death compensation in accordance with the tables of rates shown below.

### 802. RATES OF DEATH COMPENSATION:

| | Wartime Rates | Peacetime Rates |
|---|---|---|
| Widow, with no child | $ 87.00 | $ 70.00 |
| Widow, with one child | 121.00 | 97.00 |
| (with $29 for each additional child—wartime rates; or $23.20 for each additional child—peacetime rates) | | |
| No widow, one child | 67.00 | 54.00 |
| No widow, two children (equally divided) | 94.00 | 75.00 |
| No widow, three children | 122.00 | 98.00 |
| (with $23 for each additional child—wartime rates; or $18.40 for each additional child—peacetime rates; total amount to be equally divided) | | |
| Dependent mother or father | 75.00 | 60.00 |
| Dependent mother and father (each) | 40.00 | 32.00 |

The monthly rate of death compensation to a widow shall be increased by an additional payment of $55 monthly if she is a patient in a nursing home or in need of regular aid and attendance. VA Form 21-534 is used in the case of widow or child. Dependent parents should use VA Form 21-535.

**803. MARRIAGE DATES:** In most instances a widow will qualify for death compensation if she was married to the veteran for a period of one or more years before his death of for any period if a child was born, either before or after the date of marriage. A widow will also qualify for VA death benefits where death occurred in service or within one year following discharge from a period of war service. Where complications arise concerning marriage dates, contact your Department Service Officer. (see section 406 for Special Provisions Relating to Marriage).

**804. DEPENDENCY:** The dependency of a parent, or parents, is generally considered to exist where income is insufficient to provide reasonable maintenance for themselves and members of the family group whom they are under moral or legal obligation to support. Reasonable maintenance includes housing, food, clothing, medical care, and other items necessary to provide conveniences and comforts suitable to their standard of living if the standard is reasonable.

In determining the amount of income, consideration will be given to (a) net income from property owned, or business operated, by the mother or father; (b) earnings of the mother or father and other members of their family under legal age; (c) actual contributions of any character to the family by adult members; (d) so-called social security benefits, i.e., old age and survivor's insurance; (e) family allowances received because of any other member of the family's service in the Armed Forces.

In the absence of evidence indicating the contrary, dependency will be held to exist when the monthly income from sources proper to consider does not exceed (a) $105 per month for a mother, or father (not living together); (b) $175 per month for a mother and father (living together); and (c) $45 per month may be added to above figures for each other eligible member of family group.

These amounts are not controlling in any case but are used only as prima facie evidence of dependency. Each case submitted must be adjudicated upon the facts of record. Amounts stated above do not apply to foreign countries.

Every three years the VA mails **dependency questionnaires** to obtain evidence of the dependency status of parents receiving death compensation based on the service-connected death of the veteran. Where it is determined that dependency has ceased to exist, payments will be discontinued effective after the last day of the month in which the dependency ceased to exist as determined by the VA.s,

**805. DISAPPEARANCE:** Where a veteran receiving compensation disappears, the Administrator, in his discretion, may pay the compensation otherwise payable to the veteran to his wife, children, and parents. Payments made to a wife, child, or parents under the preceding sentence shall not exceed the amounts payable to each if the veteran had died from service-connected disability.

**COMPENSATION FOR DEATH RESULTING FROM TREATMENT OR VOCATIONAL REHIBILITATION:** See Section 705.

# CHAPTER IX

## DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY

**901. GENERAL INFORMATION:** DIC payments are authorized for widows, unremarried children under 18 and prior to age 23 if attending a VA approved school including children (remarried) at any age who became incapable of self-support prior to age 18 by reason of physical or mental impairment, and dependent parent(s) of servicemen or veterans whose death was due to a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty, as determined by the VA, after December 31, 1956.

### 902. RATES OF DIC PAYMENTS FOR WIDOWS WITH CHILD OR CHILDREN:

With the passage of Public Law 91-96, approved December 1, 1969, a new concept for payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to widows was established. This Act also provided for additional payment of $55 monthly to a widow receiving DIC who is a patient in a nursing home or in need of regular aid and attendance.

**DIC RATES EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1969**

| Pay Grade | *Monthly Rate | Pay Grade | *Monthly Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| E-1 | $167 | W- 3 | $226 |
| E-2 | 172 | W- 4 | 238 |
| E-3 | 177 | O- 1 | 211 |
| E-4 | 187 | O- 2 | 218 |
| E-5 | 193 | O- 3 | 234 |
| E-6 | 197 | O- 4 | 247 |
| E-7 | 206 | O- 5 | 272 |
| E-8 | 218 | O- 6 | 306 |
| E-9 | 228 | O- 7 | 332 |
| W-1 | 211 | O- 8 | 363 |
| W-2 | 219 | O- 9 | 390 |
| | | O-10 | 426 |

* Plus $20 for each child under age 18; also $88 for each child over age 18 who became incapable of self support prior to age 18 by reason of physical or mental disability; and, $45 for each child over age 18 and prior to the child's 23rd birthday who is attending an approved educational institution.

### 903. RATES OF DIC PAYMENTS FOR CHILDREN WHERE THERE IS NO ELIGIBLE WIDOW:

Public Law 91-262, approved May 21, 1970, provided that whenever there is no eligible widow entitled to DIC payments, DIC payments shall be paid in equal shares to the children of the deceased veteran at the following monthly rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Under 18 | 1 child | $ 88 |
| | 2 children | $127 |
| | 3 children | $164 |
| | More than three children, $164, plus $32 for each child in excess of three | |
| Over 18 | Helpless child | $109 |
| | Child in school | Same as rates for child under 18 |

**904. RATES OF DIC FOR PARENTS:**The entitlement of parents of dependency and indemnity compensation is determined by an annual income test. All income from all sources shall be reported except —

(1) payments of six months death gratuity;
(2) donations from public or private relief or welfare organizations;
(3) payments of DIC, death or disability compensation, and death or disability pension payable under the old or new pension laws;
(4) lump sum Social Security payments;
(5) payments of bonus or similar cash gratuity by any state based on service in the Armed Forces;
(6) payments under policies of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, United States Government Life Insurance, National Service Life Insurance, or servicemen's indemnity;
(7) proceeds of fire insurance policies;
(8) profit realized from the disposition of real or personal property other than in the course of business;
(9) payments received for discharge of jury duty or obligatory civic duties.
(10) proceeds from retired servicemen's family protection plan provided in title 10 USC 73.

The total reportable annual income received from other sources may be reduced by the following—

(1) 10 percent of the amount of payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs;
(2) amounts equal to amounts paid by a parent of a deceased veteran for—
    (a) a deceased spouse's just debts,
    (b) the expense of the spouse's last illness to the extent that such expenses are not reimbursed by the Veterans Administration from accrued payments, and
    (c) the expenses of the spouse's burial to the extent that such expenses are not reimbursed by the Veterans Administration;
(3) amounts equal to amounts paid by a parent of a deceased veteran for—
    (a) the expenses of the veteran's last illness, and
    (b) the expenses of his burial to the extent that such expenses are not reimbursed by the Veteran's Administration;
(4) amounts paid by a parent for unusual medical expenses under such regulations as may be issued by the Veterans Administration.i,

The amount of monthly payments of DIC payable to a parent depends upon whether there is only one parent; whether two surviving parents are or are not living together; or whether a parent has remarried and is living with his spouse.

(1) One parent, only—see table below:

| Total annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | Amount Payable |
| $ — | | $ 800 | $96 |
| 800 | | 900 | 94 |
| 900 | | 1,000 | 91 |
| 1,000 | | 1,100 | 87 |
| 1,100 | | 1,200 | 81 |
| 1,200 | | 1,300 | 75 |
| 1,300 | | 1,400 | 69 |
| 1,400 | | 1,500 | 62 |
| 1,500 | | 1,600 | 54 |

| Total annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | Amount Payable |
| 1,600 | | 1,700 | 46 |
| 1,700 | | 1,800 | 38 |
| 1,800 | | 1,900 | 31 |
| 1,900 | | 2,000 | 25 |
| 2,000 | | 2,100 | 18 |
| 2,100 | | 2,200 | 12 |
| 2,200 | | 2,300 | 10 |

(2) Two parents not living together, payment to each in accordance with annual income—see table below:

| Total annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | Amount Payable |
| $ — | | $ 800 | $66 |
| 800 | | 900 | 64 |
| 900 | | 1,000 | 61 |
| 1,000 | | 1,100 | 58 |
| 1,100 | | 1,200 | 54 |
| 1,200 | | 1,300 | 50 |
| 1,300 | | 1,400 | 46 |
| 1,400 | | 1,500 | 41 |
| 1,500 | | 1,600 | 35 |
| 1,600 | | 1,700 | 29 |
| 1,700 | | 1,800 | 23 |
| 1,800 | | 1,900 | 20 |
| 1,900 | | 2,000 | 16 |
| 2,000 | | 2,100 | 14 |
| 2,100 | | 2,200 | 12 |
| 2,200 | | 2,300 | 10 |

(3) Two parents living together or remarried parent living with spouse—see table below:

| Total annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | Amount Payable |
| $, — | | $1,000 | $64 |
| 1,000 | | 1,100 | 62 |
| 1,100 | | 1,200 | 60 |
| 1,200 | | 1,300 | 58 |
| 1,300 | | 1,400 | 56 |
| 1,400 | | 1,500 | 54 |
| 1,500 | | 1,600 | 52 |
| 1,600 | | 1,700 | 49 |
| 1,700 | | 1,800 | 46 |
| 1,800 | | 1,900 | 44 |
| 1,900 | | 2,000 | 42 |
| 2,000 | | 2,100 | 40 |
| 2,100 | | 2,200 | 38 |
| 2,200 | | 2,300 | 35 |
| 2,300 | | 2,400 | 33 |
| 2,400 | | 2,500 | 31 |

| Total annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | Amount Payable |
| 2,500 | | 2,600 | 29 |
| 2,600 | | 2,700 | 27 |
| 2,700 | | 2,800 | 25 |
| 2,800 | | 2,900 | 23 |
| 2,900 | | 3,000 | 21 |
| 3,000 | | 3,100 | 19 |
| 3,100 | | 3,200 | 17 |
| 3,200 | | 3,300 | 14 |
| 3,300 | | 3,400 | 12 |
| 3,400 | | 3,500 | 10 |

**905. MARRIAGE DATES:**In most instances a widow will qualify for dependency and indemnity compensation if she was married to the veteran for a period of one or more years before his death or for any period if a child was born, either before or after the date of marriage. A widow will also qualify for VA death benefits where death occurred in service or within one year following discharge from a period of war service. Where complications arise concerning the marriage dates, contact your Department Service Officer. (see section 406 for Special Provisions Relating to Marriage).

# CHAPTER X

## DISABILITY PENSIONS

**1001. PENSIONS, NONSERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY:** The term "disability pension" refers to the monetary benefit payable to veterans of World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam era who meet the service and disability requirements and who are determined, under the applicable law, to be in need of the benefit.

The criteria by which need is determined and the amount of pension payable are dependent upon whether the veteran is entitled under the law as in effect prior to July 1, 1960, or under the law as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-211) which took effect on July 1, 1960.

Veterans who are entitled to pension as of June 30, 1960, and who thereafter remain eligible under the law in effect for that date, may continue to receive the rate of pension then payable. If they see fit, and are otherwise eligible, they may choose to be paid at the rate provided for by Public Law 86-211. The election to switch to the "new" rate must be in writing and is irrevocable; that is, they may not thereafter be paid the "old" rate under terms of the prior law.

The "new" rates and eligibility provisions of Public Law 86-211 will apply for all claims for disability pension initially filed on or after July 1, 1960.

**1002. BASIC ELIGIBILITY:**The service and disability requirements are the same for claims filed before or after July 1, 1960.

A veteran meets the service requirements for disability pension if he served in the active military, naval, or air service (1) for 90 days or more during either World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict or Vietnam era; (2) during World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict or Vietnam era, and was discharged or released from such service for a service-connected disability without benefit of the presumptive provisions of law; (3) for a period of 90 consecutive days or more and such period ended during World War I, or began or ended during World War II, Korean Conflict, or the Vietnam era; (4) for those who served in the Armed Forces during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917 (the date of the beginning of WW I), when such person had 90 or more days of service during the stated period in Mexico, on the border of Mexico, or the waters adjacent to Mexico; and, (5) or for an aggregate of 90 days or more in two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war. (For information on the beginning and ending dates of war service for disability pension, see Chapter IV.)

A veteran meets the disability requirements if he is deemed by the Veterans Administration to be "permanently and totally disabled" due to disabilities which are nonservice-connected and which are not the results of the veteran s own willful misconduct. (Note: Misconduct disability is not a factor after age 65.) In general, a veteran is permanently and totally disabled if he is suffering from a mental or physical disability or a combination of such disabilities sufficient to render it impossible for the average person to follow a substantially gainful occupation, and it is reasonably certain that such conditions will continue throughout the life of the disabled person.

The Veterans Administration Rating Schedule is used to determine if a veteran's disability or disabilities rate or combine to a rating of 100 percent. If the rating is not total, but the veteran is deemed to be unemployable by reason of disability, the required degree is lowered, depending upon the veteran's age. In such cases the following degrees of disability are sufficient:

Under age 55:—One disability ratable at 60 percent; or one disability ratable at 40 percent plus one or more disabilities combining to a 70 percent rating;

Age 55 to 60:—A combined rating of 60 percent;

Age 60 to 65:—A combined rating of 50 percent;

Age 65 or more:—Permanent and total disability will be presumed to exist.

If a veteran is believed to be unemployable by reason of disability which does not meet those lowered requirements for his age, pension may be granted but only upon approval by Special Administrative procedure.

A veteran engaged in "marginal employment" (i.e., at less than half the usual hours of work or less than half the usual pay) may be considered unemployable, provided his inability to secure and maintain better employment is due to disability.

**1003. CLAIMS UNDER THE LAW EFFECTIVE BEFORE JULY 1, 1960:** Under the law in effect prior to this date, pension may not be paid to a veteran whose annual income—as determined by the Veterans Administration—exceeds $1,900 if he is unmarried and has no minor child, or $3,200 if he is married or has a child or children (see definition of "child", Section 402).

Income: The term income includes all money received by the veteran during the calendar year except from certain sources excludable by law and regulations. The principal exclusions are payments by the Veterans Administration for disability or death, including payments under a Government life insurance policy administered by the VA. Other permissible exclusions are: Mustering-out pay, death gratuity payments, railroad retirement annuities, State bonuses, and proceeds of a fire insurance policy.

Effective January 1, 1965, those individuals who have recovered the full amount of their personal contributions to a public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plan or program, are permitted to exclude from determination of annual income 10 percent of the amount of payments received from such plans or programs. This 10 percent exclusion also applies to those payments from plans or programs, public or private, to which the individual did not contribute.

The separate income of the veteran's spouse is not included.

Operating expenses may be deducted from the gross income derived from a business, farm, or profession. Only the net profit from the sale of property need be reported.

**1004. RATES OF DISABILITY PENSION (Old Law):** The basic rate of pension is $66.15 a month. If a veteran is age 65 or more, or has been rated permanently and totally disabled for 10 or more years, the rate is increased to $78.75 a month. Should he be helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person, the rate is increased to $135.45 a month. Should his disabilities render him permanently "housebound" but do not qualify him for the Aid and Attendance rate, this monthly pension shall be increased to $100 a month. (see "housebound" under Section 1008).

**Reports of Changes in Income and Dependency: Veterans receiving disability pension under the above provisions must immediately notify the Veterans Administration if their marital status changes, a dependent child marries, dies, or becomes self-supporting, or if their income increases.**

**In addition, they are furnished an income questionnaire annually with the October check. This questionnaire must be completed and returned to the VA before January 15 of the following calendar year. Failure to return the completed questionnaire may result in repayment of all pension received during the preceding year.**

**In reporting income from public or private retirement plans or programs or annuities, the gross amount of these payments should be given. Adjustment for the 10 percent exclusion will be accomplished by the VA.**

**1005. CLAIMS UNDER THE LAW EFFECTIVE AFTER JUNE 30, 1960:**Under this law, pension is not payable to a veteran whose annual income—as determined by the Veterans Administration—exceeds $2,300 if he is without a dependent, or $3,500 if he has a dependent. For these purposes, a veteran is without a dependent if he is unmarried and has no child and is not living with and not contributing to the support of his spouse. A veteran has a dependent if he is living with or contributing to the support of a spouse or has a child or children (as defined in Section 402.)

In addition to the income restriction, the Veterans Administration may deny or discontinue payment of pension to a veteran if his net worth is such that it would be reasonable that some part of his estate be liquidated and used to provide for his needs. There is no specific net worth limitation in terms of dollars. Each case must be considered on its own merits.

Net Worth: In applying the net worth or corpus of estate test, the VA does not take into account the value of the veteran's home, its furnishings; his clothing and other personal effects, and items of personal property incident to his daily living. The test does include the value of real property and improvements thereon (other than the homestead,) bank accounts, stocks, bonds, and other securities.

In determining whether some part of the veteran's estate should be consumed for his maintenance, consideration is given to the amount of his income together with the following factors: Whether the property can be readily converted into cash at no substantial sacrifice, ability to dispose of property as limited by community property laws, life expectancy, number of dependents who meet the requirements of VA regulations; and potential depletion, including unusual medical expenses as outlined by the VA for the claimant and his dependents.

**1006. REPORTS OF CHANGES IN INCOME, NET WORTH, AND DEPENDENCY:**Veterans receiving disability pension under the above provisions must immediately notify the Veterans Administration if their marital status changes, a dependent child marries, dies, or becomes self-supporting, or if there is an increase in their income or net worth.

In addition, they are furnished an income questionnaire annually with the October check. This questionnaire must be completed and returned to the VA before January 15, of the following calendar year. Failure to do so may result in repayment of all pension received during the preceding year.

In reporting income from public or private retirement plans or programs or annuities, the gross amount of these payments should be given. Adjustment of the 10 percent exclusion will be accomplished by the VA.

**1007. INCOME:**For the purpose of disability pension, the term income includes all money received by the veteran during the calendar year—except from the sources set forth below. It excludes that part of the spouse's income which is the greater, $1,200 or her total earned income (by earned income we mean the income derived from employment, such as salary). No part, however, of the spouse's income will be included if the veteran and his spouse are estranged, if her income is not reasonably available to or for him, or if to include her income would work a hardship upon him (for this purpose, the term spouse is the wife or husband of the veteran).

In computing the veteran's income for the purpose of disability pension, do not include the following payments or donations and adjust the income for those expenditures permitted:

(1) payments from the Veterans Administration for disability or death, including payments under policies of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, United States Government Life Insurance or National Service Life Insurance, and payments of servicemen's indemnity.

(2) lump sum payments of death gratuity from a uniformed service department;

(3) lump sum death payments payable by the Social Security Administration;

(4) proceeds of fire insurance policies;

(5) donations from public or private relief or welfare organizations;

(6) 10 percent of payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs, irrespective of whether the beneficiary contributed to the retirement benefit;

(7) amounts equal to amounts paid by a veteran for the last illness and burial of a spouse or child; or by a widow or a wife of a veteran for the last illness and burial of a child of such veteran;

(8) profit realized from the disposition of real or personal property other than in the course of business. Although the total amount received from the sale of such property is excluded from consideration as income, eligibility may be affected because of a material increase in net worth.

(9) payments received for discharge of jury duty, or obligatory civic duties;

(10) payments of educational assistance allowance or special training allowance by the Veterans Administration to orphans or children of veterans; or

(11) payments of bonus or similar cash gratuity by any State based on service in the Armed Forces;

(12) Disability, Accident, or Health Insurance, there will be excluded 10 percent of the payments received for disability after deductions of medical, legal, or other expenses incident to the disability;

(13) amounts equal to prepayments made on indebtedness secured by a mortgage on real property;

(14) amounts in a joint bank account acquired by reason of death of the joint owner;

(15) payments made by a former employer to retired employee as reimbursement for premiums paid by the retiree on supplemental health and medical insurance;

(16) proceeds from retired servicemen's family protection plan provided in chapter 73 of title 10.

**1008. RATES OF PENSION:**

### VETERAN WITHOUT DEPENDENTS

| Annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | |
| $ — | | $ 300 | $121 |
| 300 | | 400 | 119 |
| 400 | | 500 | 117 |
| 500 | | 600 | 115 |
| 600 | | 700 | 112 |
| 700 | | 800 | 108 |
| 800 | | 900 | 104 |
| 900 | | 1,000 | 100 |
| 1,000 | | 1,100 | 96 |
| 1,100 | | 1,200 | 92 |
| 1,200 | | 1,300 | 8 |
| 1,300 | | 1,400 | 84 |
| 1,400 | | 1,500 | 79 |

| Annual income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | |
| 1,500 | | 1,600 | 75 |
| 1,600 | | 1,700 | 69 |
| 1,700 | | 1,800 | 63 |
| 1,800 | | 1,900 | 57 |
| 1,900 | | 2,000 | 51 |
| 2,000 | | 2,100 | 45 |
| 2,100 | | 2,200 | 37 |
| 2,200 | | 2,300 | 29 |

## VETERAN WITH DEPENDENTS

| Annual income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| More than— | but | Equal to or less than— | One dependent | Two dependents | Three or more dependents |
| $ ---- | | $ ---- | $132 | $137 | $142 |
| 500 | | 600 | 130 | 135 | 140 |
| 600 | | 700 | 128 | 133 | 138 |
| 700 | | 800 | 126 | 131 | 136 |
| 800 | | 900 | 124 | 129 | 134 |
| 900 | | 1,000 | 122 | 127 | 132 |
| 1,000 | | 1,100 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 1,100 | | 1,200 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 1,200 | | 1,300 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 1,300 | | 1,400 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1,400 | | 1,500 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1,500 | | 1,600 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1,600 | | 1,700 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1,700 | | 1,800 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1,800 | | 1,900 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1,900 | | 2,000 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2,000 | | 2,100 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2,100 | | 2,200 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 2,200 | | 2,300 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2,300 | | 2,400 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 2,400 | | 2,500 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 2,500 | | 2,600 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 2,600 | | 2,700 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 2,700 | | 2,800 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 2,800 | | 2,900 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 2,900 | | 3,000 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3,000 | | 3,100 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 3,100 | | 3,200 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 3,200 | | 3,300 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3,300 | | 3,400 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 3,400 | | 3,500 | 34 | 34 | 34 |

Add $110 to the above rates of disability pension if the veteran has been determined to be in need of the aid and regular attendance of another person.

Add $44 to the above rates of disability pension if it has been determined that the veteran is housebound.

Aid and Attendance—A person shall be considered to be in need of regular aid and attendance if he is (1) a patient in a nursing home or (2) helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person.

Housebound—A veteran is said to be housebound if he has a disability rated as permanent and total (100 percent) and has additional disability or disabilities independently ratable at 60 percent or more, or, who by reason of his disability or disabilities is permanently housebound but does not qualify for aid and attendance rate. The requirement for permanently housebound will be considered to have been met when the veteran is substantially confined to his house (ward or clinical areas, if institutionalized) or immediate premises due to a disability or disabilities which it is reasonably certain will remain throughout his lifetime.

**1009: MISCELLANEOUS:**

(a) Application—use VA Form 21-526.

(b) Effect of VA hospitalization, domiciliary, or nursing care, on pension rates—If pension is paid under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1960, one-half of the monthly rate will be withheld from veterans without dependents after the sixth calendar month of hospitalization or domiciliary care at VA expense. Amounts withheld will be restored to such veteran in a lump sum after discharge from hospital or domiciliary care.

If pension is paid under the new law, the monthly rate for a veteran without wife or child will be reduced to $30 after the second calendar month of hospitalization or domiciliary or nursing care at VA expense and the amount by which his pension was reduced is not payable in a lump sum upon completion of hospitalization or care.

NOTE: This provision does not apply to those veterans receiving pension in the amount of $29 per month (income within the $2,200 - $2,300 increment).

Where a veteran is admitted for hospitalization or domiciliary care the increased pension for aid and attendance will be discontinued effective the last day of the month following the month in which he is admitted for hospitalization or care at the expense of the Veterans Administration. Should a veteran's additional pension for aid and attendance be discontinued because of hospitalization or care at VA expense, he will be paid the housebound rate.

Aid and attendance will be continued during hospitalization where the disability is paraplegia involving paralysis of both lower extremities together with loss of anal and bladder sphincter control or Hansen's disease. In pension cases only, aid and attendance allowance will be continued where the pensionable disability is blindness (5/200 or less) or concentric contraction of visual field to 5 degrees or less.

(c) Effect of confinement in prison—Pension may not be paid to a veteran who is in a penal institution more than 60 days. Under certain circumstances, the withheld amount may be proportioned and paid to a wife or child.

**1010. ELECTION TO RECEIVE DISABILITY PENSION UNDER THE NEW LAW:** A veteran receiving disability pension payments under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1960, may elect to receive payments under the new law. Because of the many factors affecting entitlement under this law, veterans in doubt as to their entitlement should be advised not to make such an election until their case has been reviewed by the Department Service Officer. Generally, elections become effective from the date they are received by the VA.

**1011. DISAPPEARANCE:** Where a veteran receiving pension under laws administered by the Veterans Administration disappears, the Administrator, in his discretion, may pay the pension otherwise payable to his wife and children. In applying the provisions of this section, the Administrator may presume, that the status of the veteran at the time of disappearance, with respect to permanent and total disability, income, and net worth, continues unchanged. Payments made to a wife or child under this section shall not exceed the amount to which each would be entitled if the veteran died of a nonservice-connected disability.

**1012. EFFECT OF CONFINEMENT IN PRISON:**Disability pension shall not be paid to or for an individual who has been imprisoned in a Federal, State, or local penal institution as a result of conviction of a felony or misdemeanor for any part of the period beginning sixty-one days after his imprisonment begins and ending when his imprisonment ends.

Where a veteran is disqualified for pension for any period by reason of the above, the Administrator may apportion and pay to his wife or children the pension which such veteran would receive for that period but for his confinement.

# CHAPTER XI

## DEATH PENSION

**1101. PENSIONS, NONSERVICE-CONNECTED DEATH:** "Death pension" is the monetary benefit payable monthly by the Veterans Administration to the widow or children of a veteran of wartime service who dies of nonservice-connected causes when certain service requirements are met and the widow or children are determined under the applicable law to be in need of the benefit.

Service requirements of the veteran for the purpose of this benefit are as defined in Section 1002.

**1102. CLAIMS UNDER THIS LAW EFFECTIVE BEFORE JULY 1, 1960:** Under this law, death pension may not be paid to a widow whose annual income—as determined by the VA—exceeds $1900 if she is without a child, or $3200 if she has one or more children. When there is no widow eligible, this pension may not be paid to a child whose annual income is in excess of $1900.

**1103. INCOME (Old Law):** This term includes all money received by the widow during the calendar year except from certain sources excludable by law and regulations. The principal exclusions are payments by the Veterans Administration for disability or death including payments under a Government life insurance policy administered by the Veterans Administration. Other permissible exclusions are annuities, State bonuses, proceeds of fire insurance policies and earnings of members of family under legal age.

In determining annual income the Veterans Administration will exclude 10 percent of payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs, irrespective of whether the beneficiary contributed to the retirement benefit.

Operating expenses may be deducted from the gross income derived from a business, farm, or profession. Only the net profit from the sale of property need be reported.

**1104. RATES OF DEATH PENSION:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Widow | $50.40 monthly |
| Widow with child | 63.00 monthly |
| Each additional child | 7.56 monthly |
| Children, no widow entitled* | |
| 1 child | 27.30 monthly |
| 2 children | 40.95 monthly |
| 3 children | 54.60 monthly |
| Each additional child | 7.56 monthly |

*Total amount payable is divided equally.

**1105. AID AND ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE:** If a widow is entitled to death pension and is in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly rate of pension payable shall be increased by $55.

**1106. CLAIMS UNDER THE LAW EFFECTIVE AFTER JUNE 30, 1960:** Under this law, death pension is not payable to a widow whose annual income—as determined by the VA—exceeds $2300 if she is without a child, or $3500 if she has one or more children. Where there is no widow entitled, death pension may not be paid to a child whose annual income is in excess of $2000. All earned income is excluded in the case of these children.

**1107. INCOME (New Law):** For the purpose of death pension, the term "income" includes all money received by the widow or child during the calendar year except from the sources set forth and adjusted for those expenditures and debts associated with the last illness and death of the veteran as set out in subparagraph (4) below; and, in the case of a child, where no widow is entitled, his earned income is not counted.

In computing the annual income for the purposes of death pension under this Code, do not include the following payments or donations and adjust the income for those expenditures permitted:

(1) payments from the Veterans Administration for disability or death, including payments under policies of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, United States Government Life Insurance, or National Service Life Insurance, and payments of Servicemen's Indemnity.

(2) lump sum payments of death gratuity from a uniformed service department;

(3) lump sum death payments payable by the Social Security Administration;

(4) amounts equal to amounts paid by a wife of a veteran for the expenses of his last illness, and by a widow or child of a deceased veteran for—

> (a) his just debts; (b) the expense of his last illness, and (c) the expense of his burial to the extent not reimbursed by the Veterans Administration by payment of a burial allowance.

(5) amounts equal to amounts paid by a widow or a wife of a veteran for the last illness or burial of a child of such veteran;

(6) proceeds of fire insurance policies;

(7) donations from public or private relief or welfare organizations;

(8) 10 percent of payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs, irrespective of whether the beneficiary contributed to the retirement benefit;

(9) profit realized from the disposition of real or personal property other than in the course of business;

NOTE: Although the total amount received from the sales of such property is excluded from consideration as income, eligibility may be affected because of a material increase in net worth.

(10) payments received for discharge of jury duty or obligatory civic duties;

(11) payments of educational assistance allowance or special training allowance by the Veterans Administration to orphans or children of veterans;

(12) payments of a bonus or similar cash gratuity by any State based on service in the Armed Forces;

(13) amounts equal to prepayments made on indebtedness secured by a mortgage on real property;

(14) amounts in a joint bank account acquired by reason of death of the joint owner;

(15) payments made by a former employer to retired employee as reimbursement for premiums paid by the retiree on supplemental health and medical insurance;

(16) proceeds from retired servicemen's family protection plan provided in chapter 73 of title 10.

## 1108. RATES OF DEATH PENSION:

### WIDOW—NO CHILDREN

| Annual income<br>More than— | <br>Equal to or but less than— | Monthly Amount Payable |
|---|---|---|
| $ ---- | $ 300 | $81 |
| 300 | 400 | 80 |
| 400 | 500 | 79 |
| 500 | 600 | 78 |
| 600 | 700 | 76 |
| 700 | 800 | 73 |
| 800 | 900 | 70 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 67 |
| 1,000 | 1,100 | 64 |
| 1,100 | 1,200 | 61 |
| 1,200 | 1,300 | 58 |
| 1,300 | 1,400 | 55 |
| 1,400 | 1,500 | 51 |
| 1,500 | 1,600 | 48 |
| 1,600 | 1,700 | 45 |
| 1,700 | 1,800 | 41 |
| 1,800 | 1,900 | 37 |
| 1,900 | 2,000 | 33 |
| 2,000 | 2,100 | 29 |
| 2,100 | 2,200 | 23 |
| 2,200 | 2,300 | 17 |

### WIDOW AND ONE CHILD

| Annual income<br>More than— | <br>Equal to or but less than— | Monthly Amount Payable* |
|---|---|---|
| $ ---- | $ 600 | $99 |
| 600 | 700 | 98 |
| 700 | 800 | 97 |
| 800 | 900 | 96 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 95 |
| 1,000 | 1,100 | 94 |
| 1,100 | 1,200 | 92 |
| 1,200 | 1,300 | 90 |
| 1,300 | 1,400 | 88 |
| 1,400 | 1,500 | 86 |
| 1,500 | 1,600 | 84 |
| 1,600 | 1,700 | 82 |
| 1,700 | 1,800 | 80 |
| 1,800 | 1,900 | 78 |
| 1,900 | 2,000 | 76 |
| 2,000 | 2,100 | 74 |
| 2,100 | 2,200 | 72 |
| 2,200 | 2,300 | 70 |
| 2,300 | 2,400 | 68 |
| 2,400 | 2,500 | 66 |
| 2,500 | 2,600 | 64 |

*If there is more than one child entitled, the monthly payments are increased by $16 for each additional child.

| Annual income | | Monthly Amount Payable* |
|---|---|---|
| More than— | Equal to or but less than— | |
| 2,600 | 2,700 | 62 |
| 2,700 | 2,800 | 59 |
| 2,800 | 2,900 | 56 |
| 2,900 | 3,000 | 53 |
| 3,000 | 3,100 | 51 |
| 3,100 | 3,200 | 48 |
| 3,200 | 3,300 | 45 |
| 3,300 | 3,400 | 43 |
| 3,400 | 3,500 | 41 |

*If there is more than one child entitled, the monthly payments are increased by $16 for each additional child.

CHILD—NO WIDOW

| | Monthly Rate Payable |
|---|---|
| One Child | $40 |
| Each Additional Child | 16* |

*The total amount payable is divided equally.

**1109. REPORTS OF CHANGES IN INCOME AND DEPENDENCY:** A widow receiving death pension under the above provisions must immediately notify the VA if she remarries, a child marries, dies, or becomes self-supporting, or if her income or net worth increases. Where a widow is not entitled, the guardian or custodian of a child or children must immediately notify the VA when a child becomes self-supporting, marries, or of increased income or net worth.

In addition, widows and guardians or custodians are furnished an income questionnaire annually with the October check. Instructions associated with this questionnaire are that it must be completed and returned to the VA by not later than January 15 of the following calendar year. Failure to return the completed questionnaire by the date may result in repayment of all pension received during the preceding year.

In reporting income from public or private retirement plans or programs or annuities or endowments, the gross amount of these payments should be given. Adjustment for the 10 percent exclusion will be accomplished by the VA.

**1110. MARRIAGE DATES:** In most instances a widow will qualify for death pension if she was married to the veteran for a period of one or more years before his death or for any period if a child was born, either before or after the date of marriage. A widow will also qualify for VA death benefits where death occurred in service or within one year following discharge from a period of war service. Where complications arise concerning marriage dates, contact your Department Service Officer. (see section 406 for Special Provisions Relating to Marriage).

**1111. ELECTION TO RECEIVE DEATH PENSION UNDER THE NEW LAW:** A widow or child receiving death pension under the law in effect prior to July 1,1960, may elect to receive payments under the new law. Because of the many factors affecting entitlement under this law, widows and the guardians or custodians of children in doubt as to their entitlement should be advised not to make such an election until their case file has been reviewed by the Department Service Officer. Generally, an election becomes effective from the date it is received by the VA.

**1112. EFFECT OF CONFINEMENT IN PRISON:** Death pension may not be paid to a person who has been imprisoned for more than 60 days in a Federal, State, or local penal institution as a result of a conviction for a felony or a misdemeanor. Payments are resumed upon release from confinement. Where any widow or child is disqualified from receiving these payments the Administrator may—

(a) if the widow is so qualified, pay to the child or children, the pension which would be payable if there were no such widow; or

(b) if a child is so disqualified, pay to the widow or other children, as applicable, the pension which would be payable if there were no such child.

**1113. APPLICATION:** Use VA Form 21-534 and attached evidence to establish legal relationship to deceased veteran such as marriage, birth certificate, etc.

# CHAPTER XII

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL

**1201. HOSPITALIZATION AND DOMICILIARY CARE:** The Administrator of Veterans Affairs within the limits of VA facilities may furnish hospital care which he determines as needed to:

(1) (a) any veteran for a service-connected disability, or (b) a veteran of any war or of service after January 31, 1955, for a nonservice-connected disability if he is unable to defray the expenses of necessary hospital care;

(2) a veteran whose discharge or release from the active military, naval, or air service was for a disability incurred in or aggravated in line of duty;

(3) a person who is in receipt of, or but for the receipt of retirement pay would be entitled to disability compensation; and

(4) any veteran for a nonservice-connected disability if such veteran is sixty-five years of age or older

(5) the VA may furnish contract hospitalization for nonservice-connected disabilities in Alaska and Hawaii within criteria established by the Administrator.

The Administrator within the limits of VA facilities may furnish domiciliary care to:

(1) a veteran who was discharged or released from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred in or aggravated in line of duty, or a person who is in receipt of disability compensation, when he is suffering from a permanent disability or tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric ailment, and is incapacitated from earning a living and has no adequate means of support; and

(2) a veteran of any war or service after January 31, 1955, who is in need of domiciliary care, if he is unable to defray the expenses of necessary domiciliary care.

**1202. VA NURSING CARE:**(A) The Administrator may transfer any veteran who has been furnished care by the Administrator in a hospital under the direct and exclusive jurisdiction of the Administrator to any public or private institution not under the jurisdiction of the Administrator which furnishes nursing home care, for care at the expense of the United States, if the Administrator determines that—

(1) such veteran has received maximum benefits from such care in such hospital, but will require a protracted period of nursing home care which can be furnished in such institution, and

(2) the cost of such nursing home care in such institution shall not exceed forty percent of the cost of care furnished by the Veterans Administration in a general hospital under the direct and exclusive jurisdiction of the Administrator, as such cost may be determined from time to time by the Administrator.

Nursing home care may not be furnished pursuant to this section at the expense of the United States for more than six months in the aggregate in connection with any one transfer, except in the case of the veteran whose hospitalization was primarily for a service-connected disability or where, in the judgment of the Administrator, a longer period is warranted in the case of any other veteran.

Transfer may be made to nursing homes from hospitals not under the direct and exclusive jurisdiction of the Administrator, in Alaska and Hawaii.

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(B) Emergency non-Federal hospitalization at VA expense for veterans transferred to a Community Nursing Home may be authorized, provided; Prior authorization for such care is obtained from the Veterans Administration; Admission to a VA or other Federal hospital is not feasible; the authorization is limited to the period required to meet the emergent need until the veteran can be safely moved to a VA or other Federal hospital. Prior authorization will be conceded when the request for authorization is received by the VA within 72 hours of the time of admission of the veteran to the non-Federal hospital.

(C) As provided by law, the Administrator may also furnish nursing care to veterans in a nursing care unit operated as a section of a Veterans Administration hospital, provided (1) Such veterans have received maximum benefits from care in a VA hospital, and require a protracted period of nursing care, but it is not feasible to transfer such veterans to Community Nursing Home.

(D) Home Nursing Care: The Veterans Administration has signed contracts with many community nursing agencies in all parts of the United States to put the part-time nursing care program on a national basis. This program enables the VA to give higher quality medical care to veterans with service-connected injuries or illnesses, and all Spanish American War Veterans that can be treated in their own homes under the home-town medical care program. This program is expected to free beds in VA hospitals now occupied by patients not requiring constant attention of doctors and nurses, and which can be taken care of at home. While under the home nursing care program the veteran is at all times under the care of a fee basis physician, VA clinic physician, or in the case of patients on leave from a VA hospital, by the physicians on the hospital staff. For this care, prior approval from the VA clinic must be obtained.

**1203. PREFERENCE IN ADMISSION FOR HOSPITAL CARE:** Without regard to the priorities established below, eligible persons will be admitted to or transferred to a VA hospital in the following order: (1) Bona fide medical emergencies, except that applicants for hospital care for a psychotic condition (insanity) will not be accorded emergency priority if, without hazard, they can be transferred to another hospital, and (2) Patient on hospital rolls, not occupying a bed (on authorized pass, leave of absence, completion of bed occupancy care, and in elopement status or trial visit), can be readmitted for the condition they were originally, hospitalized, without regard to the priorities below.

In all other cases, the following priorities will be observed, in order:

Group I—Veterans requiring hospital treatment for service-connected or adjunct disability. (Includes eligible peacetime veterans discharged for line of duty disability, whether in receipt of compensation or not, and requiring treatment for the service-connected or line of duty disability.) The group includes those not hospitalized by the VA, or who are in a non-VA hospital, not under VA authorization; patient currently hospitalized by VA or in a non-VA hospital whose transfer has been requested for medical reasons; Armed Forces personnel eligible for hospital treatment, who are transferred in anticipation of retirement or separation from active service; and veterans in training, when hospital care is required to prevent interruption of training.

Group II—includes (1) persons whose hospital care for observation and examination purposes has been requested by authorized VA officials, and (2) service-connected male veterans, and female veterans hospitalized as beneficiaries of the VA in non-Federal hospitals.

Group III—includes (1) veterans receiving hospital or domiciliary care from VA for nonservice-connected disability whose transfer to a VA hospital has been requested for medical reasons, except, eligible nonservice-connected veterans, admitted to GM&S hospitals who subsequently are determined to require psychiatric care for more than six months will not be accorded priority for transfer in this group, but in Group V; (2) service-connected veterans who are in VA hospitals which are not the nearest appropriate hospital to the point of application, provided the clinical findings indicate they will require 90 days or more of inpatient care in the latter hospital; (3) patient with service-connected disability, currently hospitalized in an appropriate VA hospital nearest the point of application who have requested transfer at their own expense to an appropriate VA hospital nearer their home; provided clinical findings indicate they will require hospital treatment for a period of 90 days or more in the latter hospital.

Group IV—War veterans discharged for disability or in receipt of compensation requiring treatment for a nonservice-connected disability, and who are not hospitalized, or are in non-VA hospitals but not under VA authorization.

Group V—(1) war veterans admitted for nonservice-connected disability who subsequently are determined to require psychiatric care for more than six months and transfer to an NP hospital has been requested (see exception in Group III); (2) patients with service-connected disability, hospitalized for a nonservice-connected disability, or straight nonservice-connected disability, who on application were admitted to a hospital other than the appropriate one nearest to point of application, may be transferred to the appropriate hospital nearer the point of application provided the clinical findings indicate they will require 90 days or more of inpatient care in the latter hospital; (3) patient with service-connected disability hospitalized for nonservice-connected disability or hospitalized for a straight nonservice-connected disability in an appropriate VA hospital nearest point of application, who have requested a transfer at their own expense to an appropriate VA hospital nearer their home, provided such patient will require hospital care for a period of 90 days or more in the latter hospital.

Group VI— includes veterans eligible for hospitalization only as nonservice-connected cases (whether not hospitalized or in non-VA hospitals but not under VA authorization).

Group VII—includes non-veterans eligible for VA care (active duty personnel, beneficiaries referred by other Federal Agencies including military retirees, veterans of nations allied with the United States in World War I or II, etc.)

Group VIII—includes patients in VA hospitals who have requested transfer, at their own expense for personal reasons, to another appropriate VA hospital which is not nearest their home, provided the clinical findings indicate such patients will require hospital care for six months or more in the latter hospital.

Group IX—includes veterans eligible for nonservice-connected hospitalization, requiring such care (1) for an occupational disease or injury, entitled to such care at no expense to themselves by some form of industrial coverage provided by their employer, or under a workmen's compensation stature or law, or 2) are entitled to such treatment at no expense to themselves by reason of full insurance coverage. It is emphasized that a person is to be placed in this priority group only when an employer or insurer has admitted liability and advised the VA in writing that eligibility for such necessary care is available to the veteran at no expense to himself. If such information is not available the applicant will be placed in Group VI and no action will be taken to ascertain liability prior to admission of the veteran.

All applications within a priority group will be listed as "Urgent" or "General," depending upon the examining physician's decision with respect to medical need for hospital care in each case. When there is a suitable vacant bed, not needed for an emergency, the available bed will be offered to the person who is listed first in the highest priority group.

No person in any priority group, whether in the urgent or general category, will be offered the bed if there are one or more persons for whom it is suitable who are in the urgent or general category of the higher priority group.

**1204. PRIORITY FOR DOMICILIARY CARE:** Members returning from an episode of hospital care or those returning from furlough are not to be considered as applicants, as they are still carried on the rolls, and they will be readmitted without regard to the following priority groups:

Group I—Eligible patients with service-connected disability who are not absent sick in hospital from domicile status, awaiting admission from VA Hospitals.

Group II—Eligible new applicants, with service-connected disability, not in a hospital.

Group III—A nonservice-connected veteran in a VA hospital, requiring transfer to a domiciliary.

Group IV—includes applicants eligible who are in receipt of less than $265 income a month for their own use.

Group V—includes applicants eligible who are in receipt of $265 or more income a month for their own use.

Group VI—includes members awaiting transfer for personal reasons from other VA domiciliaries and domiciliary sections or centers.

**1205. DOMICILIARY ADMISSION PROCEDURES:** To apply for domiciliary care it is necessary to complete VA Form 10-P-10 (see completed sample of form in Chapter XXVI). If the veteran lives in close proximity to a VA hospital or domiciliary he may be referred directly there where the VA will complete the necessary forms.

The Service Officer can assist the veteran by completing the first part of the application relating to service and other personal information. The form should then be given to the veteran's physician for completion of the medical portion of the form. The physician should give as complete information as possible in respect to the veteran's condition. The form should then be submitted to the nearest VA hospital or domiciliary for VA action.

**1206. HOSPITAL ADMISSION PROCEDURES:** To apply for hospital care it is necessary to complete VA Form 10-P-10, and submit it to the nearest VA hospital. See sample form in Chapter XXVI. In those cases where the veteran lives in the same town or near a VA hospital he may apply direct to the hospital for admission.

The Service Officer can assist the veteran in completing the first part of the form dealing with service and other personal information. He should then see that the form is turned over to the veteran's physician, making certain that the pertinent medical information including medical history if possible is furnished on the form. The form is then to be forwarded to the VA hospital for their consideration.

If the condition for which the man is to be treated is service-connected and the VA determines he is in need of hospital care he will be admitted at once. If it is not service-connected he will be admitted on a bed available basis. However, if it is determined by the VA that the condition is emergent he will be admitted immediately.

In emergencies, hospitalization may be granted, but before going to the VA hospital, the veteran should have his physician communicate with the nearest VA hospital requesting authority for admission and for transportation if necessary.

In the case of service-connected veterans needing hospital care, for service connected conditions, where delay would be hazardous to life or where transportation at a distance is contra-indicated for medical reasons, hospitalization may be obtained in a private hospital. In that case, prior authorization by the VA is necessary before reimbursement for such expenses incurred can be granted.

Present VA procedure covering such service-connected emergencies requires that the VA be informed within 72 hours of such hospitalization in order that prior authority can be granted. It is essential to strictly observe the obtaining of authorization within 72 hours in order to obtain reimbursement expenses. See Section 1220.

**1207. DESIGNATED SPECIALTY CENTERS:** The Veterans Administration maintains Specialty Centers (for blinded, paraplegic, amputees, alcoholic, drug addicted, etc.), the nature and location of which can be obtained from any VA field station, or from the Department Service Officer.

**1208. ADMISSION OF ALCOHOLIC AND DRUG ADDICTED VETERANS TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS:** Requests for hospitalization for the treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction will be medically and administratively processed in the same manner as requests for admission for treatment of any other disability, disease or defect susceptible to cure or decided improvement.

**1209. TRANSPORTATION:** When prior authorization is obtained from the Veterans Administration, transportation may be supplied at Government expense to eligible claimants or beneficiaries whose admission to a station is authorized for observation and examination, or for hospital treatment of service-connected conditions, or, when a sworn statement is made on their application that they are unable to defray transportation expenses, for hospital or domiciliary care for nonservice-connected disabilities. Such authorization may also be made for outpatient examination or treatment for service-connected conditions, including adjunct treatment for nonservice-connected conditions, for prebed care, for post-hospital care or, to prevent interruption of a course of vocational rehabilitation. Upon completion of such treatment or examination in any of the above circumstances, return transportation may be supplied to claimant or beneficiary to the point from which he had proceeded. Meals and lodging enroute. Pullman accommodations, and attendant or attendants may be authorized when determined necessary for the travel.

Reimbursement for authorized travel may be made on the basis of actual travel expense or not to exceed six cents a mile: the law authorizes the VA to reimburse the actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, in addition to the mileage allowance. These payments are also allowed for required attendants (other than VA employees).

Payment of the following expenses or allowances in connection with vocational rehabilitation, counseling, or upon termination of examination, treatment, or care, may be made before the completion of travel:

(1) the mileage allowance authorization by subsection (a) hereof;

(2) actual local travel expenses;

(3) the expense of hiring an automobile or ambulance, or the fee authorized for the services of a non-employee attendant.

**Ambulance Travel: It cannot be emphasized too strongly to avoid difficulties in reimbursement that prior authorization for ambulance travel must be obtained.** It is important to obtain the name of the person in the VA authorizing transportation. We are setting out below a short summary of the procedure to be followed.

When a veteran, his attending physician, or his representative contacts a VA clinic, center, or hospital, requesting emergency ambulance, the chief medical officer, or his designate, will get all information possible about the case, and after weighing the facts, make final decision on the necessity for ambulance service and grant such service unconditionally if warranted.

Authority for ambulance service may be unconditional except where, from the information available, a determination cannot be made that the applicant is in fact a veteran. Only in cases where there was misrepresentation of facts on the part of the attending physician, the veteran or his representative, will there be a reversal of the authority granted.

When a veteran is brought by ambulance to a VA hospital or other Government hospital in which the VA has beds allocated for admission for a service-connected disability, and his condition is such that ambulance service was necessary, reimbursement for the cost of ambulance service may be authorized when the delay caused in obtaining prior authority might have resulted in endangering the veteran's life

When a VA clinic or sub-clinic, center or hospital receives a call for emergency ambulance service for a veteran, and a VA contract ambulance service is not available or practical, the chief medical officer or his designate is authorized to pay such charges for ambulance service not in excess of that charged the general public for such service in the area in which the veteran resides.

**1210. CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES:** Veterans receiving domiciliary or hospital care in VA hospitals or homes may be supplied with clothing at Government expense when necessary for the protection of health or for sanitary reasons and when the beneficiary is without means, and is receiving less than $30 a month from any source, or although in receipt of $30 or more a month, is continuously contributing any portion thereof to dependents, so as to reduce his monthly income below $20, for his personal use. However, any funds in excess of $75, regardless of source which may accumulate from income of less than $30 monthly, will be applied to the purchase of required clothing. Under the same conditions, such veteran may receive smoking tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, matches, shoe polish, postage stamps, writing paper and letter envelopes, hair combs and brushes, tooth brushes, toothpaste, safety razors and blades, shaving material.

**1211. HOSPITAL CARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES:** Eligibility in foreign countries (other than the Philippines) is provided for eligible veterans (including peacetime) who are citizens of the United States, temporarily or permanently residing abroad and in need of treatment for an adjudicated service-connected disability, and for such veterans pursuing a course of vocational rehabilitation, who are in need of treatment to avoid interruption of such training.

Eligibility for hospital care in the Philippines may be furnished in service-connected cases, and for persons in vocational training under 38 United States Code, Chapter 31, who are in need of treatment to avoid interruption of training. Eligible persons with nonservice-connected disabilities, may be admitted within the limits of available facilities in the Veterans Memorial Hospital, Quezon City, Philippines. Priorities for admission to this hospital are: (1) Group I— United States veterans for service-connected disabilities, (2) Group II— United States veterans with war service who are in receipt of compensation or were discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty when requiring hospitalization for nonservice-connected disabilities, (3)—Group III— United States veterans with war service who require hospital care for nonservice-connected disabilities.

**1212. OUTPATIENT TREATMENT:** Outpatient treatment, medical, dental, including necessary medicine, prosthetic appliances, and other supplies may be afforded veterans for service-connected diseases or injuries, or for nonservice-connected conditions associated with, or held to be aggravating a service-connected disability, For the purpose of this section any veteran of World War II, the Korean Conflict, or of the Vietnam era who developed an active psychosis (1) within two years after his discharge or release from the active military, naval, or air service, and (2) before July 26, 1949, in the case of a veteran of World War II, or February 1, 1957, in the case of a veteran of the Korean Conflict, or before the expiration of two years following termination of the Vietnam era in the case of a Vietnam era veteran, shall be deemed to have incurred such disability in the active military, naval, or air services.

Outpatient treatment may also be rendered to persons pursuing a course of vocational training, who are in need of treatment to avoid interruption of training. Spanish-American War veterans and Indian War veterans are also eligible for outpatient treatment but must apply for it.

The outpatient treatment is usually given at a VA field station, but authorization may be secured, in certain instances, for treatment by a physician or dentist in the applicant's hometown community, and when necessary treatment may be authorized at the applicant's residence. Application for such outpatient treatment must be made in person or by mail on VA Form 10-2827. Application For Outpatient Treatment. A hometown care plan has been developed by the VA in communities where no Veterans Administration facilities are feasibly available. Also as a companion service to the hometown medical care program, prescription service is available on a hometown basis from private pharmacies. Like the medical care and treatment, arrangements with pharmacies apply only to veterans with service-connected disabilities, Spanish-American War and Indian War veterans.

Medical services for nonservice-connected disability, in preparation for admission of a veteran who has been determined to need hospital care and who has been scheduled for admission, as well as post-hospital outpatient treatment where necessary to complete hospital care. This law does not provide for outpatient care of nonservice-connected cases generally but is limited to cases actually scheduled for hospital care, or to certain hospitalized veterans whose treatment can be completed on an outpatient basis. Post-hospital outpatient treatment is available only for completion of hospital treatment.

Any veteran in receipt of increased pension or additional compensation or allowance based on the need of regular aid and attendance or by reason of being permanently housebound, or who, but for the receipt of retired pay would be in receipt of such pension, compensation, or allowance, may be provided needed outpatient treatment for any condition. Dental outpatient treatment may not be provided unless it is treatment adjunct to a medical condition. Outpatient treatment includes any necessary drug, medication and/or medical requisite.

A veteran who has a non-compensable service-connected disability incurred during peacetime (less than 10 percent) may receive treatment (with prior approval of VA) of his service-connected disability from his own physician and drugs required in treatment of such disability.

**1213. FURNISHING DRUGS OR MEDICINES:** The VA will furnish to each veteran who is receiving increased pension or additional compensation or allowance, based on the need of regular aid and attendance, or by reason of being permanently housebound; or where a veteran of any war has a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from a service-connected disability, such drugs and medicines as may be ordered on prescription of a duly licensed physician as specified therapy in the treatment of any illness or injury suffered by such veteran. These drugs and medicines may be furnished only from VA pharmacies.

The Administrator shall continue to furnish such drugs and medicines so ordered to any veteran in need of regular aid and attendance whose pension payments have been discontinued solely because his annual income is greater than the applicable maximum annual income limitation, but only so long as his annual income does not exceed such maximum annual income limitation by more than $500.

**1214. OUTPATIENT DENTAL SERVICE:** Treatment may be authorized by the chief, dental service, or his professional designee, for beneficiaries generally defined in Section 1201 of this manual, to the extent prescribed and in accordance with the applicable classification and provisions set forth below.

Class I. Those having a service-connected compensable disability or condition, may be authorized any dental treatment indicated as reasonably necessary to maintain oral health and masticatory function. There is no time limitation for making application for treatment and no restriction as to number of repeat episodes of treatment.

Class II. Those having a service-connected noncompensable dental condition or disability shown to have been in existence at time of discharge or release from active service may be authorized any treatment indicated as reasonably necessary for the one-time correction of the service-connected noncompensable dental disability or condition, but only if application is made within one year after discharge or release.

The statutory one-year limit on filing applications for outpatient dental services for a less than compensable dental condition or disability is extended where the veteran's discharge or release from service under dishonorable conditions was later corrected to a discharge or release under other than dishonorable condition: Provided, that application for treatment may be made within one year after the date of correction.

Prima facie eligibility for dental treatment is conceded if the veteran had 6 months or more of active duty with an honorable or general discharge; application for treatment is received by the VA within 12 months following date of discharge or release, and that sound dental judgment warrants a conclusion that the condition originated in or was aggravated during service. However, the examination to determine need for such dental care must be accomplished within 14 months after date of discharge or release. Treatment will be authorized on a one-time completion basis only.

(a) Those having a service-connected noncompensable dental condition or disability adjudicated as resulting from combat wounds or service trauma may be authorized any treatment indicated as reasonably necessary for the correction of such condition or disability.

(b) Those having a service-connected noncompensable dental condition or disability and former prisoner of war status may be authorized any treatment indicated as reasonably necessary for the correction of service-connected dental condition or disability.

When the services rendered on a one-time basis are found unacceptable according to good professional standards, additional services may be afforded. The foregoing limitations as to existence of disability at time of separation from service, time of filing claim, and one-time completion of treatment do not apply to classes (a) and (b).

Class III. Those having a dental condition not service-connected but professionally determined to be aggravating disability from an associated service-connected condition or disability may be authorized dental treatment for only those dental conditions which, in sound professional judgment, are having a direct and material detrimental effect upon the associated basic condition or disability.

Class V. Those pursuing a course of vocational training may be authorized dental treatment indicated as reasonably necessary to prevent the interruption of an authorized course of vocational training.

Class VI. Those who served in the active military or naval forces during the Spanish American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion or Indian wars, may be authorized any dental treatment indicated or reasonably necessary to maintain oral health and masticatory function. There is no time limit for making application for treatment and no restriction as to number of repeat episodes of treatment.

Persons hospitalized or domiciled pursuant to provisions of VA regulations, will be furnished such dental services as are professionally determined necessary to the patients' or members' over-all hospital or domiciliary care.

**1215. ORTHOPEDIC AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES:** Artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances of a permanent type may be furnished to: (1) Outpatients entitled to and in need of such appliances as a result of injury or disease which is service-connected or for an associated condition not attributed to military or naval service, but held to be aggravating the disability from a service-connected disease or injury; (2) hospitalized patients, when medically held needed, for service-connected or nonservice-connected conditions; (3) domiciliary home members when medically held needed; (4) persons pursuing a course of vocational training under Chapter 31, title 38, United States Code, when medically determined essential to prevent interruption of training; (5) all Spanish-American War and Indian War veterans; (6) retired persons who lost a limb or use thereof.

The orthopedic and prosthetic appliances available for persons enumerated above include artificial limbs, artificial eyes, orthopedic shoes, braces, crutches, canes, stump socks, hearing devices, batteries therefor, elastic stockings or belts, eye lenses and frames, and other special aids. The appliances may be repaired or replaced when necessitated in medical judgment because of wear and loss not due to negligence of the beneficiary.

The Administrator may furnish an invalid lift, if medically indicated, to any veteran in receipt of pension based on the need of regular aid and attendance.

The Administrator may furnish any type of therapeutic or rehabilitative device, as well as other medical equipment and supplies (excluding medicines) if medically indicated to any veteran in receipt of pension based on need of regular aid and attendance.

In order to provide an efficient system for the repairing of prosthetic appliances, there have been issued Prosthetic Service Cards to eligible veterans, as follows: (1) Prosthetic Service Card, VA Form 10-2501, for veterans with artificial limbs, entitled to repairs at Government expense; these cards enable the wearer of such limb to have repairs made in any limb manufacturer or repair shop up to a limit of $35 in cost; (2) Prosthetic Service Card, Aids for the Blind, VA Form 10-2501b, this card authorizes repairs to the equipment listed on the card at any repair shop or veterinarian for treatment of dog guide, at a cost not to exceed $20 each item; (3) Prosthetic Service Card, Hearing Aids, VA Form 10-2501c. This card makes it possible to send faulty hearing aids for repairs to the manufacturer up to a limit of $25 in cost; (4) Prosthetic Service Card, Orthopedic Braces, VA Form 102501c. This card authorizes repairs to the brace(s) listed on the card at any repair shop at a cost not to exceed $15 each brace. The card also authorizes repairs to brace(s) listed, at any VA orthopedic shop regardless of cost, without further check of eligibility; (5) Prosthetic Service Card, Wheel Chairs, VA Form 10-2501f, issued to eligible veterans, entitles them to have emergency repairs made by any commercial supply or repair house in an amount not to exceed $15.

The Administrator may repair or replace any artificial limb, truss, brace, hearing aid, spectacles or similar appliance (not including dental appliances) reasonably necessary to a veteran and belonging to him, which was damaged or destroyed by a fall or other accident caused by a service-connected disability for which such veteran is in receipt of, or but for the receipt of retirement pay, would be entitled to disability compensation.

**1216. MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS:** The mental hygiene clinic is essentially an outpatient clinic to care for certain cases of psychiatric disablements, mainly the psychoneurotic, which can be more effectively treated on such an outpatient basis in a highly specialized clinic of this nature. Veterans eligible for care in such mental hygiene clinics are those who have service-connected disablement. These clinics primarily treat veterans suffering from service-connected neuropsychiatric illness, not requiring hospitalization, treat patients on trial visits, refer patients to neuropsychiatric examination and hospitalization section for hospitalization in convalescent sections, and serve as an integral part of the general training and teaching program.

**1217. DOG GUIDE AND MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR BLIND VETERANS:** Blind veterans entitled to compensation for any service-connected disability may be furnished a trained dog guide, and may also be supplied the necessary travel expenses to and from their places of residence to the point where adjustments to the dog guide is available, and meals and lodging during the period of adjustment, provided they are required to be away from their usual place of residence during the period of adjustment.

The VA will also furnish mechanical and electronic equipment to blind veterans referred to above, to assist them in overcoming an economic handicap attributed to blindness. Heretofore such equipment could be furnished only to assist in overcoming a physical handicap.

Many states have similar programs which provide seeing-eye dogs for all blind persons. Since many veterans who are not eligible for seeing-eye dogs under the Veterans Administration program may qualify under a State program, Post Service Officers should contact their Department Service Officer on all questions pertaining to obtaining seeing-eye dogs for blind veterans.

The Veterans Administration operates Blind Rehabilitation Centers at the VA hospitals, Hines, Illinois; Palo Alto, California; and, West Haven, Connecticut. Officers should communicate with their Department Service Officer with reference to all veterans desiring to apply for admission to a VA Blind Rehabilitation Center.

**1218. HOSPITAL SERVICE:** In the case of veterans who are potentially entitled to hospital treatment by reason of membership in a union or fraternal organization or group medical plan, or as beneficiaries of sickness or accident insurance, or Employees' Compensation Commission or Industrial Accident Board and who apply for treatment of nonservice-connected conditions requiring hospital care, the Veterans Administration will require an assignment of his rights to collect for hospitalization and will seek payment from the insurer or the Board for charges of hospital care covered by the medical insurance plan in which the veteran participates. No attempt will be made to collect from the insurer if the policy is purely an indemnity policy. However, no responsibility for collection rests upon the veteran. In the case of veterans who are covered by such plans for full benefits of hospitalization and medical treatment, Service Officers should encourage them to explore all rights to medical treatment, hospitalization under these contracts before applying to the VA for treatment of nonservice-connected conditions as beds in VA hospitals are limited.

**1219. REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES, OR PAYMENT FOR UNAUTHORIZED MEDICAL SERVICE:**

(A) Claims for reimbursement or payment of expenses for medical services (including necessary travel incidental thereto) obtained without prior authorization from the VA, and unauthorized travel of a veteran to a Veterans Administration Hospital, or Non-Veterans Administration Hospital when admitted for treatment; except as provided in Paragraphs (B) and (C), will be considered under the following conditions (all four of the elements must have existed, and if any one was lacking, reimbursement or payment will not be authorized):

(1) The claim must be for the treatment of a disease or injury shown to be service-connected by a decision of a VA adjudicating agency or for the adjunct relief of an associated nonservice-connected disability.
(2) The treatment must have been rendered in a medical emergency.
(3) Government facilities must have been not feasibly available.
(4) Delay would have been hazardous.

(B) As to claims for reimbursement of expenses or payment for medical services for a nonservice-connected disease or injury rendered a beneficiary receiving vocational training, the eligibility criteria defined in (A), (2), (3) and (4) above will apply, and in addition, it must be shown that the treatment was necessary to prevent interruption of training.

(C) As to claims for reimbursement of expenses or payment for repairs of prosthetic appliances used by beneficiaries for treatment of a service-connected disability or a nonservice-connected disability determined as aggravating the basic service-connected disability and for repairs of prosthetic appliances used and required by beneficiaries to prevent interruption of the pursuit of a course of training, the following eligibility criteria in lieu of those defined in (A) will apply:

(1) The repairs were secured from locally available sources.

(2) The cost of the repairs does not exceed $35.

(3) There is a showing that the repairs were necessary and that it was more expedient to have such repairs made through private arrangements.

Payments provided in the above subparagraph will be in the amount claimed unless determined unreasonable, in which event only a reasonable amount for the service rendered will be paid. No transportation expense for beneficiary will be paid.

Claims for reimbursement of expenses or payment for unauthorized medical service are made on VA Form 10-583. Payment or reimbursement of expenses for unauthorized medical services may be authorized for not more than two years prior to date of claim. Therefore, no payment or reimbursement may be made for medical services furnished more than two years prior to the filing of a claim for compensation, a claim for reopening, or a request for rating, whichever is latest, that resulted in the determination of service connection for the condition treated.

# CHAPTER XIII

## INSURANCE

**1301. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:**Identified by prefix "K" was issued to persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after April 6, 1917, and prior to October 8, 1940, at which time National Service Life Insurance came into being—although it was available to veterans of World War I until April 25, 1951. All records on this insurance are under jurisdiction of the VA Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**1302. USGLI—PLANS OF INSURANCE:**Five-Year Convertible Term Whole Life, 5CT-WL. Available from June 2, 1926 to July 2, 1927. The policy was a term plan for five years which would automatically become Ordinary Life on the due date of the 61st premium if the higher premium was paid. The insured had the choice, however, of continuing the insurance on the five-year plan. Application for renewal was required for each new term prior to July 23, 1953. Thereafter, renewal was automatic with the payment of the increased premium.

There are seven permanent plans to choose from:

1. Ordinary Life, OL
2. 30 Payment Life, 30PL
3. 20 Payment Life, 20PL
4. 20 Year Endowment, 20 End
5. 30 Year Endowment, 30 End
6. Endowment at Age 62, End 62
7. Endowment at Age 96, End 96. K 5LPT in force by payment of premiums, may be surrendered with any TDIP attached thereto, on or after the 65th birthday of the insured for the special End 96. Issued at attained age; no benefits payable for total and permanent disability; cannot be exchanged, converted, or reconverted to any other plan; has cash, loan, paid-up, and extended term insurance values, and eligible for dividends if declared. Provision for waiver of premiums during total and permanent disability may be added for an additional premium if applied for at the same time application is made for exchange of 5LPT for the End 96.

**1303. USGLI DISABILITY BENEFITS:** All policies, except the Endowment at 96 plan, contain a standard provision permitting its maturity and payment of a monthly benefit of $5.75 for each $1,000 of insurance in force upon a showing of permanent and total disability. At the policyholder's direction, VA will hold these monthly benefit installments for his beneficiary or until other disposition is requested. A special provision may be purchased at the time a term policy is exchanged for the endowment at age 96 plan, providing for waiver of premiums on account of permanent and total disability, by paying an additional premium. VA's definition of permanent and total disability for insurance purposes is the inability to follow some occupation in a substantially gainful manner because of disability, and it is reasonable to assume that such disability is permanent. VA Form 9-357C is used for claims.

**1304. USGLI TOTAL DISABILITY INCOME:**In addition to the standard provisions mentioned in Section 1303, all USGLI policyholders may purchase, at additional cost, total disability provisions that pay monthly benefits of $5.75 for each $1,000 of insurance in force, upon a showing of total disability of more than four months duration commencing prior to age 65.

The total disability provisions may not be added to the special endowment at age 96 policy plan. However, application for a total permanent disability provision may be made by an insured at the same time he applies for exchange for his five LPT policy for the special endowment at age 96 policy plan. VA Form 9-1606 is used to obtain this protection. Form 9-357C is used for claiming these benefits.

**1305. USGLI POLICY BENEFITS:** All policies, except term plan insurance, have guaranteed values after the policy is in force for one year, such as reduced paid-up and extended term insurance, as well as loan and cash value. Policyholders may borrow up to 94 percent of the cash value, with interest at five (5) percent compounded annually.

**1306. USGLI BENEFICIARIES:**An insured may name as beneficiary of his Government life insurance any person or persons, firm, corporation, or other legal entity, including his estate, individually or as trustee. He may change the beneficiary designated at any time without the knowledge or consent of the named beneficiary.

**1307. USGLI CLAIMS FOR INSURANCE PROCEEDS ON DEATH OF THE INSURED VETERAN:**On notification of the death of the insured, the Veterans Administration furnishes the beneficiary of record with VA Form 21-669 (Selection of Optional Settlement by Beneficiary) and VA Form 21-4125 (Claim for Life Insurance).

**1308. USGLI MODES OF SETTLEMENT:**

1. In one sum (this must be selected by the insured)
2. Over a fixed period of time (36 to 240 months)
3. Monthly installments for life of the principal beneficiary, with 240 months guaranteed.
4. Monthly installments for life of the principal beneficiary, with 120 installments certain.

Unless instructed to the contrary by the Philadelphia Veterans Administration Center (the office having jurisdiction of K insurance), all correspondence related to the settlement of the insurance should be with that office.

**1309. NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE (NSLI):**There were several types of NSLI issued between the dates of October 8, 1940 and April 25, 1951. At present, only one type policy remains to be issued (RH). The following types of insurance were issued between the above dates.

| PREFIX | TYPE |
|---|---|
| N | NSLI issued to active duty personnel between October 8, 1940 and October 7, 1948; now closed. |
| V | NSLI new issue between January 1, 1946 and April, 1951; now closed. Renewal of term policies continued on 5-year term periods since October 1, 1948 to present. All V policies are eligible to be converted. This is mutual insurance on which dividends are payable. |
| H | Issued to World War II veterans who were a substandard insurance risk due to service-incurred disabilities, less than total in degree, between dates of August 1, 1946 and December 31, 1949; non-participating; now closed. |
| RH | Issued to veterans on and after April 25, 1951, who suffer from service-incurred disabilities, regardless of degree. The veteran has one year from the date of the award letter granting service connection in which to apply. Statutory cases with loss of use of two or more extremities, loss of sight, loss of speech, automatically are granted a 20 Payment Life Insurance Policy by a statutory waiver of premium, although other insureds may be granted a W/P in spite of the existence of total disability at the time of issue following a 6 month's waiting period; non-participating; open to new issue. |
| RS | Special term insurance to veterans within 120 days after separation from service. Issued between dates of April 25, 1951 and December 31, 1956; nonparticipating; closed to new issue; may be converted. |

| | |
|---|---|
| W | Veterans Special Life Insurance is issued to holders of RS policies who exchanged or converted to the new type made available on and after September 1, 1960. If exchanged for a new term policy, it may not be renewed after age 50; nonparticipating; may be converted. |
| J<br>*JR<br>**JS | Reopened NSLI issued from May 1, 1965 to May 2, 1966 to veterans eligible to apply at sometime between October 8, 1940 and December 31, 1956, with a service-connected disability and evidence of good health.* Veterans with service-connected disabilities that were disabling to the extent that insurability was impaired, and ** to nonservice-connected veterans, uninsurable according to commercial insurance standards on October 3, 1964 and on the date of application. Premium rates varied in ratio to the degree of the veteran's substandard risk and age; closed to new issue May 2, 1966. |

**1310. PLANS OF INSURANCE (NSLI):**

Five-Year Limited-Convertible Term, 5LCT. "W" NSLI only, originated as RS. Similar to 5LPT except that policy may not be renewed after age 50. If not converted before the expiration of the term period on or after the veteran's 50th birthday, protection will cease.

Five-year level Premium Term, 5LPT. Issued for periods of five years each. Automatically renewed on and after July 23, 1953.

There are seven permanent plans to choose from:

1. Ordinary Life, OL
2. 30 Payment Life, 30PL
3. 20 Payment Life, 20PL
4. 20 Year Endowment, 20 End
5. Endowment at Age 60, End 60
6. Endowment at Age 65, End 65
7. Modified Life Policy, ModL. Available only prior to attaining insurance age of 61 years. Application and effective date must be before that date. Reserve values do not change. Only the face of policy reduces to half on 65th birthday. Face of policy on extended insurance on 65th birthday reduces to half also. The face of a "Paid-Up" policy does not reduce. The premium remains the same throughout the life of the insured.

Prior to the insured's 65th birthday, he may apply for an OL Policy up to a maximum equal to the reduction of the ModL Policy, without medical examination. If the insured is entitled to waiver of premiums because of total disability on the day before his 65th birthday, the additional OL policy equal to the amount of reduction of the ModL policy will be automatically issued, and the premiums will be waived for the duration of the disability.

**1311. NSLI DISABILITY PREMIUM WAIVER:** All NSLI policies, as originally issued, provided for waiver of premiums on account of total disability of six or more months duration. Prior to January 1, 1965, waiver was limited to persons becoming totally disabled before age 60. On and after January 1, 1965, premium waiver may be granted for total disability commencing prior to age 65. Persons who became totally disabled after age 60 but before 65 whose insurance is in force under premium paying conditions on January 1, 1965, may file for and be granted a premium waiver, regardless of present age, but the earliest premium that may be waived is the one falling due in January 1965. VA Form 9-357C is used in making claim.

**1312. NSLI TOTAL DISABILITY INCOME:** Any NSLI policyholders, except those issued RH contracts, may add a total disability income provision to their policies at any time upon application, payment of an additional premium, and evidence of good health. A monthly benefit of $5 per month for each $1000 of insurance in force will be paid on account of total disability of more than six months duration commencing before age 60 on riders issued before November 1, 1958. TDI provisions issued after November 1, 1958 and prior to January 1, 1965, and any $5 provision previously issued and exchanged between these dates will pay a monthly benefit of $10 for each $1000 of insurance in force. A new total disability income provision became available on and after January 1, 1965 offering benefits to age 65. To qualify, the insured must make application prior to age 55, pay the required premium, and furnish evidence of good health. An exception was made for those policyholders over age 55 and under age 60 on January 1, 1965, if all other conditions were met prior to January 1, 1966.

**1313. NSLI POLICY BENEFITS:** All policies, except term plan insurance, have guaranteed values after the policy is in force for one year, such as reduced paid-up and extended term insurance, as well as loan and cash value. Policyholders may borrow up to 94 percent of the cash value, with interest at five (5) percent compounded annually.

**1314. BENEFICIARIES:** An insured may name as beneficiary of his National Service Life Insurance any person or persons, firm, corporation, or other legal entity, including his estate, individually or as a trustee. At any time, without the knowledge or consent of the beneficiary, he may change the designated beneficiary.

**1315. NSLI CLAIMS FOR INSURANCE PROCEEDS ON DEATH OF THE INSURED:** On notification of the death of the insured, the Veterans Administration furnishes the beneficiary of record with VA Form 21-4125 (Claims for Life Insurance) along with any one of the following VA Forms (Selection of Optional Settlement by Beneficiary):

21-1501a—to be used only for those policies with a V or H prefix
21-1501b—to be used only for those policies with a RS, RH or W prefix
21-1501d—to be used only for those policies with a J, JR, or JS prefix

**1316. NSLI MODES OF SETTLEMENT:** There are four modes of settlement that may be selected for the payment of proceeds:

1. In one sum (this must be selected by the insured)
2. Over a fixed period of time (36 to 240 months)
3. Monthly installments for life of the principal beneficiary, with 120 months certain.
4. Monthly installments for life of the principal beneficiary, with the face amount of the policy guaranteed to be paid for life.

Unless instructed to the contrary by either the Philadelphia or St. Paul Veterans Administration Centers (these offices have jurisdiction of NSLI policies), all correspondence related to the settlement of the insurance would be with the office from which the claim for death insurance proceeds was received.

**1317. DIVIDENDS:** Regular annual NSLI and USGLI dividends will automatically be held at interest and used to prevent lapse of a policy unless the insured instructs VA to (1) pay in cash, (2) hold on deposit, (3) use to pay premiums in advance, or (4) apply to indebtedness, including a policy loan.

Holders of RS policies were paid a special one-time dividend by a law approved September 13, 1961, if the policy was converted or exchanged to the W type of contract on or before September 13, 1963.

**1318. PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS:** Premiums on NSLI and USGLI are payable in advance on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual basis. Policyholders in receipt of VA compensation or pension, and persons in the active service, or in receipt of retired pay benefits, may authorize the VA or the Service Departments to deduct monthly premiums from such benefit or pay.

**1319. REINSTATEMENT OF LAPSED INSURANCE:**

(a) Lapsed USGLI or NSLI permanent plans of insurance may be reinstated in the same or in a smaller amount upon written application signed by the applicant, submission of evidence of required state of good health, and payment of all premiums in arrears with interest except that no interest on premiums in arrears will be required if reinstatement is effected within six months from the due date of the premium in default.

(b) Any NSLI or USGLI policy on the 5-year level premium term plan may be reinstated within 5 years from the date of lapse. This applies to all term policies that have been lapsed for not more than 5 years from June 25, 1970. Prior to this change, a term policy had to be reinstated within the term period except where the policy lapsed in the 59th or 60th month. This change grants to all veterans the same period of time in which to reinstate their term insurance. There is no change in either the health or monetary requirements for reinstatement. Premiums covering two months must be submitted with the application for reinstatement — one for the month of lapse and one for the month in which the application is received. VA Form 29-353, a nonmedical application is used if lapse is for less than six months; VA Form 29-353a, nonmedical is used if lapse is more than six months, but less than one year, and the insured is under age 50; and VA Form 29-352, medical application is used if the insured has lapsed more than six months and the insured is over age 50, or if under age 50, the insurance has lapsed for more than one year.

**1320. ENDOWMENTS—CASH OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS OR RLA:** An insured may take the cash value of his NSLI or USGLI Policy or the proceeds of an endowment in either cash, monthly installments from 36 to 240 months, or as a refund life annuity. Prior to this change, the cash value of a policy could only be taken in cash, not installments, and the proceeds of an endowment could only be paid in cash or monthly installments from 36 to 240 months. This change is effective January 1, 1971.

**1321. SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (SGLI):** Effective September 29, 1965, amended by Public Law 91-291, all members of the Armed Forces ordered to active duty of 31 days or more are automatically insured in the amount of $15,000 against death occurring while on such duty or within 120 days or if totally disabled within 1 year after separation. The only exceptions are those persons electing not to be covered or who elect to carry only $10,000 or $5,000 protection. This is in addition to, and does not affect any GI insurance the serviceman may carry.

Premiums in the amount of $3 for $15,000 coverage, $2 for $10,000 or $1 for $5,000 coverage are automatically deducted from the serviceman's pay and deposited in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States. On the death of an insured, the Service Department forwards a claim form to the beneficiary and certifies to the company that the individual was insured, name of beneficiary, etc. The claim is filed with the company. The company pays the insurance, and is reimbursed by VA out of the special Treasury fund. The cost of deaths due to the extra hazards of service are paid by appropriations.

Basic Coverage is provided for those on active duty in the uniformed services or active duty for training and for 120 days or for 1 year if totally disabled following separation or release from service. Also covers Cadets or Midshipmen of the Reserve Officers Training Corps performing full time active duty or active duty for training under calls or orders not limited to 30 days or less.

Reservist Coverage under the amended law, the following members are insured, Commissioned, Warrant and Enlisted members of the Reserves, (Army, Naval, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Reserves, except temporary members of the Coast Guard Reserve), the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard and Commissioned members of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service. Members, Cadets and Midshipmen of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). Uniformed Service in each instance includes the corresponding Reserve or ROTC.

__Premium__ contribution for Reservist coverage during the limited periods will be deducted automatically from the member's pay or otherwise collected from him and remitted to the Veterans Administration for deposit in a revolving fund in the Treasury from which premiums are paid to the insurance Company. Premiums established for $15,000 is $1.80 per year, $1.20 per year for $10,000 coverage and $0.60 per year for $5,000 coverage. This amount is payable once each fiscal year and is not reduced if coverage is provided for less than a full year.

A serviceman may designate any person of his choice to receive the insurance. In the absence of a beneficiary designation the insurance will be paid to widow, children, parents, estate, or next of kin, in the order named. Only two payment options are available; lump sum, or in 36 equal monthly installments.

VA Form 29-68-2 informs the serviceman about his right to convert his SGLI within the first 120 days or 1 year if totally disabled after his separation. It informs him, too that he continues, during the first 120 days or 1 year if totally disabled to be protected by SGLI. The Form points out the particular advantage in conversion to veterans with a disability "since it guarantees standard premium rates regardless of health."

The veteran, along with VA Form 29-68-2, is given a brochure titled "Participating Companies in Servicemen's Group Life Insurance." The brochure contains a list of all of the participating companies through which SGLI can be converted.

**1322. CLAIMS FOR INSURANCE PROCEEDS ON DEATH OF THE INSURED (SGLI):** The status of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance coverage, beneficiary designations, and other elections are obtained exclusively from the records of the Uniformed Service. In the case of active duty deaths, the Uniformed Services get in touch with the designated beneficiary and supply the claim forms as well as the address of the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

In cases of death during the 120 days or 1 year if totally disabled following separation or release from active duty, the Uniformed Services are not normally aware of the fact and do not contact beneficiaries or send insurance status information to OSGLI. Persons inquiring in these cases should be told to write the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. In addition, they should be informed that it would speed settlement of their claim if they would send with their inquiry VA Form 29-8284 (Certification of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance) and a copy of the death certificate. If the VA form is not available, DD Form 214 (Report of Separation from the Armed Forces) may be submitted in military cases. If neither is available, the claimant should be advised to furnish sufficient information to identify the deceased.

**1323. AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN:** Members of The American Legion (under 70 years of age) are eligible to apply for renewable term life insurance. Benefits have been liberalizes so that you can now have a total of four units — Example (up through age 29 - $11,500.00 full unit — $5,750 half unit — see schedule of benefits on application). That's as much as $46,000 (including a 15 percent bonus for 1971) depending upon your age. The annual cost is $12 for a half unit; $24 for one unit; $48 for two units; $72 for three units; and, $96 for four units, all payable in advance. The amount of insurance decreases with age. These benefits are especially geared to the Vietnam veteran who joins The American Legion. Those Legion members under 30 years of age may now apply for $46,000 of coverage for $96 annual premium. However, all enrollment forms are reviewed on the basis of the medical information furnished. In the event of death of an insured member, a certified copy of the death certificate and the Certificate or Policy of the insured should be mailed to The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, 111 W. Jackson Boulevard, 13th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60604 — Attn: Mr. Paul L. Weber, Director, along with a request for an official claim form.

# CHAPTER XIV

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

**1401. BASIC ENTITLEMENT:** The term "vocational rehabilitation" means training (including educational and vocational counseling and other necessary incidental services) for the purpose of restoring employability, to the extent consistent with the degree of disablement, lost by virtue of a handicap due to service-connected disability.

Every veteran who served actively in the Armed Forces in World War II or thereafter, was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, and

(1) as to World War II and Korean Conflict service has a minimum service-connected disability of 10 percent and requres training, and

(2) as to service after World War II, and before the Korean Conflict, or after the Korean Conflict, and is rated for compensation purposes as 30 percent or more, or if less than 30 percent is clearly shown to have a pronounced employment handicap.

**1402. PERIOD OF TRAINING:** Generally training is limited to four years, unless a longer period is prescribed by the Administrator. Vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded outside a State to a veteran on account of post-World War II service if the veteran at the time of such service, was not a citizen of the United States.

Unless a longer period of entitlement is authorized, vocational rehabilitation may not be afforded to a veteran after nine years following his discharge or release: except vocational rehabilitation may be afforded to any person until—

(1) August 20, 1963, if such person was discharged or released before August 20, 1954, or

(2) October 15, 1971, if such person is eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation by reason of disability arising from service before October 15, 1962, but either after World War II, and before the Korean Conflict, or after the Korean Conflict.

This period may be extended four years for veterans who were delayed in their training by not having attained, retained, or regained medical feasibility because of mental or physical disability, not meeting the nature of discharge requirements prior to correction of their records, or not having timely established the existence of a compensable service-connected disability.

**1403. SERIOUSLY DISABLED VETERANS:** A veteran who is found to be in need of Vocational Rehabilitation to overcome a handicap of blindness, or other serious disability, resulting from a service-connected disability may be eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation after the termination of date otherwise applicable to him, but not beyond 10 years after such termination date, or June 30, 1975, whichever is the later, if—

(1) he has not previously been rehabilitated, that is, rendered employable, as the result of training furnished by the Veterans Administration, or

(2) the blindness or serious disability has developed from, or as the result of, the worsening of his service-connected disability since he was declared rehabilitated to the extent that it precludes his performing the duties of the occupation for which he was previously trained.

**1404. TYPE OF TRAINING:** Before disabled veterans begin training, they will be interviewed and tested by VA counselors to determine their aptitudes and interests. The counselors then assist the veterans in choosing an employment objective and in planning a training program.

Eligible veterans may enroll in schools or colleges, train on the job, take institutional or farm training, or enter other programs which combine school and job training.

On or after July 26, 1968, service-connected disabled veterans may pursue institutional vocational rehabilitation training on a part-time basis, ¾or ½ time.

**1405. SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE:** While pursuing a course of Vocational Rehabilitation and for two months after his employability is determined, each veteran shall be paid as follows:

| Type of Training | No Dependents | One Dependent | Two or More Dependents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full-time institutional training | $135 | $181 | $210 |
| Three quarters time | 98 | 133 | 156 |
| Half time | 67 | 91 | 102 |
| Institutional on-farm, apprentice or other on-job training: | | | |
| Full-time | 118 | 153 | 181 |

Rates for veterans enrolled in combination types of training may be somewhat higher than the job training rates. Additional allowances may be provided, depending on their degree of disability and the number of additional dependents they have. In addition to the monthly allowance the VA will pay the training institution the cost of his tuition, books, and supplies, and any other incidental services, such as lip reading for the deaf, the cost of hiring a reader for the blind, and for tutoring.

**1406. DEATH OR INJURY:** If this occurs during training, benefits may be awarded as though incurred in service. Medical care or treatment necessary to avoid interruption of training may be authorized.

**1407. LOANS FOR TRAINEES:** A revolving fund may be used by the VA for making advances, not in excess of $100 in any case, to veterans commencing or undertaking courses of Vocational Rehabilitation. Such advances made, shall bear no interest, and shall be repaid in such installments as may be determined by the VA, by deductions from future payments of subsistence allowance, compensation, or retirement pay.

**1408. APPLICATION FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION:** Use VA Form 21E-1900 and mail to VA regional office having jurisdiction over residence or the VA regional office known to have possession of the veteran's case folder.

**1409. APPEALS:** If a veteran is denied vocational rehabilitation and believes that the decision is not in accordance with laws and facts in the case he may inform the office which notified him of the unfavorable decision expressing his dissatisfaction.

The VA will then give him a statement of the case and explain the basis for the decision and inform him how to submit a formal appeal to the Board of Veterans Appeals for a final determination.

# CHAPTER XV

## VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

**1501. PURPOSE:** The educational assistance program was created for the purpose of enhancing and making more attractive service in the Armed Forces of the United States; extending the benefits of a higher education to qualified and deserving persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; providing vocational readjustment and restoring lost educational opportunities to those servicemen and women whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty after January 31, 1955; and aiding such persons in obtaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to had they not served their country.

**1502. DEFINITION:** The term "eligible veteran" means any veteran who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable or who was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability.

The discharge or release requirements prescribed above shall be waived in the case of any individual who served at least two years in an active-duty status for so long as he continues on active duty without a break therein.

The term "active duty" does not include any period during which an individual (A) was assigned full time by the Armed Forces to a civilian institution for a course of education which was substantially the same as established courses offered to civilians, (B) served as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or (C) served under the provisions of section 511(d) of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to an enlistment in the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, or as a Reserve for service in the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve.

The term "Program of Education" means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective. Such term also means any curriculum of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which fulfill requirements for the attainment of more than one predetermined and identified educational, professional or vocational objective, if all the objectives pursued are generally recognized as being reasonably related to a single career field.

The term "educational institution" means any public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, or scientific or technical institution or any other institution furnishing education for adults.

The term "dependent" means (1) a child of an eligible veteran; (2) a dependent parent of an eligible veteran; and (3) the wife of an eligible veteran.

**1503. ELIGIBILITY:** Each eligible veteran shall be entitled to educational assistance for a period of one and one-half months for each month or fraction thereof of service, or equivalent thereof in part-time educational assistance. If an eligible veteran has served a period of 18 months or more on active duty after January 31, 1955, he shall be entitled to education assistance for a period of 36 months.

Whenever the period of entitlement under this law of an eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution regularly operated on the quarter or semester system ends during a quarter or semester, such period shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester. In educational institutions not operated on the quarter or semester system, whenever the period of eligibility ends after a major portion of the course is completed, such period shall be extended to the end of the course or for 12 weeks, whichever is the lesser period.

Except as provided in the above paragraph and in Sections 1521 and 1522 of this Manual, no eligible veteran shall receive educational assistance under this Chapter in excess of 36 months.

**1504. TYPE OF TRAINING:** Training under the Education and Training Amendments Act of 1970 may be approved in schools, colleges, on-the-job training, on-farm training and flight training as specified in Section 1506.

**1505. APPRENTICESHIP OR OTHER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING:** An eligible veteran may receive educational assistance allowance while pursuing a full time:

(1) program of apprenticeship approved by a State approving agency as meeting the standards of apprenticeship published by the Secretary of Labor;

(2) program of other training on-the-job approved under those requirements set forth in Section 1504 of this Manual, subject to the conditions and limitations of the Education and Training Amendments Act of 1970 with respect to educational assistance.

The monthly training assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of apprenticeship or on-the-job training shall be as follows:

| | No Dependents | One Dependent | Two or More Dependents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Periods of Training | | | |
| First 6 months | $108 | $120 | $133 |
| Second 6 months | 81 | 92 | 105 |
| Third 6 months | 54 | 66 | 79 |
| Fourth and any succeeding 6-month periods | 27 | 39 | 52 |

**1506. FLIGHT TRAINING:** The Veterans Administration may approve the pursuit by an eligible veteran of flight training where such training is generally accepted as necessary for the attainment of a recognized vocational objective in the field of aviation or where generally recognized as ancillary to the pursuit of a vocational endeavor other than aviation subject to the following conditions:

(1) The eligiblle veteran must possess a valid pilot's license and meet the medical requirements necessary for a commercial pilot's license; and

(2) The flight school courses must meet the Federal Aviation Administration standards and be approved both by that Agency and the State approving agency.

Each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education consisting exclusively of flight training approved as meeting the requirements set forth above shall be paid an educational assistance allowance, to be computed at the rate of 90 percent of the established charges for tuition and fees which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same flight course are required to pay. Such allowance shall be paid monthly upon receipt of a certification from the eligible veteran and the institution as to the actual flight training received by, and the cost thereof, to the veteran during such month. In each such case the eligible veteran's period of entitlement shall be charged with one month for each $175 which is paid to the veteran as an educational assistance allowance for such course.

**1507. APPROVAL OF TRAINING ON-THE-JOB:**

(a) Any State approving agency may approve a program of training on-the-job (other than a program of apprenticeship) only when it finds that the job which is the objective of the training is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on-the-job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turnover, and that the provisions of sections (b) and (c) of this section are met.

(b) The training establishment offering training which is desired to be approved for the purposes of this section must submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application for approval which, in addition to furnishing such information as is required by the State approving agency, contains a certification that—

(1) the wages to be paid the eligible veteran (A) upon entrance into training, are not less than wages paid nonveterans in the same training position and are at least 50 percent of the wages paid for the job for which he is to be trained, and (B) such wages will be increased in regular periodic increments until, not later than the last full month of the training period, they will be at least 85 percent of the wages paid for the job for which such eligible veteran is being trained; and

(2) there is reasonable certainty that the job for which the eligible veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

(c) As a condition for approving a program of training on-the-job (other than a program of apprenticeship) the State approving agency must find upon investigation that the following criteria are met:

(1) The training content of the course is adequate to qualify the eligible veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

(2) The job customarily requires full-time training for a period of not less than six months and not more than two years.

(3) The length of the training period is not longer than that customarily required by the training establishments in the community to provide an eligible veteran with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the eligible veteran will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

(4) Provision is made for related instructions for the individual eligible veteran who may need it.

(5) There is in the training establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

(6) Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by each eligible veteran toward his job objective.

(7) No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to an eligible veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job.

(8) A signed copy of the training agreement for each eligible veteran, including the training program and wage scale as approved by the State approving agency, is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans Administration and the State approving agency by the employer.

(9) The course meets such other criteria as may be established by the State approving agency.

**1508. TIME LIMITATIONS FOR COMPLETING A PROGRAM OF EDUCATION:** No educational assistance shall be afforded an eligible veteran under this law beyond the date of 8 years after his last discharge or release from active duty after January 31, 1955.

If an eligible veteran has been prevented from completing a program of education under this law within periods prescribed because he had not met the nature of discharge requirements of this law before a change, correction, or modification of such discharge or dismissal, then the eight-year delimiting period shall run from the date his discharge or dismissal was changed, corrected or modified.

In the case of any eligible veteran who was discharged or released from active duty before the date for which an educational assistance allowance is first payable under this law, the eight-year delimiting period shall run from such date, if it is later than the date which otherwise would be applicable (May 31, 1974).

**1509. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING:** The Administrator of Veterans Affairs may arrange for educational and vocational counseling for veterans eligible for educational assistance under this law. At such intervals he deems necessary, he shall make available information respecting the need for general education and for trained personnel in the various crafts, trades, and professions. The facilities of other Federal agencies collecting such information shall be utilized to the extent he deems practicable.

**1510. SELECTION OF PROGRAM:** Subject to the provisions of this law, each eligible veteran may select a program of education to assist him in obtaining an educational, professional, or vocational objective at any approved educational institution which will accept and retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

**1511. CHANGE OF PROGRAM:** Each eligible veteran (except an eligible veteran whose program has been interrupted or discontinued due to his misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application) may make not more than one change of program of education.

The Administrator may approve one additional change (or an initial change in the case of a veteran not eligible to make a change under this section) in a program if he finds that—

(1) the program of education which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitude, interests, and abilities; and

(2) In any instance where the eligible veteran has interrupted, or failed to progress in his program due to his own misconduct, his own neglect, or his own lack of application, there exists a reasonable likelihood with respect to the program which the eligible veteran proposes to pursue that there will not be a recurrence of such an interruption or failure to progress.

As used in this section the term "change of program" shall not be deemed to include a change from the pursuit of one program to the pursuit of another where the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for entrance into pursuit of the second.

**1512. DISAPPROVAL OF CERTAIN COURSES:** The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in—

(1) any bartending course or personality development course;

(2) any sales or sales management course which does not provide specialized training within a specific vocational field, unless the eligible veteran or the institution offering such course submits justification showing that at least one-half of the persons completing such course over the preceding two year period have been employed in the sales or sales management field; or

(3) any type of course which the Administrator finds to be avocational or recreational in character unless the veteran submits justification showing that the course will be a bona fide use in the pursuit of his present or contemplated business or occupation.

The Administrator shall not approve any course of flight training other than one given in an educational institution of higher learning for credit toward a standard college degree, except as specified in Section 1506.

The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment in any course to be pursued by open circuit television or radio. The Veterans Administration may approve the enrollment in a course to be pursued in residence, leading to a standard college degree which includes, as an integral part, subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television, if the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran, not already enrolled, in any non-accredited course below the college level offered by a proprietary profit or proprietary nonprofit educational institution for any period during which it is shown that more than 85 percent of the students enrolled in the course are having all, or part of their tuition fees, or other charges paid to or for them by the educational institution or the Veterans Administration under this law or Chapters 31 or 35 of title 38, United States Code.

The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of any eligible veteran in an apprentice, of other on-job training program where he finds that by reason of prior training or experience such veteran is performing or is capable of performing the job operation of his objective at the same performance level as the journeyman in the occupation.

**1513. DISCONTINUANCE FOR UNSATISFACTORY CONDUCT OR PROGRESS:** Educational assistance allowance shall be discontinued at any time the Administrator finds that, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the educational institution, the veteran's conduct or progress is unsatisfactory. The Veterans Administration may renew the payment of the educational assistance allowance only if he finds that—

(1) the cause of the unsatisfactory conduct or progress of the eligible person has been removed; and

(2) the program which the eligible veteran now proposes to pursue is suitable to his aptitudes, interests, and abilities.

**1514. PERIOD OF OPERATION FOR APPROVAL:** The Veterans Administration will not approve the enrollment of an eligible veteran in any course offered by an educational institution when such course has been in operation for less than two years. This will not apply to any course to be pursued in a public or other tax supported educational institution, or any course which is offered by an educational institution which has been in operation more than two years, if such course is similar in character to the instructions previously given by such institution; any course which has been offered by an institution for a period of more than two years notwithstanding the institution has moved to another location within the same general locality; or any course which is offered by a nonprofit educational institution of college level and which is recognized for credit toward a standard college degree.

**1515. EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:** An eligible veteran may not pursue a program of education at an educational institution which is not located in a State, unless such program is pursued at an approved educational institution of higher learning. The Veterans Administration may deny or discontinue the educational assistance under this law to any veteran in a foreign educational institution, if it finds that such enrollment is not for the best interest of the veteran or the Government.

**1516. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ALLOWANCE:** The Administrator shall pay each eligible veteran who is pursuing a program of education under this law, an educational assistance allowance to meet, in part, the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, equipment, and other educational costs.

The educational assistance allowance shall be paid only for the period of enrollment as approved by the Veterans Administration, but no allowance shall be paid—

(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this law;

(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve month period, not counting as absence weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution is not regularly in session; or

(3) to any veteran pursuing his program exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

**1517. COMPUTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ALLOWANCES:** While pursuing a program of education under this law of half-time or more, each eligible veteran shall be paid the monthly educational assistance allowance set forth in Column II, III, IV, or V (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status), opposite the applicable type of program as shown in Column I:

| Column I | Column II | Column III | Column IV | Column V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of Program | No dependents | One dependent | Two dependents | The amount in Column IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of two: |
| Institutional: | | | | |
| Full-time | $175 | $205 | $230 | $13 |
| Three-quarter time | 128 | 152 | 177 | 10 |
| Half-time | 81 | 100 | 114 | 7 |
| Cooperative | 141 | 167 | 192 | 10 |

A "cooperative" program means a full-time program of education which consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of training in a business or industrial establishment being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion.

The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program of education—

(1) while on active duty, or

(2) on less than half-time basis, shall be computed at the rate of (a) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to pay, or (b) $175 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser. Notwithstanding provisions of Section 1516 of this Manual, payment of the educational assistance allowance provided by this Section may, and the educational assistance allowance provided by Section 1520 shall, be made to an eligible veteran in an amount computed for the entire quarter semester, or term during the month immediately following the month in which certification is received from the educational institution that the veteran has enrolled in and is pursuing a program at such institution.

The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires non- veterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veteran. Such allowance shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

The period of entitlement of any veteran who is pursuing any program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be charged with one month for each $175 which is paid to the veteran as an educational assistance allowance for such course.

An eligible veteran who is enrolled in an educational institution for a "farm cooperative program" consisting of institutional agricultural courses prescheduled to fall within 44 weeks of any period of 12 consecutive months and who pursues such program on—

(a) a full-time basis (a minimum of 12 clock hours per week),

(b) a three-quarter-time basis (a minimum of 9 clock hours per week), or

(c) a half-time basis (a minimum of 6 clock hours per week) shall be eligible to receive an educational assistance allowance at the appropriate rate provided in the table in paragraph (2) of this subsection, if such eligible veteran is concurrently engaged in agricultural employment which is relevant to such institutional agricultural courses as determined under standards prescribed by the Administrator.

The monthly educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a farm cooperative program under this chapter shall be paid as set forth in column II, III, IV, or V (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the basis shown in Column I:

| Column I | Column II | Column III | Column IV | Column V |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basis | No dependents | One dependent | Two dependents | More than two dependents |
| | | | | The amount in Column IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of two: |
| Full-time | $141 | $165 | $190 | $10 |
| Three-quarter time | 101 | 1[illegible]9 | 138 | 7 |
| Half-time | 67 | 79 | 92 | 4 |

**1518. MEASUREMENT OF COURSES:** For the purpose of this law—

(1) an institutional trade or technical course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level involving shop practice as an integral part thereof, shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of 30 hours per week of attendance is required with no more than two and one-half hours of rest periods per week allowed;

(2) an institutional course offered on a clock-hour basis below the college level in which theoretical or classroom instruction predominates shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of 25 hours per week net of instruction (which may include customary intervals not to exceed 10 minutes between hours of instruction) is required;

(3) an academic high school course requiring sixteen units for a full course shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of four units per year is required. For the purpose of this clause, a unit is defined to be not less than one hundred and twenty six minute hours or their equivalent of study in any subject in one academic year; and

(4) an institutional undergraduate course offered by a college or university on a quarter- or semester-hours basis for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree shall be considered a full-time course when a minimum of fourteen semester hours or its equivalent is required; except that where such college or university certifies that (A) full-time tuition is charged to all undergraduate students carrying a minimum of less than fourteen semester hours or the equivalent thereof, or (B) all undergraduate students carrying a minimum of less than fourteen hours or the equivalent thereof are considered to be pursuing a full-time course for other administrative purposes, then such an institutional undergraduate course offered by such college or university with such minimum number of semester hours, for which credit is granted toward a standard college degree, shall be considered a full-time course. In the event such minimum number of semester hours under (B) is less than twelve hours or the equivalent thereof, then twelve semester hours or their equivalent shall be considered a full-time course.

Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (4) a veteran shall be considered to be pursuing a full-time course at a junior college, college or university if (A) he is carrying a number of semester hours, or the equivalent thereof, necessary to be considered a full-time course under clause (4), (B) credit is granted toward a standard college degree for not less than half the number of those hours and (C) he is carrying one or more courses for which no credit is granted toward such a degree but which he is required to take because of a deficiency in his education.

**1519. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED:** The purpose of this program is: (1) To encourage and assist veterans who have academic deficiencies to attain a high school education or its equivalent and to qualify for and pursue courses of higher education; (2) to assist eligible veterans pursue post-secondary education through tutorial assistance, where required, and (3) to encourage educational institutions to develop programs which provide special tutorial, remedial, preparatory, or other educational or supplementary assistance to such veterans.

**1520. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND PREPARATORY EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE:**

(a) In the case of any eligible veteran not on active duty who—

(1) has not received a secondary school diploma (or an equivalency certificate) at the time of his discharge or release from active duty, or

(2) in order to pursue a program of education for which he would be otherwise eligible, needs refresher courses, deficiency courses, or other preparatory or special educational assistance to qualify for admission to an appropriate educational institution, the Administrator may approve the enrollment of such veteran in an appropriate course or courses or other special educational assistance program.

(b) The Administrator shall pay to an eligible veteran pursuing a course or courses or program pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section, an educational assistance allowance as provided in Section 1516 and 1517 of this Manual, except that no enrollment in adult evening secondary school courses shall be approved in excess of half-time training as defined in Section 1518 of this Manual.

**1521. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE:**

(a) In the case of any eligible veteran who—

- (1) is enrolled in and pursuing a post-secondary course of education on a half-time or more basis at an educational institution; and
- (2) has a marked deficiency in a subject required as a part of, or which is prerequisite to, or which is indispensable to the satisfactory pursuit of an approved program of education, the Administrator may approve individualized tutorial assistance for such veteran if such assistance is necessary for the veteran to complete such program successfully.

(b) The Administrator shall pay to an eligible veteran receiving such tutorial assistance, in addition to the educational assistance allowance provided in Section 1517 of this Manual, the cost of such tutorial assistance in an amount not to exceed $50 per month for a maximum of nine months, upon certification by the educational institution that—

- (1) the individualized tutorial assistance is essential to correct a marked deficiency of the eligible veteran in a subject required as a part of, of which is prerequisite to, or which is indispensable to the satisfactory pursuit of, an approved program of education;
- (2) the tutor chosen is qualified to perform such assistance.
- (3) the charges do not exceed customary charges for such tutorial assistance.

The educational assistance allowance or cost of individualized tutorial assistance authorized under this law shall be paid without charge to any period of entitlement the veteran may have earned pursuant to Section 1503 of this Manual.

**1522. PREDISCHARGE EDUCATION PROGRAM:** The purpose of this program is to encourage and assist veterans in preparing for their future education, training or vocation by providing them with an opportunity to enroll in and pursue a program of education or training prior to their discharge or release from active duty with the Armed Forces.

"Eligible person" means any person serving on active duty with the Armed Forces who has completed more than 180 consecutive days of such active duty service as certified to the Administrator by the Secretary concerned.

**1523. PAYMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE:** Educational Assistance Allowance as set forth in Section 1517 shall be paid to an eligible person enrolled in or pursuing (1) a course or courses offered by an educational institution (other than by correspondence) and required to receive a secondary school diploma or (2) any deficiency, remedial, or refresher course or courses offered by an educational institution and required for or preparatory to the pursuit of an appropriate course or training program in an approved educational institution or training establishment.

The educational allowance of an eligible person pursuing education or training under this law shall be computed at the rate of (1) the established charges for tuition and fees which the educational institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same or similar program to pay, and the cost of books and supplies peculiar to the course which such educational institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same or similar program to have, or (2) $175 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

The educational assistance authorized by this law shall be paid without charge to any period of entitlement earned pursuant to Section 1503 of this Manual.

**1524. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE:** The Veterans Administration shall, to the extent that professional counselors are available, provide, by contract or otherwise, educational and vocational guidance to persons eligible for educational assistance under the provisions set forth in Section 1523.

### 1525. FORMS ISSUED BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR USE IN MAKING APPLICATION FOR EDUCATION ASSISTANCE AND IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND ADJUDICATION OF THE BENEFIT:

| | |
|---|---|
| 21E-1990 | Veteran's Application for Program of Education |
| 21E-1990a | Serviceman's Application for Program of Education |
| 21E-1993a | Certificate of Eligibility |
| 21E-1995 | Request for Change of Program or School |
| 21E-1999 | Enrollment Certification |
| 21E-1999a | Certificate of Availability (of servicemen) |
| 21E-1999b | Notice of Change in Student Status |
| 21E-6553a | Monthly Certification of Attendance |

# CHAPTER XVI

## EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN, WIVES, AND WIDOWS

**1601. PURPOSE:** To assist children, wives and widows of totally disabled or deceased veterans in attaining educational status which they might normally have aspired to and attained but for the disablement or death of a parent or spouse from a disease or injury arising out of active military, naval, or air service, after the beginning of the Spanish American War.

**1602. DEFINITIONS:** (1) The term "eligible person" means a child of a person who:

(a) Died of a service-connected disability,

(b) Has a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from service-connected disability, or who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence;

(c) The widow of any person who died of a service-connected disability;

(d) The wives and children of those members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have been listed for more than 90 days as missing in action, captured, "or forcibly detained or interned in the line of duty by a foreign government or power;" or

(e) The wife of any person who has a total disability permanent in nature, resulting from a service-connected disability, or the widow of a veteran who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence, arising out of active military, naval, or air service, after the beginning of the Spanish American War, but only if such service did not terminate under dishonorable conditions.

(2) The term "child" includes individuals who are married and individuals who are above the age of 23 years.

(3) The term "duty with the Armed Forces" for this section means (A) active duty, (B) active duty for training for a period of six or more consecutive months.

(4) The term "guardian" includes a fiduciary legally appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, or any person who is determined by the Administrator to be otherwise legally vested with the care of the eligible person.

(5) The term "program of education" means any curriculum or any combination of unit courses or subjects pursued at an educational institution which is generally accepted as necessary to fulfill the requirements for the attainment of a predetermined and identified educational, professional, or vocational objective.

(6) The term "educational institution" means any public or private secondary school, vocational school, business school, junior college, teachers' college, or scientific or technical institution, or any other institution if it furnishes education at the secondary school level or above.

(7) The term "total disability permanent in nature" means any disability rated total for the purposes of disability compensation which is based upon an impairment reasonably certain to continue throughout the life of the disabled person.

**1603. LENGTH OF TRAINING:** An eligible person may receive up to 36 months of schooling—or the equivalent of 36 months if enrolled part-time. However, any veteran who has used his eligibility under WW II, Korean Conflict, GI Bills, or Orphans Educational Assistance Act, or Vocational Rehabilitation, and who has also earned entitlement to training based on service subsequent to January 31, 1955, would be permitted an aggregate of 48 months of earned entitlement under two or more programs.

**1604. TYPE OF TRAINING:** Training may be taken in schools and colleges only. On-the-job training, on-farm training, any course to be pursued by correspondence, open circuit television or radio, are prohibited. Subjects offered through the medium of open circuit television instruction may be approved if pursued in residence, leading toward a standard college degree, and the major portion of the course requires conventional classroom or laboratory attendance.

Training in foreign countries is permitted when the beneficiary is enrolled in a course in a State or the Republic of the Philippines which requires such training as an integral part of such a course and when the tuition and fees for attending the foreign educational institution are paid by the institution in which the individual is enrolled.

The law prohibits a young man or woman from taking his or her regular high school education under the program. To enroll in a course below the college level, the student must have completed or quit his regular high school education. Further, the below college level course must be specialized vocational training that will fit him for a vocational goal.

All courses must be approved by the State approving agency for the State where such educational institution is located or by the VA.

**1605. APPLICATION FOR WAR ORPHANS, WIDOWS AND WIVES EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS:** The parent or guardian of orphans, as well as wives and widows, will be informed by letter from the VA of the educational benefits available and the conditions under which benefits may be authorized. The parent, guardian, wife or widow, will be advised to contact the regional office for confirmation of the eligibility. Where only orphans are concerned, the letter will suggest that secondary schooling be planned with a view toward the child's ultimate educational and vocational goals This procedure will be followed each year to provide assistance to the parent or guardian of war orphans who have attained age 13 during the year.

Local educational officials will be advised of this plan and their cooperation solicited.

If, upon application by the parent or guardian, VA finds that basic eligibility requirements are met, the application will be approved provisionally.

Next, the young man or woman, accompanied by the parent or guardian, will receive vocational counseling, to assist in the selection of a goal and the development of a program of education. Meanwhile, the parent or guardian must prepare an educational plan, showing the selected goal, the program of education, school or schools he plans to attend, and an estimate of the total cost of the education. The plan becomes a part of the application. If everything is in order, VA will approve the application. Counseling to wives and widows is optional.

**1606. MONTHLY RATES:** An eligible person will receive $175 per month if enrolled full-time; $128 per month, if three-quarter time; and $81 per month, if half-time.

An eligible person pursuing a program of education on less than a half-time basis will receive assistance allowance computed at the rate of (A) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires individuals enrolled in the same program to pay, or (B) $175 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

The eligible person pays his or her own tuition and supply costs. The allowances are paid to the parent or guardian if the trainee is under legal age. Educational assistance and special training allowance authorized will be paid at the rate in Philippine pesos equivalent to fifty cents for each dollar. This provision does not apply to the sons and daughters of regular Philippine Scouts. They will continue to be paid in United States dollars.

# CHAPTER XVII

## ARMED FORCES SERVICES

**1701. REVIEW OF DISCHARGES AND DISMISSALS:** The Secretary of each Armed Force and the United States Coast Guard, when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, has established a board composed of five members for the review of discharges and dismissals of former military personnel.

These boards, under such rules and regulations as issued by the individual Secretaries, are authorized to review either on their own motion, or upon request, the type and nature of a discharge or dismissal, or other documentary evidence of discharge or dismissal, of former members of the service. They do not have authority to review those discharges or dismissals issued as a result of the sentence of a general court-martial.

A petition or request for review of discharge or dismissal is made on DD Form 293 (Application for Review of Discharge or Separation from the Armed Forces of the United States). In completing this application, the instruction given should be followed and each item must be completed to the best of the applicant's knowledge or recall of the circumstances leading to the separation or dismissal. The application must be signed by the discharged or dismissed person unless he is deceased or mentally incompetent. If the application is made by a surviving spouse, child, next of kin, legal representative, or guardian, satisfactory evidence of the relationship alleged must be submitted. Should the discharged person be deceased or mentally incompetent, an affidavit containing a statement to that effect as well as a statement giving the identity of the authorized representative must accompany the application bearing his signature. If available the certificate of discharge or dismissal should be sent with the application for review.

A request for review of a discharge or dismissal is not valid unless filed within 15 years after discharge or dismissal or within 15 years after June 22, 1944, whichever is the later. Those who have failed to timely file their application should be advised to file an application for Correction of an Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard Record on DD Form 149 (see Section 1702).

The term "counsel" as used on the DD Form 293 and DD Form 149 includes not only the accredited representatives of veterans organizations recognized by the Veterans Administration, but members of the bar in good standing as well. To obtain representation by an accredited member of The American Legion at the time the case is receiving the board's consideration, the item pertaining to naming of counsel should be filled in as follows: The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Veterans Administration Form 23-22 should not be used for this purpose as it is not recognized as a designation of representative by any agency other than the Veterans Administration.

In processing the application for review of discharge or dismissal filed by an ex-serviceman, the applicant should be informed of the beneficial results that flow from a personal appearance before the board. The fact that he manifests interest in his case to the extent of appearing before the board and subjecting himself to cross-examination under oath causes the board to look upon his application with more interest and understanding.

**1702. CORRECTION OF MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE RECORDS:** The Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force (and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard) under procedures set up by them and acting through boards of civilians, may correct any record of that service when it is necessary to correct an error or to remove an injustice.

The function of the boards is to consider all applications properly before them for the purpose of determining the existence of an injustice or error and to make appropriate recommendations to the Secretary of the service concerned.

An application for correction should be submitted only on DD Form 149 (application for Correction of Military or Naval Record) along with supporting documents or material. When the record in question is that of a person who is incapable of making application himself, or whose whereabouts is unknown, then such person as the board shall determine to be competent and suitable to have a proper interest therein, including but not limited to a spouse, a parent, or relative may sign the application. Such proof of suitability and proper interest shall be submitted as may be required by the board.

An application for correction of a record must have been filed with the Secretary of the service concerned by the claimant, his heirs at law, or legal representative prior to October 25, 1961, or within three years of discovery of the alleged error or injustice, whichever is the later. A failure to file within the prescribed time may be excused by the board on its finding that it is in the interest of justice to do so.

In other than questions involving disability retirement, in addition to the complete and proper execution of the application form, it is suggested that the applicant make a statement giving full account of the error or injustice alleged or his reason why the sentence imposed, or other action taken by the service was too severe for the offense committed. In appropriate cases, the discharge certificate should accompany the application. Affidavits or statements from responsible citizens and, where deemed necessary, from the police department of the area of residence since discharge, should accompany the application. It is pertinent to note that service records, the application, and the associated supporting papers must present a "prima facie" case before the correction board will assume jurisdiction for the purpose of reviewing the record. A hearing is not automatic.

For the purpose of disability retirement, great care should be given to the preparation of the application to assure that supporting medical evidence or pertinent documents that may be in the possession of the applicant are submitted. In nearly every case, a physician's statement or medical evidence of the applicant's present physical condition will answer the query that frequently confronts the board, that is, what is the nature and degree of present disability and is the condition permanent. If possible, the applicant should be asked to develop medical evidence bearing on treatment and continuance of the condition since separation from service.

For the purpose of this DD Form 149, the word "counsel" is construed by the service concerned to include members of the Federal Bar or the Bar of any State, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations, and such other persons the board considers competent to represent the interest of the applicant. Designation of an accredited representative of The American Legion is accomplished by inserting in the item relating to "Counsel" the following: The American Legion, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. VA Form 23-22 is not acceptable to these boards for designation of accredited representative.

**1703. DISCHARGES:** There is now uniformity among the Armed Forces and the United States Coast Guard in the types of discharges issued. There are five types:

**HONORABLE (DD Form 256)**—is given to each serviceman who fully meets the test of honest and faithful service.

**GENERAL (DD Form 257)**—is given to a serviceman who does not qualify for an Honorable Discharge but is discharged for incompatible character or efficiency traits under honorable conditions.

**UNDESIRABLE (DD Form 258)**—is given a serviceman who is found to be unfit or so lacking in ability or aptitude as to require continual supervision, or to one whose interest or habits frequently require corrective disciplinary action, or to one who possesses undesirable traits or habits.

**BAD CONDUCT (DD Form 259)**—is given as a sentence by a special or general court-martial.

**DISHONORABLE (DD Form 260)**—is given as a sentence of a general court-martial for a serious crime of a civil or military nature.

According to the branch of service issuing the discharge, each of these DD Form numbers is followed by an abbreviation: AF for Air Force; A for Army; N for Navy; CG for Coast Guard; and MC for Marine Corps.

Honorable and general discharges give entitlement to Veterans Administration benefits. The Veterans Administration must make a specific determination as to entitlement of those given undesirable, bad conduct, or dishonorable discharges.

Following are some of the more frequently used reasons for discharge and the types of discharge used for such reasons:

| REASON | TYPE |
|---|---|
| Military Personnel Security Program | Honorable<br>General<br>Undesirable |
| Conscientious Objector | Honorable<br>General |
| Physical Disability | Honorable<br>General |
| Homosexuals | General<br>Undesirable |
| Expiration of Term of Service | Honorable<br>General |
| By Reason of Court-Martial | Bad Conduct<br>Dishonorable |
| Convenience of Government | Honorable<br>General |
| Misconduct (Fraudulent entry, convicted by civil court, AWOL, or desertion) | Honorable<br>General<br>Undesirable |
| Minority, Dependency, Hardship | Honorable<br>General |
| Unfitness | Honorable<br>General<br>Undesirable |
| Unsuitability | Honorable<br>General |
| Marriage, Pregnancy, Parenthood | Honorable<br>General |
| Resignation | Honorable<br>General<br>Undesirable |

**1704. LOST OR DESTROYED DISCHARGES:** To secure a certificate in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge a veteran separated under honorable conditions should use Standard Form (SF) 180. Persons still in military service should write his branch of service. In most cases, veterans of all branches of service should address the SF 180 as follows:

**Military Personnel Records Center**
**(Military Personnel Records)**
**9700 Page Boulevard**
**St. Louis, Missouri 63132**

**1705. ARMED FORCES REPORT OF TRANSFER OR DISCHARGE (DD FORM 214):**

All persons leaving active service are furnished a factual record of military service rendered, the character and duration thereof, and the type of separation on DD Form 214. The type of separation may significantly influence the individual's civilian rights and eligibility for benefits provided by law, eligibility for reentry into service, and acceptability for employment in civilian industry. It is therefore essential that all pertinent factors be considered and reflected accurately on the DD Form 214. To help insure that this is done the Army uses code numbers all of which are prefixed by SPN and the Air Force uses SDN. This information is shown on the DD Form 214, and in the following Section 1706 are listed those most frequently used.

Effective June 30, 1969 the Army and the Air Force commenced using Social Security numbers as military service numbers for incoming personnel. The Navy began using this system of service numbers in June 1970, and the Marine Corps will do so starting in 1971.

Occasionally, administrative inaccuracies will occur on DD Form 214. These might involve errors such as correct address, date of birth, place of induction or service serial number. To seek correction of administrative errors on the DD Form 214 it is not proper to prepare and file the DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military or Naval Record). In these instances correct procedure is to address a letter seeking correction to the appropriate office of the Service involved.

To have errors or omissions on DD Form 214 corrected administratively, communications should be addressed to:

Army—
Commanding Officer
U.S. Army Administration Center
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

Navy—
Bureau of Naval Personnel
Purs. E
Department of Navy
Washington, D.C. 20370

Marine Corps—
Commandment of the Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380

Air Force—
NPRC (MPR) G.S.A
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

To insure prompt service the veteran's name, service serial number and social security number should be included in the letter.

**1706. SEPARATION PROGRAM NUMBER (SPN) OR SEPARATION DESIGNATION NUMBER (SDN):**

28B—Involved in frequent incidents of a discreditable nature with Civil or Military authorities.
41A—Discharge or release of personnel who are within 90 days of normal Expiration of Term of Service.
201—ETS (Expiration of Term of Service).
220—Marriage
221—Pregnancy
225—Minority
226—Dependency
227—Hardship
230—Retired—over 20 years
242—Resignation for good of service
243—Resignation in lieu of board action based on unfitness
244—Resignation in lieu of board action based on unsuitability
249—Acceptance of resignation, homosexual
260—Inaptitude
261—Psychiatric or psychoneurotic disorder
262—Enuresis
264—Character and behavior disorders
280—Fraudulent entry
282—Desertion, trial deemed not feasible
283—AWOL, trial waived
284—Conviction by civil court
287—Unclean habits, including repeated venereal disease
288—Habits and traits of character manifested by antisocial amoral trends
289—Chronic alcoholism
318—Conscientious objector
362—Homosexual tendencies
383—Criminalism
384—Drug addiction, or possession of marijuana
385—Pathological lying
386—Establish pattern of shirking
388—Sex perversion
460—Emotional instability reaction
461—Inadequate personality
462—Mental deficiency
463—Paranoid personality
469—Unsuitability
480—Personality disorder
488—Unfitness (General Discharge which is always an honorable type)

**1707. EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATE:** Application for this certificate may be made to United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. by anyone discharged under conditions other fully honorable. This means a person with a General Discharge may also request consideration for the certificate. One must have been discharged for at least three years. It will be issued if it can be established that the applicant has exhibited exemplary conduct subsequent to discharge and for not less than three years. The burden of proof is on the applicant.

**1708. WAIVER OF RETIREMENT PAY:** An eligible member in receipt of retired pay based on disability or length of service may waive all or part of such retired pay to receive Veterans Administration compensation or pension. A waiver may be cancelled or appropriately modified.

**1709. DUAL COMPENSATION:** This Act controls employment of retired personnel in Federal civilian jobs. It also stipulates the extent of combined pay and civilian job compensation to which such persons are entitled. It restricts the amount of money paid for both disability or longevity to a retired officer or warrant officer of a regular component of the Armed Forces who is employed in a Federal civilian job. Such person will receive the full amount of salary from the Federal civilian job but his retired pay will be limited to the first $2,000 plus 50 percent of the remainder per annum. The only exception for officers of regular components being those whose disabilities resulted from direct armed conflict or caused by instrumentality of war incurred in line of duty and during a period of war. Retired pay subject to the Dual Compensation Act that may be retained is subject to adjustment above the $2,000 level, based on raises in retired pay resulting from increases in the Consumer Price Index.

**1710. ARMED FORCES IDENTIFICATION CARDS (ID CARDS):** Active duty service members, retirees and their dependents as well as dependents of those who died on active duty, are issued identification cards. These cards entitle the holders to such privileges as commissaries, post exchanges and medical facilities. The application for an ID card should be made in writing and accompanied by proof of military status on which a finding of eligibility can be determined.

**1711. DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND RIBBONS:** Decorations, medals and ribbons can be secured by writing the proper authorities of the various Service Departments as follows:

(1) ARMY. Active duty personnel through their Commanding Officer. Retired personnel through the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315. ATTN. A.G.P.S.-A.D.

Discharged personnel through the Military Personnel Records Center, Chief Army Branch, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132.

(2) AIR FORCE. Active duty personnel through the Major Air Commanders. Persons not on active duty make application to: Military Personnel Records Center, Chief Air Force Branch, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132.

(3) NAVY. Active duty personnel through their Commanding Officer to the Chief of Naval Personnel for issuance of medals.

Inactive reservists through Cognizant Commanders of Naval districts to the Chief of Naval Personnel, (Attn.: Pers-E24), Washington, D.C. 20370. (Officers)

Chief of Naval Personnel (Attn.: Pers-E3) Washington, D.C. 20370 (Enlisted)

Discharged personnel-Military Personnel Records Center, Chief Navy Branch, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132

(4) MARINE CORPS. All Marine Corps stations, posts, recruiting divisions, districts, and Reserve activities. Former members of the United States Marine Corps, retired Marine Corps personnel, and those in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve should apply to the following address for medals to which they believe they may be entitled:

Marine Corps Liaison Officer

Military Personnel Records Center, Chief Marine Branch. 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132

(5) COAST GUARD. Military Personnel Records Center, Chief Coast Guard Branch, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132

All requests for these awards must be accompanied by either an honorable discharge certificate, notarized copy thereof, or other authenticated statement of service.

Decorations lost or destroyed can also be secured through these same offices. All applications should explain the circumstances under which the original decoration was lost. All applications ahould be affidavit form, signed by the individual concerned.

Next-of-kin are recognized by the services for awards and decorations as follows: Widow or widower, eldest son, eldest daughter, father, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister, eldest grandchild. Applications can be made through the offices as listed in the preceding paragraphs.

1712. MEDAL OF HONOR: A veteran who has been awarded a Medal of Honor (usually referred to as Congressional Medal of Honor) is entitled to the following special benefits:

1. A special pension of $100 per month will be paid by the Veterans Administration upon receipt from the Secretary concerned of a certified copy of the certificate issued to each holder of the Medal of Honor.

   This pension is in addition to all other payments under laws of the United States and does not deprive any person of any pension or benefit, right or privilege under any existing, or subsequent law.

2. Airplane transportation on a space available basis, without charge, within the Zone of Interior, when valid authorization by Secretaries of Army, Navy, or Air Force is presented.

3. If he is otherwise qualified for admission, the son of a person to whom the Medal of Honor has been awarded for an act performed while in the Armed Forces may be appointed to a service academy from the United States and will not be subject to death requirement.

4. Upon recommendation of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, he is eligible for employment in the position of Contact Representative without taking usual Civil Service Commission examination. However, he must prove his ability to handle his position during the one year probationary period.

5. Provides hospital and domiciliary care for nonservice- connected disabilities of veterans of peacetime service who are recipients of the Medal of Honor on the same basis as already provided for war service veterans and those with service after January 31, 1955.

1713. DEATH GRATUITY: The Secretary concerned shall have a death gratuity paid immediately upon official notification of the death of a member of a uniformed service under his jurisdiction who dies while on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training.

The death gratuity shall equal six months' basic pay (plus special and incentive pays) at the rate to which the deceased member of a uniformed service was entitled on the date of his death, but shall not be less than $800 nor more than $3,000.

The death gratuity shall be paid to or for the living survivor or survivors of the deceased member of a uniformed service first listed below:

His spouse.

His children (without regard to their age or marital status) in equal shares.

His parents or his brothers or sisters (including those of half blood and those through adoption), when designated by him.

His parents in equal shares.

His brothers and sisters (including those of half blood and those through adoption) in equal shares.

If a survivor dies before he receives the amount to which he is entitled under this title, such amount shall be paid to the then living survivor or survivors permitted.

The Secretary concerned shall have a death gratuity paid in any case where a member or former member of a uniformed service dies on or after January 1, 1957, during the one hundred and twenty-day period which begins on the day following the date of his discharge or release from active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, if the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs determines that the death resulted (1) from disease or injury incurred or aggravated while on such active duty or active duty training; or (2) from injury incurred or aggravated while on such inactive duty training.

No amount shall be paid by reason of this section unless the Administrator determines that the deceased person was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from such period of active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training.

For more information concerning this benefit, and for any assistance needed, Post Service Officers should contact their Department Service Officer.

**1714. MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE IN UNIFORMED SERVICE FACILITIES:** Under joint regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, a member of a uniformed service who is on active duty is entitled to medical and dental care in any facility of any uniformed service. When a member of a uniformed service on active duty is away from military medical care (TAD, Leave, etc.) and when an emergency arises requiring a doctor's or hospital care, such may be provided. Under usual circumstances permission should be requested in advance by the active duty member, stating the circumstances, to his commanding officer, requesting his approval. Under these unusual circumstances when a VA or United States Public Health Service facility is available, application should first be made for assistance, before contacting a civilian facility.

Under these joint regulations retired members are furnished medical and dental care and adjuncts thereto to the same extent provided active duty members but subject to availability of space and the capability of the professional staff. When retired officers are provided inpatient care in an Armed Forces facility, a subsistence charge is levied (currently $1.17 per day) while receiving inpatient care. Retired enlisted personnel are not required to pay a subsistence charge when an inpatient in an Armed Forces facility.

Public Law 89-614, Military Medical Benefits Amendments of 1966, redefines the types of health care that may be provided to dependents and survivors (including parents and parents-in-law) in Armed Forces facilities, subject to the availability of space and the capability of the professional staff. Domiciliary or custodial care is not authorized, and prosthetic devices, hearing aids, orthopedic footwear and spectacles may be provided only outside the United States and at designated stations inside the United States (remote areas). The charge for inpatient care furnished to dependents and survivors continues to be $1.75 a day. There is no charge for outpatient care. Upon attaining age 65, entitlement to health care from uniformed services facilities does not terminate for either the retired member or his spouse, upon becoming eligible for Social Security health insurance benefits. It is necessary for a retired member and his spouse, if otherwise eligible, to be residing within the United States, in order to be eligible to claim his Social Security entitlements to medical care.

**1715. MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE IN CIVILIAN FACILITIES:** The Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) covers members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Included therein are retired and former members entitled to retired, retainer or equivalent pay. This includes those retired in a pay status; members on the Permanent Disability and Temporary Disabled Retired Lists; former members of the Reserve, who, prior to discharge met the service requirements for retirement pay and who are receiving retirement pay. Also covered are dependents and survivors of retired and former members. This includes wives and unremarried widows; dependent husbands and dependent widowers; unmarried children under 21 (and those over 21 but under age 23), if enrolled full-time in college; and those incapable of self-support because of a mental or physical incapacity which existed prior to their 21st birthday.

**(a) Dependents of active service personnel.** Civilian Medical Care is afforded to dependents of active service personnel under limited circumstances where the husband is on a permanent duty assignment overseas or in instances where it is impossible to receive such care in Armed Forces facilities.

1. **Outpatient Care.** For authorized outpatient care, the patient shall be required to pay the first $50 of expenses incurred during each fiscal year. However, a family group will not pay more than two deductibles ($100), in a fiscal year. Once the deductible is satisfied, the patient or the family group will pay 20 percent of all charges incurred for authorized outpatient care.

2. **Inpatient Care.** The patient will pay the first $25 of the hospital charges or $1.75 per day, whichever is the greater amount.

**(b) Retired Members.** Retired members, their spouses, and dependent children may elect to receive health care at civilian facilities. Generally, the same types of inpatient and outpatient care authorized for dependents at uniformed service facilities may be obtained except:

Routine care of the newborn, well baby care, and eye examinations.

Dental care may be provided only when it is a necessary adjunct to medical or surgical treatment.

Durable equipment, such as wheelchairs, iron lungs and hospital beds, may be provided on a rental basis.

The use of Christian Science practitioners and nurses, and Christian Science sanatoriums is authorized.

1. **Outpatient Care.** The patient or family group will be required to pay the same deductible as is applicable to the dependents of active service personnel. However, thereafter the patient of the family group will be required to pay 25 percent of any expenses incurred for authorized outpatient care.

2. **Inpatient Care.** This category of beneficiaries will be required to pay 25 percent of all charges for such care.

Upon attaining age 65, a retired member and spouse cease to be eligible for civilian care under the military plan, upon becoming eligible under the Social Security health insurance plan. Individuals who cannot qualify for the Social Security health insurance plan will continue to be eligible for civilian health care under the military plan.

The retired member of the Armed Forces and his dependents do not have to obtain permission from military authorities in order to obtain civilian military medical care. A valid Armed Forces Identification Card is all the proof required to obtain care from any civilian physician, hospital or facility participating in the program.

Reimbursement of costs for civilian medical care for claims for inpatient/outpatient care may be obtained by filing with the contractual agency responsible for handling claims in that particular state or jurisdictional area. Receipted bills will be required as proof that the deductible limits stated for outpatient care have been satisfied. Claims for reimbursement of costs of inpatient or outpatient care obtained in the United States and Puerto Rico may be filed with the cognizant assigned contractual agent. Claims for care in Canada and Mexico should be filed with the Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Denver, Colorado 80240. Payment for care obtained outside the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada and Mexico will be in accordance with current procedures established by the cognizant overseas commander.

Appropriate claim forms and information may be obtained from the source of civilian health care or from the contractual agent. Interested parties should be referred to the nearest Armed Forces facility for information regarding the administration of Health Care Benefits for active service members, retirees and former members entitled to retired, retainer or equivalent pay and to their authorized dependents.

Included in the new provisions under the amendments to the Medical Care Act of 1956 (P.L. 89-614) are certain entitlements not heretofore allowed, including care of handicapped children, and treatment for neuropsychiatric and emotional conditions.

**(c) Care In VA Facilities:** Care may be provided retired members of the Uniformed Services in Veterans Administration facilities on a space available basis. No specific anthorization from the uniformed services will be required. Eligibility for benefits will be assumed if the retiree beneficiary presents his retired identification card (DD Form 2-Gray). P.L. 89-614 does not provide for treatment of dependents by the VA. Retired members of the Armed Forces are not required to state under oath that they are financially unable to defray the cost of care; however, if it is desired to qualify under a higher priority of admission, providing there is eligibility under qualification as a "veteran" in accordance with the definition outlined under VA regulations, then declaration of financial ability to pay is required. There is no charge for outpatient care of such an Armed Forces beneficiary; however, for hospitalization, officers and warrant officers pay subsistence; whereas, enlisted members pay nothing.

# CHAPTER XVIII

## BURIAL BENEFITS

**1801. BURIAL ALLOWANCE:** In the event of death of an eligible veteran, the Veterans Administration is authorized to pay the undertaker or person who has incurred the burial and funeral expenses a sum not exceeding $250 to cover the burial and funeral expenses and the expense of preparing the body and transporting it to the place of burial. A claim for this burial allowance must be filed within two years after the burial or cremation of the veteran. If the burial allowance was not payable at the death of the veteran because of the nature of his discharge from the service, but after his death his discharge has been corrected by competent authority to one under conditions other than dishonorable, then burial allowance may be paid if a claim is filed within two years from the date of correction of the discharge. Application for the burial allowance is made on VA Form 21-530.

An eligible veteran is one who dies—

(1) of a service-connected disability; or

(2) who was (A) a veteran of any war; (B) discharged from the active military, naval or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty; or (C) in receipt of (or but for the receipt of retirement pay would have been entitled to) disability compensation; and was discharged from active service under conditions other than dishonorable.

When the veteran dies in a Veteran Administration facility, the Veterans Administration will pay the actual cost (not to exceed $250) of the burial and funeral, providing request for contract burial is made before remains are removed. In addition, when a veteran dies in a VA facility in any "State," (i.e., each of the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or the Canal Zone) the Veterans Administration will defray expenses of transportation to place of burial in any such "State" or the Canal Zone.

**1802. ACCRUED BENEFITS:** These benefits are primarily applicable to those areas in which pension, compensation, and dependency and indemnity compensation is payable by reason of an after death rating or decision. An accrued benefit is also payable where payments had been suspended for appointment of a fiduciary or for other reasons, or the veteran was receiving retirement pay under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. Accrued payments determined to be payable are made to the first living person listed below:

(a) his spouse;
(b) his children (in equal shares);
(c) his dependent parents (in equal shares);
Upon death of a child to the surviving eligible children.

In all other cases, only so much of the accrued benefit may be paid as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of last sickness and burial.

Application for accrued benefits must be filed within one year after date of death. The proper form for filing for accrued benefits is VA Form 21-601.

**1803. FLAGS:** An American flag will be furnished to drape the casket of a deceased veteran, discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, who

1. had wartime service, or service after January 31, 1955, or
2. served at least one enlistment, or
3. was released from active service because of disability incurred in line of duty, or

4. Served in active military or naval service during the period beginning on January 1, 1911, and ending on April 5, 1917, in Mexico, on the borders thereof, or in the waters adjacent thereto.

Flags will be issued by nearest VA office or any first class Post Office on application of relatives or undertaker. After the burial the flag shall be presented to next-of-kin. Where death occurs in service there is a provision that if the person to be presented a flag of a deceased serviceman is other than the parent, a flag of equal size may also be presented to the parents or parent of the decedent.

**1804. HEADSTONE:** The Government will furnish, free of cost, a headstone or marker to be placed at the unmarked grave of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the Confederate States of America who died in service or whose last discharge was honorable. The Government will also furnish a memorial headstone (general type only) or flat marker to be placed in a memorial plot to commemorate any member of the Armed Forces of the United States dying in the service, whose remains have not been recovered or identified or were buried at sea.

Application must be made to the office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315 on Form DD 1330. Headstones are shipped freight prepaid to the railroad station or steamboat landing nearest the cemetery. No application is necessary when the burial is in a national cemetery. The Government will not bear the expense or responsibility in the placement of the headstones beyond the freight destination. Note: Always use Zip Code of the applicant.

**1805. INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES:** There are 52 national cemeteries having available grave space where members of the Armed Forces of the United States, former members, and certain others may be interred. Graves are not reserved in advance of immediate requirements for burial purposes. No charge is made for the grave site or for opening and closing the grave. There are no specific forms to be completed prior to the burial in a national cemetery.

At the time of death of a person eligible for burial in a national cemetery, the mortician or person responsible for funeral arrangements should request interment directly to the superintendent of the national cemetery in which interment is desired, furnishing all information concerning the military record of the service person upon whose service the request is predicated.

Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States dying in active service, or former member whose last service terminated honorably, or any citizen of the United States who, during any war in which the United States has been or may hereafter be engaged, served in the Armed Forces of any government allied with the United States during such war, and whose last service terminated honorably, by death or otherwise, and who was a citizen of the United States at the time of such service, is eligible for burial in any national cemetery having available grave space.

Members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces, members of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard and members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Army, Navy or Air Force, are eligible for interment in a national cemetery if death occurs while serving on active duty for training or performing full-time service. Members of these organizations whose death occurs while hospitalized or undergoing treatment, at the expense of the United States, for injury or disease contracted or incurred under honorable conditions, while on duty or service or performing travel to or from that duty or service, may also be eligible.

Commissioned officers, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who died during or subsequent to service, are eligible for burial in a national cemetery regardless of time of death, if assigned to areas of immediate military hazard described in the Act of December 3, 1942, or serving in the Philippine Islands on December 7, 1941, or actually transferred to the Department of the Army or

Navy under the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1917, and whose last service was honorably terminated.

Public Health Officers who were detailed for duty with the Army or Navy during World War I or who served anytime during the period of December 8, 1941 through July 3, 1952, and whose services terminated honorably, are entitled to burial in a national cemetery regardless of when death occurs.

The spouse, widow, or widower of an eligible service member may be buried in the same grave in which the service member has been or will be interred if space is available. Widows or widowers of members of the Armed Forces of the United States lost or buried at sea or officially determined to be permanently absent in a status of missing or missing in action also may be buried in the national cemetery of their choice if space is available.

If the spouse of an eligible service member should die first, he or she may be buried in a national cemetery provided that prior to burial the service member executes an agreement to the effect that upon his or her death, he or she elects to be buried in the same grave in the national cemetery concerned to the exclusion of any other national cemetery. The superintendent of the cemetery will provide the forms of such agreement.

Minor children of an eligible service member may be buried in a national cemetery, but only in the same grave in which either parent has been or will be interred. Where the child dies before either parent, the eligible service parent must submit a statement that he or she will, upon death, be interred with the child.

Burial of an adult child (over 21 years of age) is not anthorized unless he or she were unmarried and physically or mentally disabled and incapable of self-support and consequently dependent for support upon the parents, or others if both parents are deceased. Requests for such interments should be submitted to the superintendent of the national cemetery where interment is desired. However, no such interments will be made without prior approval of the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Washington, D.C. 20315.

The following persons are ineligible for interment in any National Cemetery:

1. fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and in-laws
2. persons in receipt of a discharge other than honorable
3. persons discharged from the draft
4. divorced or remarried spouses

**1806. LIST OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES HAVING AVAILABLE GRAVE SPACE:** Cemeteries indicated by an asterisk (*) are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; however, requests for interments are handled in the same manner at all cemeteries.

**ALASKA**

Sitka National Cemetery
Sitka, Alaska

**ARKANSAS**

Fayetteville National Cemetery
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Fort Smith National Cemetery
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Little Rock National Cemetery
Little Rock, Arkansas

**COLORADO**

Fort Logan National Cemetery
Denver, Colorado

**FLORIDA**

Barrancas National Cemetery
Warrington, Florida

**GEORGIA**

Andersonville National Cemetery
Andersonville, Georgia

**HAWAII**

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
Honolulu, Hawaii

### ILLINOIS

Camp Butler National Cemetery
Springfield, Illinois
Mound City National Cemetery
Mound City, Illinois
Quincy National Cemetery
Quincy, Illinois
Rock Island National Cemetery
Rock Island, Illinois

### IOWA

Keokuk National Cemetery
Keokuk, Iowa

### KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Fort Scott National Cemetery
Fort Scott, Kansas

### KENTUCKY

Lebanon National Cemetery
Lebanon, Kentucky
Mill Springs National Cemetery
West Somerset, Kentucky

### LOUISIANA

Alexandria National Cemetery
Pineville, Louisiana
Port Hudson National Cemetery
Zachary, Louisiana

### MINNESOTA

Fort Snelling National Cemetery
Minneapolis, Minnesota

### MISSISSIPPI

Corinth National Cemetery
Corinth, Mississippi
Natchez National Cemetery
Natchez, Mississippi

### MISSOURI

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis, Missouri
Springfield National Cemetery
Springfield, Missouri

### MONTANA

*Custer Battlefield National Cemetery
Crow Agency, Montana

### NEBRASKA

Fort McPherson National Cemetery
Maxwell, Nebraska

### NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe National Cemetery
Santa Fe, New Mexico

### NEW YORK

Long Island National Cemetery
Farmingdale, L. I., New York

### NORTH CAROLINA

New Bern National Cemetery
New Bern, North Carolina
Raleigh National Cemetery
Raleigh, North Carolina
Salisbury, National Cemetery
Salisbury, North Carolina
Wilmington National Cemetery
Wilmington, North Carolina

### OKLAHOMA

Fort Gibson National Cemetery
Fort Gibson, Oklahoma

### OREGON

Willamette National Cemetery
Portland, Oregon

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Gettysburg National Military
Park and Cemetery
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

### PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico National Cemetery
Bayamon, Puerto Rico

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort National Cemetery
Beaufort, South Carolina
Florence National Cemetery
Florence, South Carolina

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills National Cemetery
Sturgis, South Dakota

### TENNESSEE

Andrew Johnson National Monument
Greenville,Tennessee
Chattanooga National Cemetery
Chattanooga, Tennessee
*Fort Donelson National Military
Park and Cemetery
Dover, Tennessee
Knoxville National Cemetery
Knoxville, Tennessee
Memphis National Cemetery
Memphis, Tennessee
Nashville National Cemetery
Madison, Tennessee
*Shiloh National Military
Park and Cemetery
Pittsburg, Tennessee
*Stones River National Military
Park and Cemetery
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

TEXAS

Fort Bliss National Cemetery
Fort Bliss, Texas
Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

VIRGINIA

Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia
City Point National Cemetery
Hopewell, Virginia
Culpeper National Cemetery
Culpeper, Virginia

Effective February 17, 1967, eligibility for burial in **Arlington National Cemetery** is limited to the following:

1. Persons dying on active duty in the Armed Forces.
2. Retired members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who have performed active Federal service, are carried on official service retired lists and who are eligible to receive compensation stemming from service in the Armed Forces.
3. Recipients of the Medal of Honor.
4. Persons otherwise eligible by reason of honorable military service who have also held elective office in the United States Government or served on the Supreme Court, or in the Cabinet or in an office compensated at Level II under the Executive Salary Act.
5. The spouses, minor children, and dependent adult children of the persons listed above and of persons already buried in Arlington.

One grave site is authorized for the interment of the eligible members of a family unit but is not reserved before it is needed for a burial. Space will be assigned at the time a request for an interment is made. Persons making arrangements for an interment should communicate as quickly as possible with the superintendent of the cemetery. Until advised by cemetery personnel that the tentative arrangements have been confirmed, the remains should not be shipped to Arlington and the date, time, and place of interment should not be announced in the newspapers.

**1807. VA CEMETERIES:** There are 14 Veterans Administration cemeteries located throughout the country which are open for burial. Many of these cemeteries are reaching their capacity and since there is no plan for enlarging them, they will be closed to burial when full. Burial in the VA cemeteries is limited to those members or patients who die while receiving hospital or domiciliary care in a VA installation, or a veteran who dies in the immediate vicinity of an installation having a cemetery, whose body is unclaimed , whose relatives cannot be located and for whom burial expenses are payable by the VA (see Section 1801).

**1808. SPECIAL ARMED FORCES EXPENSES INCIDENT TO DEATH:** When the remains of a member of the Armed Forces, whose death occurs after January 1, 1961, are determined to be nonrecoverable, reimbursement may be made for the necessary expenses of a memorial service. The reimbursement may not exceed $250.00. A claim for this allowance must be filed within two years after the effective date of this new provision (October 22, 1970), or the date of death, whichever is later. Applications for this allowance should be filed with the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Memorial Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C, 20315.

# CHAPTER XIX

## MISCELLANEOUS BENEFITS

**1901. AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES:** (a) The Administrator, under regulations which he shall prescribe, shall provide or assist in providing an automobile or other conveyance to each eligible person by paying the total purchase price of the automobile or other conveyance or $2,800, whichever is the lesser, to the seller from whom the eligible person is purchasing under a sales agreement between the seller and the eligible person.

(b) The Administrator, under regulations which he shall prescribe, shall provide each eligible person the adaptive equipment deemed necessary to insure that the eligible person will be able to operate the automobile or other conveyance in a manner consistent with his own safety and the safety of others and so as to satisfy the applicable standards of licensure established by the State of his residency or other proper licensing authority.

(c) In accordance with regulations which he shall prescribe, the Administrator shall (1) repair, replace, or re-install adaptive equipment deemed necessary for the operation of an automobile or other conveyance acquired in accordance with the provisions of this section, and (2) provide, repair, replace, or reinstall such adaptive equipment for any automobile or other conveyance which an eligible person may subsequently have acquired.

(d) If an eligible person cannot qualify to operate an automobile or other conveyance, the Administrator shall provide or assist in providing an automobile or other conveyance to such person as provided in subsection (a) above, if the automobile or other conveyance is to be operated for the eligible person by another person.

(e) No eligible person shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile or other conveyance, and no payment shall be made for the repair, maintenance, or replacement of an automobile or other conveyance.

(f) Except as provided in subsection (d) above, no eligible person shall be provided an automobile or other conveyance under this chapter until it is established to the satisfaction of the Administrator, in accordance with regulations he shall prescribe, that the eligible person will be able to operate the automobile or other conveyance in a manned consistent with his own safety and the safety of others and will satisfy the applicable standards of licensure to operate the automobile or other conveyance established by the State of his residency or other proper licensing authority.

(g) An eligible person shall not be entitled to adaptive equipment for more than one automobile or other conveyance at any one time.

(h) Adaptive equipment shall not be provided unless it conforms to minimum standards of safety and quality prescribed by the Administrator.

The term "eligible person" shall mean:

(A) Any veteran entitled to compensation for any of the disabilities described below, if the disability is the result of an injury incurred or disease contracted in or aggravated by active military, naval, or air service during World War II or the Korean conflict; or if the disability is the result of an injury incurred or disease contracted in or aggravated by active military, naval, or air service performed after January 31, 1955, and the injury was incurred or the disease was contracted in line of duty as the direct result of the performance of duty;

(i) The loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet;

(ii) The loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands;

(iii) The permanent impairment of vision of both eyes of the following status: central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than twenty degrees in the better eye; or

(B) Any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who is suffering from any disability described in the above subclause (i), (ii), or (iii) if such disability is the result of an injury incurred or disease contracted in or aggravated by military, naval, or air service during World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era; or if such disability is the result of an injury incurred or disease contracted in or aggravated by any other active military, naval, or air service performed after January 31, 1955, and the injury was incurred or the disease was contracted in line of duty as a direct result of the performance of duty.

**1902. SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING:** Any person who is entitled to compensation, based on service after April 20, 1898, for permanent and total service-connected disability, is eligible for assistance in acquiring a suitable housing unit with special fixtures or other facilities deemed necessary if the disability is due to the loss, or loss of use, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or due to blindness in both eyes having only light perception, plus loss or loss of use of one lower extremity or loss of use of one lower extremity together with residuals of organic disease or injury which so affect the functions or balance or propulsion as to preclude locomotion without resort to a wheelchair. Before granting this assistance, the VA must be satisfied that (1) it is medically feasible for the veteran to reside in the proposed housing unit, and in the proposed locality, (2) the proposed housing unit bears a proper relation to the veteran's personal and anticipated income and expenses, and (3) the nature and condition of the proposed housing unit are such as to be suitable to the veteran's needs for dwelling purposes. The amount of assistance in the case of any one veteran may not exceed $12,500. All plans and specifications must meet the approval of the VA. These are furnished without cost to eligible veterans. Applications may be made on VA Form 21-4555.

**1903. SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS:**

**(a) Military Service after 1956:** Members of the uniformed service of the United States are covered by social security beginning January 1, 1957, if their services are performed while on active duty (this includes active duty for training). This employment is not covered by social security during any period when the individual is on leave without pay or if the service is creditable under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. The head of the respective Service Department determines whether and when a member of that service has performed services creditable for social security purposes, the amount of his wages, and the period for which wages are paid.

**(b) Military service before 1957** was excluded from social security coverage. However, for social security purposes, wage credits of $160 for each month of active military or naval service with the Armed Forces of the United States during the World War II period, September 16, 1940 to July 24, 1947, or the post-World War II period, July 25, 1947 to December 31, 1956, may be granted to a veteran if discharged or released:

(1) under conditions other than dishonorable either after 90 days or more of active service; or after less than 90 days of service because of disability or injury incurred or aggravated in service in the line of duty; or (2) he is still in active service; or (3) he died while in the active military or naval service.

The $160 a month wage credits are not actually listed in the veteran's social security account. When these benefits are claimed on his social security account the wage credits are then considered.

**Application:** An application can be filed before the first month for which the person can be entitled. A person can file for: (1) monthly retirement or survivor benefits at any time within 3 months before the first month for which he can be entitled to such monthly benefits; (2) disability insurance benefits at any time within nine months before the first month for which he can be entitled to disability benefits; (3) the establishment of a period of disability at any time within three months before the first day that a period of disability can begin.

A person should get in touch with his social security district office, within three months before reaching retirement age. This office will provide the information needed for deciding whether to file an application for benefits at that time.

**1904. PRESIDENTIAL MEMORIAL CERTIFICATE:** To honor the memory of deceased members of the Armed Services, the Veterans Administration will issue to the next of kin a Presidential Memorial Certificate. Eligibility for receipt of the certificate will be determined by prima facie evidence of the character of discharge of the deceased veteran, which must have been other than dishonorable. The citation is mailed directly to the person entitled by the Veterans Administration, once the eligible next of kin has been determined. Formal application is not necessary. Requests from a close friend or relative or associate will be honored when no certificate has been issued to the eligible next of kin. However, where death occurred prior to March 8, 1962, the next of kin must initiate the request for the Presidential Certificate.

**1905. GOLD STAR LAPEL BUTTON:** Upon application to the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, or Department of the Air Force, as the case may be, one Gold Star lapel button will be furnished to certain next of kin of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost his or her life for his country between April 6, 1917 and March 3, 1921; September 9, 1939 and July 25, 1947; and June 24, 1950 to July 27, 1954; or in any subsequent period of war or armed hostilities which the United States may be engaged in.

The widow or widower, even though remarried, parents, including stepparents, adopted parents, and foster parents, are entitled to a Gold Star lapel button without charge. A child, including stepchild, adopted child, and brother or sister, including half-brother or half-sister, may be furnished a Gold Star lapel button upon application and payment of $1.50. Only one button is furnished without charge to the entitled persons. However, another button may be purchased to replace a button lost.

**1906. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT:** The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, approved October 7, 1940, as amended, is in full force and effect for the protection of all persons who are called upon to perform service in one of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Briefly, the Act provides general and special legal protection for persons in military service and their dependents with respect to certain responsibilities and debts incurred prior to entry into military service. For instance, the law provides, among other things, protection against loss of certain property rights against tax levies by more than one state at a time; for the deferment of payment of certain obligations, including income taxes without interest or penalty; the Act also prohibits the eviction of dependents in certain cases without a reasonable delay.

The technical nature of the Act and cases and opinions interpreting the Act usually make it necessary for an individual to consult his civilian attorney or legal assistance officer in connection with the facts of his particular case.

**1907. STATE BONUS PAYMENTS:** The deadline for filing for Korean service and all prior wars has expired in those States approving such payments. Eight States have approved payment of a bonus for Vietnam service. They are: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Vermont.

Claims for such benefits should be handled through your Department Service Officer. He is in a position to obtain details as to any given State bonus, and will use Legion channels to secure the desired information.

**1908. MERCHANT MARINE:** Members of the Merchant Marine are not in the military service and are not entitled to any of the benefits or privileges accorded to those in the active military or naval service of the United States or to veterans of such service.

**1909. COMMISSARY STORE PRIVILEGE:** Those honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces and United States Coast Guard who are totally disabled because of s service-connected disability are eligible for commissary store privileges. To obtain a commissary permit, such veteran must present a letter of award from the VA showing the amount of compensation and the law under which the award was made. Application should be made through the commanding officer of the installation where the commissary is located.

Because a totally disabled veteran generally is not physically able to visit the commissary, he is permitted to designate one adult member of his family as his agent in making purchases.

**1910. TAX EXEMPTION:** Veterans benefits are generally exempt from taxation and need not be reported as income on income tax returns. The only reportable item is the interest earned on G. I. insurance dividends left on deposit with the Veterans Administration. This is not considered a veterans benefit and must be reported as earned income.

Major tax exempt benefits include: G.I. insurance dividends, compensation, pension payments, educational assistance allowance, subsistence payments to vocational rehabilitation trainees, and grants for "wheelchair" homes and automobile equipment for the severely disabled.

Likewise, all benefits to surviving dependnets of deceased veterans and compensation allowances authorized for dependents of certain disabled veterans are tax-exempt.

**1911. PAYMENTS TO POW'S UNDER THE WAR CLAIMS ACT:** For members of the Armed Forces who were captured by an enemy force on or after February 27, 1961, compensation is payable at the rate of $5.00 per day for every day the hostile force failed to meet the conditions and requirements of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, relating to prisoners of war. For those persons (military or civilian) assigned to duty on board the U.S.S. Pueblo who were captured by the military forces of North Korea on January 23, 1968, and thereafter held prisoners of the Government of North Korea for any period of time ending on or before December 23, 1968, compensation is payable at the rate of $2.50 per day for every day the detaining force failed to meet the conditions and requirements as prescribed under the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

Claims may also be filed by certain eligible survivors of any such prisoner of war or civilian internee who is deceased for benefits under this Act. Claims must be filed on or before June 24, 1971 for persons assigned on board the U.S.S. Pueblo. Vietnam prisoners of war and civilian American citizens have until June 24, 1973 to file claims or three years after their return to United States control, whichever date is later.

Claim forms may be obtained by writing to the following address:

Office of the General Counsel
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20579

**1912. ACTIVE DUTY IN THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION FOR VA BENEFITS:** The Environmental Science Services Administration was established on July 13, 1965. A major component of this Administration is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey transferred to this new Administration and were, prior to July 13, 1965, entitled to VA benefits. Consequently, service as a commissioned officer in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was not active duty for the purpose of VA benefits, other than servicemen's group life insurance. On enactment of Public Law 91-621, approved December 31, 1970, active duty of commissioned officers of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is active duty in the armed forces for the purpose of rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits under laws administered by the VA.

The effective date of an award by the VA of disability compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation arising from an injury or death occurring prior to enactment of this Publis Law and based on a claim filed by an individual who first became eligible for veterans' benefits shall be the date following the date of his discharge or release, or the first day of the month in which death occurred: Provided, that application therefore is filed within six months after December 31, 1970.

# CHAPTER XX

## SUMMARY OF BENEFITS FOR VIETNAM ERA VETERANS

2001. GENERAL: For the purpose of this summary, and unless otherwise qualified, the term "veteran" means a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under other than dishonorable conditions. Vietnam era service is now considered a period of wartime for benefits reserved to eligible veterans of war service. It is defined as the period beginning August 5, 1964 and ending on such date as may be determined by the President or the Congress of the United States.

2002. VETERANS BENEFITS:

**Wartime Disability Compensation**—Compensation is payable by the Veterans Administration to veterans who are disabled by injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by active service in line of duty. Disability incurred in or aggravated by Vietnam era service is compensable at wartime rates. In the case of any veteran who served for 90 days or more, a chronic or tropical disease manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within one year after separation from service after January 31, 1955, shall be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service. In the case of active tuberculosis or Hansen's disease, this period is extended to three years, and for multiple sclerosis, it is extended to seven years.

**Disability Pension**—Veterans of the Vietnam era with 90 days or more service, or, if less, who were separated from such service for a service-connected disability, and who become permanently and totally disabled from a disease or disability not traceable to active service, may be eligible for VA payments of disability pension. Based on factors such as annual income, number of dependents, need for the regular aid and attendance of another person, or being housebound, these payments may vary from $29 to $252 monthly.

**Hospital, Domiciliary, and Medical Care**—Hospital or outpatient care may be provided by the VA for service-connected medical or compensable dental conditions. (see Chapter XII for further details covering such care). On a one time completion basis, dental service may be furnished veterans with service-connected noncompensable dental conditions which existed at time of the veteran's separation from active service if application for treatment is made within one year after separation.

Prima facie eligibility for dental treatment is conceded if the veteran had 6 months or more of active duty with an honorable or general discharge; application for treatment is received by the VA within 12 months following date of discharge or release from active service and that sound dental judgment warrants a conclusion that the condition originated in or was aggravated during service. However, the examination to determine need for such dental care must be accomplished within 14 months after date of discharge or release. Treatment will be authorized on a one time completion basis only.

A Vietnam era veteran who develops an active psychosis within two years after separation from such active service shall be deemed to have incurred the condition in the active service for the purpose of VA medical and hospital care.

**Drugs and Medicines**—The VA will furnish to each veteran who is receiving increased pension or additional compensation or allowance, based on the need of regular aid and attendance, or by reason of being permanently housebound; or where a veteran of any war has a total disability, permanent in nature, resulting from a service-connected disability, such drugs and medicines as may be ordered on prescription of a duly licensed physician as specified therapy in the treatment of any illness or injury suffered by such veteran. These drugs and medicines may be furnished only from VA pharmacies.

The Administrator shall continue to furnish such drugs and medicines so ordered to any veteran in need of regular aid and attendance whose pension payments have been discontinued solely because his annual income is greater than the applicable maximum annual income limitation, but only so long as his annual income does not exceed such maximum annual income limitation by more than $500.

**Invalid Lifts and Therapeutic Devices**—An invalid lift may be furnished a veteran of the Vietnam era in receipt of increased pension based on the need of regular aid and attendance of another person. In addition, the VA may furnish him any type of therapeutic or rehabilitative device, as well as other medical equipment and supplies (excluding medicines) if medically indicated.

**Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance**—Veterans with a service-connected disability may apply for special nonparticipating National Service Life Insurance (RH). Except for the service-connected disability, he must meet good health requirements. Application must be made within one year from the date the VA finds that any disability is service-connected.

**Conversion of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance**--Unless they submitted a refusal in writing, all members in the active service after September 28, 1965, have been provided with Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. On separation from active service, the veteran has 120 days in which to convert to a permanent form of commercial insurance. Application for conversion is made by submitting VA Form 29-8284, Request for Conversion Information, to the Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, 212 Washington St., Newark, New Jersey 07102. Service-disabled veterans applying for conversion within the 120-day period will be issued a commercial insurance policy at standard rates.

**Specially Adapted Housing for Seriously Disabled Veterans**—The Veterans Administration will pay up to $12,500 but not exceeding 50 percent of the construction, remodeling, or purchasing of a home specially suited to veterans with a seriously disabling service-connected disability. To be eligible for this assistance, the veteran must be entitled to compensation for permanent and total service-connected disability—

(1) due to loss or loss of use of both lower extremities such as to prevent moving about without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair, or

(2) due to blindness in both eyes having only light perception, plus loss or loss of use of one lower extremity, or

(3) due to loss or loss of use of one lower extremity together with residuals of organic disease or injury which so effect the functions or propulsion or balance as to preclude locomotion without resort to a wheelchair.

**Vocational Rehabilitation**—Every veteran who is in need of Vocational Rehabilitation on account of a service-connected disability for which disability compensation is, or would be but for the receipt of retirement pay, payable by the Veterans Administration, shall be furnished such Vocational Rehabilitation as may be prescribed by the VA. In addition to subsistence allowance, which varies from $135 to $210 depending on the number of dependents and the type of Vocational Rehabilitation, the VA meets the cost of books, supplies, equipment, and laboratory fees. Unless a longer period is prescribed by the Administrator, no course of Vocational Rehabilitation may exceed four years.

**Educational Assistance**—To be eligible for VA educational assistance, a veteran must have served on continuous active duty for more than 180 days, any part of which must have been after January 31, 1955 or, if less than 181 days, he must have been discharged for a service-connected disability.

Each eligible veteran is entitled to educational assistance for a period of one and one-half months or the equivalent in part-time training for each month or fraction thereof of active duty service performed after January 31, 1955, but not to exceed 36 months. Eligibility to educational assistance, in general, ceases at the end of eight years from the date of the veteran's release from active duty.

A veteran who must complete high school training or take refresher training to qualify for higher education may receive VA educational assistance without charge against his basic entitlement; that is, the entitlement earned by his active service after January 31, 1955.

VA educational assistance payments vary according to the type of education or training program pursued. As an example, a veteran without dependents pursuing a full-time institutional program receives $175 monthly; if he has one dependent, $205; and if two dependents, $230. For each dependent in excess of two, the VA pays $13 additional monthly. For less than a full-time institutional program, proportionately lower rates are payable monthly. Payments of educational assistance for cooperative training — a program consisting of institutional courses and alternate phases of supplemental training in industry or business — vary from $141 to $192, with $10 additional for each dependent in excess of two.

Also available under the revised educational assistance provisions administered by the VA are;

Farm cooperative training,
Apprentice or other on-the-job training.
Flight training,

**Outreach Service Program**—The purpose of this program is to insure that all veterans, especially those recently discharged, receive advice and aid in obtaining benefits and services to which they are entitled. The Veterans Administration is now charged with the responsibility of seeking out eligible veterans and dependents and providing them with such services. Specifically, the VA is to advise each veteran at time of discharge, by letter and if possible by personal interview, of benefits to which he is entitled and render assistance in making application for such benefits.

**VA Loan Guaranty**—Eligible veterans and unremarried widows may obtain VA guaranty of loans made by commercial lenders such as a bank or savings institution for purchase of homes, mobile homes, and for farming purposes. To be eligible, the veteran must have (A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, or (B) was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability. Any entitlement to the benefits described above which had not expired as of the date of enactment of the Veterans Housing Act of 1970 and any such entitlement to such benefits accruing after such date shall not expire until used.

The home loan provisions also are available to wives of those members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have been listed for more than 90 days as missing in action, captured in line of duty by a hostile force, or forcibly detained or interned in line of duty by a foreign government or power. The loan eligibility of the wife is limited to one loan and her entitlement will terminate, if not used, upon receipt by the wife that her husband is no longer listed in one of the three categories listed above. Use by the wife of this special one-time benefit will not affect her husband's GI loan entitlement. (see Chapter XXIV for further information on GI loans).

**Federal Housing Administration Loans**—Any veteran may be eligible as mortgagor under the FHA plan if the mortgage to be incurred covers property on which there is a dwelling designed mainly for a one-family residence. In its basic home mortgage insurance program, the FHA has special terms under which veterans can purchase homes. It is open to veterans whether or not they have used the home loan program of the Veterans Administration.

**Educational Assistance for Sons, Daughters, and Wives**—The VA will pay up to $175 monthly toward the education of each son, daughter, or wife of a veteran who has total disability permanent in nature resulting from a service-connected disability. Usually, these payments are provided for the children between the ages of 18 and 26. Marriage of the child is not a bar to this benefit.

**Automobiles for Disabled Veterans**—A veteran entitled to compensation for service-connected loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands or feet, or permanent impairment of vision of both eyes to a prescribed severe degree, and whose injury was incurred or the disease was contracted in line of duty as a direct result of the performance of military duty, may receive VA assistance of not to exceed $2800 in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance, including such special appliances as are deemed necessary by the VA.

**Job Counseling and Employment Placement**—Veterans job counseling and employment placement, under the supervision of the United States Secretary of Labor, is administered through local Veterans Employment Representatives in State Employment Service Offices. In cooperation with the State Employment Service staff, the Veterans Employment Representative is functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans for suitable employment and placement; assisting and securing and maintaining current information on employment available in public and private industry and business; promoting the interest of employers in employing veterans; maintaining contact with employers and veterans organizations to keep employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans of employment opportunities; and assisting in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

**Civil Service Preference**—Veterans of active duty service who have a service-connected disability or who are receiving VA compensation or disability retirement pay are covered by the provisions of the Civil Service Preference Act for Federal employment. A veteran awarded a Purple Heart for wounds received in action is considered to have a service-connected disability.

Non-disabled veterans with active duty service of more than 180 consecutive days since January 31, 1955, are also covered by the provisions of this Act.

## SURVIVORS BENEFITS

**2003. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation**—This is a monthly payment made by the VA to a widow, child or parent because of the service-connected death of a veteran. Payments range from $167 monthly for the widow of a veteran in grade E-1 to $426 for the widow of a veteran in grade 0-10. In addition, $20 monthly is payable for each minor child. Another provision awards an additional $55 monthly to a widow receiving DIC who is a patient in a nursing home or in need of regular aid and attendance. (see Chapter IX for further information).

Where there is no widow, or where the widow has remarried, monthly payments of DIC are made to the children. These amounts vary according to the age, health and school attendance of the children.

DIC rates to parents range from $10 to $96 monthly, depending upon the income and marital status of the parent, and whether they are or are not living together.

**Death Pension**—VA may pay death pension to eligible widows and children of veterans of the Vietnam era with 90 or more days honorable service, or who were separated from such service of less than 90 days for a service-connected disability, and whose death was not traceable to their service in the Armed Forces.

Payments to widows range from $17 to $81 for a widow alone, or from $41 to $99 for a widow with one child, plus $16 monthly for each additional child.

A widow eligible for pension may receive $55 monthly additional if she is in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person. Payments of pension may not be made if the widow's estate is extensive, or to a widow without children whose income exceeds $2300, or to one with children whose income exceeds $3500.

Pension to one child where there is no widow entitled is $40 monthly, plus $16 for each additional child, with payments equally divided. Children are not entitled to pension if their other than earned income exceeds $2000, or if their estate is considered excessive.

**Funeral Expenses**—Where a veteran of the Vietnam era dies, the VA may pay a sum not exceeding $250 to cover the burial and funeral expenses of the deceased veteran and the expense of preparing the body and transporting it to the place of burial.

**Burial Flag**—An American flag may be issued to drape the casket of a veteran of service after January 31, 1955. After the funeral service, the flag may be given to the next of kin or close friend or associate of the deceased.

**Educational Assistance to Children and Widows**—The VA will pay up to $175 monthly toward the education of each child and widow of a veteran who died of service-connected disease or injury, or who died while his service-connected disability was evaluated as permanent and total in nature.

**Civil Service Preference**—The widow of an honorably separated veteran who served on active duty in a peacetime campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge or service medal has been authorized, is eligible for the provisions of the Civil Service Preference Act for Federal employment.

**FOR MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE FOREGOING BENEFITS PLEASE REFER TO THE SPECIFIC SECTION OF THIS MANUAL.**

# CHAPTER XXI

## THE AMERICAN LEGION ECONOMIC SERVICE

**2101. NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION:** The activities and programs under jurisdiction of the National Economic Commission are as old as The American Legion itself. The name and idea of grouping these activities together into one Commission was accomplished by action of the National Executive Committee in November 1947.

The National Economic Commission is composed of 21 members, each appointed for a term of three years. The appointments are made by the National Executive Committee upon nomination by the National Commander.

A national chairman may be and a national vice-chairman is appointed annually from among the members of the Commission.

The following standing National Committees are attached to and made a part of the National Economic Commission: Employment (21 members), and Veterans' Preference (18 members). The Chairman of each Committee is also an ex-officio member of the Commission.

The National Economic Commission supervises and directs the programs of the Committees in order that each of them will obtain the desired objective. It has the additional function of initiating, developing and promoting additional programs within its field.

The direction of the over-all program, including supervision over the budget provided for this purpose and the responsibility for making proper recommendations to the National Executive Committee on matters referred to it are additional charges of the Commission.

In operation, this program extends into the departments through officers and committees appointed by departments and charged with the responsibility of developing and promoting programs within the department. The Commission has no direct supervision or control over these departments or their programs, but does offer guidance. This permits each community to develop the program best fitted to its needs, and to coordinate that program with the national outline.

The Commission files an annual report, which is printed in the reports of Standing Commissions and Committees for distribution at the National Convention. In addition, interim reports are made to the National Executive Committee at each of its meetings.

**2102. PROGRAM OUTLINE:** The responsibility of this Commission is to carry on the objectives determined by National Conventions and the National Executive Committee. In order to accomplish properly these objectives, the Commission is engaged daily in receiving and analyzing actions from the National Executive Committee, the National Convention and other bodies of The American Legion, and requests from departments and posts. The Commission represents veterans and/or their dependents in matters falling under the jurisdiction of various agencies and bureaus of the Federal Government, including the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor, the Veterans Administration, and the Farmers' Home Administration. The Commission also conducts research interpretations of federal laws enacted for the benefit of veterans and disseminates the results of such studies to the departments, and, in addition, maintains liaison with government establishments in matters pertinent to the Commission.

The American Legion's economic program is designed to insure that the American veteran has the opportunity to provide, with dignity, the economic necessities of life for himself and family. To this end the Economic Commission will:

1. Encourage and maintain an active employment program at the national; department and post level.

2. Oppose any and all attempts of whatever nature and from whatever source to weaken, destroy or make ineffective the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and insist upon a sympathetic and effective administration of said Act.

3. Maintain an active interest in government employment at all levels and cooperate with federal, state and municipal agencies to the end that an effective merit system be maintained, with due regard to the preference rights of veterans.

4. Assist veterans seeking our help in protecting their just employment and reemployment rights.

5. Insist that ample funds be appropriated to guarantee that those agencies charged with administering veterans' benefits of an economic nature may have a proper staff and adequate funds to do the job contemplated under the law.

6. Insist upon adequate reemployment rights for honorably discharged veterans upon their return to civilian life.

7. Secure preferential employment consideration for disabled veterans, continue a program of education among employers pointing out the economic wisdom of utilizing the residual abilities of the disabled, and cooperate fully with other groups with similar interests.

8. Combat discrimination against mature or older workers because of age.

9. Urge the extension and improvement of unemployment coverage and benefits.

**2103. ECONOMIC COMMISSION STAFF:** The efforts of the National Economic Commission and its Committees are coordinated by the Director of the Commission whose headquarters are located in the Washington Office of The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. He and his staff carry out the purpose and intent of the Economic Program. The staff correlates the functions of the various Committees and provides the necessary representation to veterans, their widows and orphans, in all economic matters before the various federal agencies responsible for administering economic benefits to veterans.

The staff functions in cooperation with all departments and other components of The American Legion, and remains available to all of them for service and information as a coordinating service group.

**2104. ECONOMIC COMMISSION EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE:** The main objective of all rehabilitation is satisfactory employment so that veterans may adequately support themselves and their families and maintain a reasonable degree of security.

To achieve this objective the employment program has been developed to make sure that each veteran will receive the maximum job opportunity.

The Employment Committee is assigned to the National Economic Commission for supervision and coordination. Its primary function is to create a favorable climate for the employment of veterans in industry, business and government through:

1. Expanded counseling and job placement service for veterans: (a) in depressed areas, (b) in rural areas of chronic under-employment, (c) in the upper age brackets, (d) who are disabled, and (e) who are displaced by automation and technological changes in the factories and on the farms;

2. Special emphasis relating to the reemployment rights of veterans, and to maximum employment opportunities for those disabled and those subject to employer resistance;

3. Implementation of the National Employment Committee's objectives on an intensified action basis through comparable committees at post, county, district and department levels.

**2105. POST EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE:** The Committee's 13-point program for utilization by American Legion Posts is as follows:

1. To get acquainted with the State Employment Service Office and make sure that all unemployed veterans are registered.
2. To utilize the Veterans Employment Representative in your area. Use him as a speaker for a post meeting.
3. To discuss employment problems at all post meetings.
4. To bring together the member who has a job vacancy and the member who is looking for a job.
5. To obtain information from the State Employment Service on available jobs in the area and convey this information to the membership.
6. To combat discrimination against the worker because of disability, age, race, color or creed.
7. To urge employers to list job openings with the State Employment Service and, when possible, to notify the post service officer and/or post employment officer.
8. To pass on to the members information on job opportunities in other parts of the country. Check with State Employment Service and with the Post Office for Civil Service openings.
9. To get service officers to advise veterans of job training available through the Veterans Administration.
10. To know the laws and rules of veterans' preference.
11. To work with other groups to bring new industries to an area.
12. To participate in The American Legion's special citation award programs such as "National Employ the Handicapped Week," "Employ the Older Worker Week," and "Employers of the Year Award for Hiring Veterans."
13. Above all, to maintain a close relationship with labor groups, employers and other organizations or individuals who are interested in veterans' employment.

**2106. SPECIAL VETERANS EMPLOYMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAMS:**

**Use of Awards and Citations:** Department and post employment programs should include the use of awards and citations. These serve a very useful purpose in stimulating employers to hire the handicapped and older worker, and in recognizing outstanding work by local employment offices, the Veterans Employment Representative, and others interested in employment.

**Employment of the Handicapped:** Under Federal law the first full week of October each year is set aside as "National Employ the Handicapped Week," observed in conjunction with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The purpose of this program is to focus public attention on the feasibility and desirability of keeping handicapped workers employed. This program has proved that the disabled veteran, when properly placed in employment, will make a desirable and useful employee when his ability is utilized and his disability is not considered a handicap.

The American Legion is pledged to support the program and encourage its continued operation. The symbol NEH is now well known to all as more and more responsible leaders of industry each year take cognizance of the President's Proclamation, which in turn is followed by proclamations from governors, mayors, and other elected officials. Each post is encouraged to participate.

Each department of The American Legion is urged to select annually an outstanding employer of the handicapped for recommendation to the National Employment Committee to receive the authorized National Citation Award. For further information contact the department employment chairman or adjutant.

**Older Worker:** Discrimination in employment of the older worker prompted The American Legion to sponsor the first "Employ the Older Worker Week," May 3-9, 1959. This is now observed annually during the first full week of May. This program calls upon each department of The American Legion to select annually an outstanding employer of the older worker for recommendation to the National Employment Committee to receive the authorized National Citation Award. The week is to be observed with appropriate ceremonies, activities and programs designed to bring about the elimination of age discrimination in employment. Each post is encouraged to participate. For full information contact your department employment chairman or department adjutant.

**Employers of the Year Award for Hiring Veterans:** The American Legion's National Executive Committee on October 8-9, 1969, adopted Resolution No. 19, which provides and confers national recognition each year on two outstanding employers who hire veterans. One employer with more than 200 employees, and the other with 200 or fewer employees. For the first time on November 10, 1969, information was released to the departments for their participation in nominating employers for a suitable plaque.

**2107. VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:** The current program for veterans' employment originated under Title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the G.I. Bill of Rights). This law and its amendments provide for effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans of any war, and requires policies to be fostered and administered which will provide for them the maximum job opportunity.

Under the provisions of this law, there is a Veteran's Employment Representative in each state. He is an honorably discharged veteran of the wars of the United States.

In cooperation with the Public Employment Service staff in his state, he shall:

(1) Be functionally responsible for supervision of registration of veterans of any war with local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans of any war in employment;

(2) Assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business;

(3) Promote the interest of employers in employing veterans of any war;

(4) Maintain regular contact with employers and veteran organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans of any war available for employment and veterans for any war advised of opportunities for employment; and

(5) Assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and in advancing the employment of veterans of any war.

In addition, each local public employment office is required to have a Veterans Employment Representative who is responsible, not only for counseling individual veterans with particularly difficult problems, but also for evaluating services to veterans throughout the local office and recommending improvements where needed.

Under laws and regulations, veterans are entitled to every service provided by their state employment agencies. They may confer with the Veterans Employment Representative at any time they need counsel and until properly placed.

### 2108. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1962:

In 1962, in the 87th Congress the Economic Commission supported the passage of Public Law 87-415, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. The goal of the MDTA is to provide occupational training for unemployed persons, to equip them with skills so that they may secure and maintain suitable full-time employment. Training courses, which vary in length according to the occupation involved, are given in public or private school facilities, or on-the-job.

Local public employment offices select and refer eligible persons for training. Just as in selection for job openings, eligible veterans receive priority over nonveterans in the selection of trainees. Training allowances are paid to unemployed persons who meet certain requirements. No tuition is charged. Interested veterans should visit the nearest local office of the State Employment Service to see if manpower training courses have been set up in the area.

**2109. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT**: The Federal Government is the largest single employer in the United States. Under a merit system administered by the United States Civil Service Commission and Interagency Boards of Examiners under its jurisdiction, examinations are announced and applicants are examined. Selection for appointment of qualified applicants is made on the basis of merit and fitness from among the top three available eligibles on a civil service register.

Veterans receive preference in employment with the Federal Government. This preference takes the form of additional points in examinations and special employment benefits, such as appeals and retention during reductions in force. In addition, certain examinations are restricted to veterans as long as veterans are available, and active military service is generally creditable for both seniority and retirement purposes. This preference also is extended to certain wives, widows and mothers.

The basis for veterans preference is the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

Vietnam era veterans (those who were separated from military service after August 4, 1964) may be eligible for a new type of federal appointment (transitional appointment) which combines work with continuing education, provided they have less than 13 years of schooling.

Special benefits are also provided for disabled veterans and for those who leave positions with the Federal government to perform military duty.

# CHAPTER XXII

## VETERANS PREFERENCE

**2201. VETERANS PREFERENCE COMMITTEE:** The primary purpose of the Veterans Preference Committee is to remain constantly alert to insure that none of the rights, privileges and benefits granted to veterans by federal law, in accordance with established policy by The American Legion, are diluted. The Federal Government is this country's largest single employer, and more than 50% of those employees are veterans. These veterans enjoy certain rights, privileges and benefits which were established in the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, which was sponsored and supported by The American Legion.

The committee is concerned with matters such as (a) entitlement (b) civil service examination procedures (c) passing over veterans to select lower ranking nonveterans (d) reduction in force (e) removal from the federal service for cause (f) postmaster appointments, etc.

In addition to matters related to the Veterans' Preference Act, the committee is also concerned with other problems which may arise in federal employment administered by the Civil Service Commission such as classification of position for salary purposes, retirement, federal employment of physically handicapped, reemployment rights of federal employees, federal unemployment compensation benefits, federal employee management relations, etc.

In all of these areas, representation of veterans before federal agencies is provided by the Economic Commission staff.

The complexities and intricacies of the Federal Merit Employment System based on numerous and complex laws, require constant study. Specific among the many functions this Committee performs are those dealing with the application, interpretation and administration of the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, as they relate to veterans, as well as to certain wives, widows and mothers of veterans covered by the Act. Significant among these Committee functions are the following:

(1) Maintains liaison with Civil Service Commission officials to insure that there is a sustained degree of uniformity in the system for assisting veterans in obtaining and retaining federal employment for which they are qualified and that Commission policies and procedures implementing veteran legislation are in accord with the full spirit and intent of the law.

(2) Makes available to the Civil Service Commission resolutions adopted by The American Legion critical of or having a bearing upon the policies, operation or procedures of the Commission in connection with its responsibility for the administration of the Veterans' Preference Act or other veteran legislation pertaining to federal employment or upon the Commission's service to veterans, and provides clarifying information and assistance to the Commission with respect to any warranted action.

(3) Keeps informed of proposed veteran legislation, researches or analyzes significant legislation with respect to its effects, and promotes organization testimony before appropriate Congressional committees concerning such proposals, particularly those tending to nullify or diminish the rights with respect to federal jobs currently granted to veterans.

**2202. VETERANS PREFERENCE ACT OF 1944:** The Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, provides that preference shall be given to:

(1) Men and women honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States with service-connected disability or who receive pension, compensation or disability retirement benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard or Public Health Service.

(2) Wives of such service-connected disabled veterans when the veteran cannot qualify for Civil Service appointment to positions commensurate with his occupation.

(3) Widows (who have not remarried) of deceased veterans honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces that included service during any war or in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, or during the period April 28, 1952 through July 1, 1955.

(4) Men and women honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces that included service during any war or in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, or during the period beginning April 28, 1952 through July 1, 1955.

(5) Men and women honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces who served for more than 180 consecutive days since January 31, 1955. (An initial period of active duty for training under the "6-month" Reserve or National Guard programs does not count.)

(6) Mothers of persons who died under honorable conditions while on active duty in the Armed Forces during any war, in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, or during the period April 28, 1952 through July 1, 1955, and mothers of persons who served honorably on active duty at any time and established the present existence of permanent and total service-connected disability. Preference is granted to mothers only if the father is totally and permanently disabled or the mother is widowed, divorced or separated from the father and has not remarried. If she has remarried it is essential that her husband be totally and permanently disabled or that she be divorced or legally separated from her husband or that her husband be dead at the time preference is claimed.

**Preference**—In certification for appointment, in appointment, in reinstatement, reemployment and in retention, and in civilian positions in all establishments of the Federal Government and the Civil Service of the District of Columbia preference is given veterans.

**Five-Point Preference**—In examination for appointment or reappointment, after obtaining a passing grade, five points will be added to the second ratings of men and women honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces during any war or in any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, or during the period April 28, 1952 through July 1, 1955.

**Ten-Point Preference**—In examinations for appointment or reappointment, ten points will be added to the earned rating after the veteran has made a passing grade, as follows:

(1) Men and women honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces with compensable service-connected disability of ten percent or more. Such preference eligibles will be placed at the top of most registers.

(2) Men and women who have less than a 10 percent disability rating; wives of such service-connected disabled veterans when the veteran cannot qualify for any Civil Service appointment, unremarried widows of deceased veterans honorably separated from active duty in the Armed Forces that included service during any war, or any campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized or during the period April 28, 1952 through July 1, 1955, and certain Gold Star Mothers or mothers of totally and permanently disabled veterans will receive ten points.

In connection with veterans preference the following elements are to be considered in given situations: Examinations reserved for veterans only; examinations required; passing over veteran in making appointment; no preference in promotion; preference in retention; preference in transfer between agencies; protection against removal; reappointment; replaced on register; right of appeal—veteran preference eligibles may appeal the decision of administrative officers in cases of discharge, suspension for more than 30 days, furlough without pay, and reduction in rank or compensation for reasons other than reduction in force. Reductions in force may also be appealed.

If the assistance of The American Legion is desired in any appeal there must be filed a Power of Attorney executed by the veteran preference eligible (CSC Form 307) specifically designating The American Legion as authorized representative to receive any information from the Civil Service Commission in connection with the appeal.

# CHAPTER XXIII

## VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT

**2301. REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS:** For veterans of World War II, the Korean Conflict and peacetime service reemployment rights are provided under the Universal Military Training and Service Act for persons who voluntarily or involuntarily leave other than temporary positions with private employers or the Federal Government to perform: (a) active training and service in the Armed Forces, (b) initial active duty of 3 or more consecutive months for training, (c) annual training duty in summer encampments or cruises, (d) weekly and weekend drills, (e) other types of training duty or special courses of instruction covered by federal statutes and (f) persons who are rejected for military duty.

The statute was not intended to cover a career man in the Armed Forces. ~~After~~ leaving employment to which a person claims restoration, the total period of active service cannot exceed four years for the period between June 28, 1948 and August 1, 1961 and not more than four years after August 1, 1961 (plus any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law). In order to be eligible for job restoration, the veteran must be qualified to perform the duties of the former job unless a disability sustained during his service renders him incapable of performing such duties.

Restoration to former jobs in private employment or with the Federal Government allows for normal advancement in seniority status, pay and job classification that would have occurred if the veteran had remained on the job (unless, in case of private employment, circumstances have so changed as to make restoration impossible or unreasonable).

Hospitalization at time of separation from service can extend the period for a veteran to apply to his former employer to one year. Normally, a veteran must apply to his former employer within 90 days after separation from active service. However, reservists and National Guardsmen who perform an initial active duty of 3 or more consecutive months for training must apply within 31 days of their release from active duty. An employee who has been given leave of absence for training duty must report for work on the next regularly scheduled workday after he is released from duty with allowance for necessary travel time.

Agencies concerned with reemployment rights are: (1) The Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. for employees of private industry, and (2) The U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., 20415 for employees of the Federal Government. Where veterans seek the assistance of The American Legion in connection with reemployment rights Post Service Officers or Post Employment Committee Chairmen should consult with Department Service Officers.

NOTE: Transitional appointments in the Federal Service for Vietnam Veterans: Vietnam veterans with less than 13 years of schooling may be hired by any Federal agency without competing in a regular civil service examination providing that the veteran agrees to continue his education. This means the veteran need only meet the minimum requirements for the job (this may include passing a written test for some positions).

Under this program the veteran may be appointed to jobs in the first five grade levels. Salary rates for these jobs are available at Interagency Boards of Examiners and Veterans Assistance Centers as well as at any Federal agency.

Work and schooling may be either full-time or part-time. High school graduates need to complete one school year of full-time education or training, or the equivalent. Non-high school graduates need to complete two school years unless they receive their high school diploma before that time.

A Vietnam veteran is eligible for a Transitional Appointment for (a) one year after discharge; (b) one year after release from hospitalization following discharge; or (c) one year after February 9, 1968, whichever is latest.

**2302. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT:** Benefits provided by this statute are administered by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor. The Act provides compensation payments on account of disability or death and full medical care for disabled civilian employees, including civilian officers of the United States Government, who suffer injuries in the performance of their duties. The original Act of 1916 has been amended on several occasions, increasing and modernizing the benefits, keeping the federal statute in step with the trend of the times in the field of workmen's compensation. The benefits available to the injured worker or to his survivors are determined in general, under the provisions of the law as it existed at the time of his injury, subject to the additional benefits, and enlarged rights contained in the subsequent amendments as they apply to the particular case.

**Filing of Claim**—Claims for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act must be filed with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation within one year from the date of the injury or death. Failure to file the claim within this one-year period will not bar the claim, provided it is filed within five years and the Bureau finds (1) that the failure was due to circumstances beyond the control of the person claiming benefits, or (2) that such person has shown sufficient cause or reason in explanation thereof, and material prejudice to the interests of the United States has not resulted from such failure.

**Administrative Review and Power of Attorney**—Claimants are extended the right of a hearing before the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. This is a fact-gathering body where formal decisions are issued on the basis of written evidence or testimony.

If a veteran desires that The American Legion represent his interest before the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, a dated Power of Attorney over the claimant's signature should be submitted, similar to the following: "I hereby authorize the National Economic Commission of The American Legion, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, to appear in my behalf before the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor, and review any and all records in connection with my Bureau of Employees' Compensation Claim No.          for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act."

**Employees' Compensation Appeals Board**—An adverse decision rendered by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation is appealable to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board within ninety (90) days from date of the formal compensation order. The Board is also under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Labor; however, this Board is separate and distinct from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. The Board review is limited to the case record from which the Bureau renders its decision. No new evidence may be submitted to the Board. A decision of the Board is final and not subject to court review.

**Power of Attorney**—In connection with appeals before the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, there is an allotted paragraph on the "Application for Review Form, AB-1" for the appellant to designate his representative. This, of course, may be The American Legion.

# CHAPTER XXIV

## VETERANS LOAN PROGRAM

2401. **G.I LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM:** To be eligible, the veteran must have —

(A) served in the Armed Forces any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to July 26, 1947, or on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955, and was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of 90 days or more, or because of disability incurred in line of duty; or

(B) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, or was discharged or released from active duty after such date for a service-connected disability.

Unremarried widows of the described eligible persons who died in service or after separation as a result of service-connected disabilities also may qualify for such loans. These home loan provisions also are available to wives of those members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have been listed for more than 90 days as missing in action, captured in line of duty by a hostile force, or forcibly detained or interned in line of duty by a foreign government or power. The loan eligibility of the wife is limited to one loan and her entitlement will terminate, if not used, upon receipt by the wife that her husband is no longer listed in one of the above categories. Use by the wife of this special one-time benefit will not affect her husband's G.I. loan entitlement.

The Veterans Housing Act of 1970, approved October 23, 1970, removed the termination date for World War II and Korean Conflict veterans. Eligible veterans may obtain VA guaranty of loans made by commercial lenders such as a bank or savings institution for purchase of homes, mobile homes, and for farming purposes. In some areas, where loans by commercial lenders are not available, the VA may make direct loans to veterans.

VA guaranteed loans may be used for the purchase of homes; mobile homes; to make alterations, repairs, or improvements in homes already owned and occupied; to purchase farms or farm supplies or equipment; to obtain farm working capital; or to refinance a delinquent indebtedness on property to be used or occupied by the veteran as a home or for farming purposes.

Direct loans made by the VA are restricted to the purchase of a home; mobile home; and farm houses. The VA may approve loans up to a maximum of $10,000 for a mobile home, and up to $17,500 where a suitable lot on which to place the mobile home is purchased. However, in the case of mobile homes, loans can not be authorized after July 1, 1975.

Non-real-estate loans up to $2,000, real-estate home loans to $12,500 and other real-estate loans up to $4,000, or a pro-rated portion thereof, or loans of both types or combinations thereof, may be guaranteed with interest at not more than seven percent per annum, repayable in not more than 30 years, except in the case of farm realty, which may run for 40 years. (Maturity on a non-real-estate loan may not exceed 10 years.) If the proceeds of the loan are to be used for the acquisition or improvement of residential property, the amount guaranteed may be 60 percent of the loan and not over $12,500.

Banks or other lending institutions make the loans, with the Government guaranteeing 60 percent of a loan for residential real estate, but in no case to exceed the above amounts.

Direct loans may be made to veterans whenever the Administrator of Veterans Affairs finds that private capital is not generally available in any rural area, or small town, or small city for financing guaranteed loans. He will declare such area as a "housing credit shortage area" and may enter into direct loans with any veteran otherwise eligible.

No loan may be made under this provision unless it is shown the veteran is unable to obtain a loan from a private lender at an interest rate not in excess of the rate authorized for guaranteed home loans or is unable to obtain a loan for such purpose from the Secretary of Agriculture.

No veteran may obtain loans under this provision aggregating more than $21,000; except that the Administrator may increase such aggregate amount to an amount not to exceed $25,000 where he finds that cost levels so require.

**2402. G.I. LOAN INDEBTEDNESS APPEALS:** VA regulations now provide the veteran an opportunity to appeal his loan guaranty indebtedness case to the Board of Veterans Appeals from a denial of waiver of the indebtedness by the VA Regional Office. Representation by The American Legion, if requested on behalf of the veteran, is furnished before the Board at formal and informal hearings.

**2403. FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION:** Through the efforts of the American Legion, Special Mortgage Terms for veterans were approved under the FHA Mortgage Insurance Program.

The Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development insures mortgage loans made in conformity with the provisions of the National Housing Act to finance the building, buying or re-financing of homes.

**FHA Mortgage Insurance for Veterans**—The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-117), approved August 10, 1965, and the amendments of November, 1966, provide under Section (b) (2) of the National Housing Act for FHA mortgage insurance which permits qualified veterans to buy, build or repair homes for their own occupancy on special terms. The benefits in the FHA program are similar in many respects to those in the GI Home Loan Program as administered by the Veterans Administration. The FHA Program, however, is open to veterans who are not eligible under the VA Home Loan Program, and to veterans who have used their eligibility under the VA Program.

**Eligibility Requirements**—All individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States and who were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable after at least 90 days of active service (or for extra- hazardous service in less than 90 days) are eligible for this special FHA mortgage insurance. However, the mortgage to be insured must cover a property on which there is located a dwelling designed principally for a one-family residence. "Active service" as used in this paragraph includes active duty for training. Active duty for training is not included within the definition of "active duty" for purposes of determining eligibility under the GI loan program administered by the Veterans Administration.

**Certificate of Veteran Status**—A veteran wishing to use the FHA home mortgage insurance program must submit a Certificate of Veterans Status, VA Form 26-8261, with the FHA application form. This certificate may be obtained from local VA offices. A veteran's entitlement to these special benefits under the FHA Program does not expire after once used as it does under the VA Home Loan Program.

**Mortgage Terms**—Eligible veterans may obtain FHA-insured mortgages in amounts up to a maximum of $30,000 and representing a principal obligation not in excess of the sum of 100 percent less $200.00 of the first $15,000, plus

90 percent of the next $5,000 and 85 percent of the excess over $20,000 of FHA approved value of the property. The eligible veteran may purchase a more expensive home by making a larger down payment to cover the difference between the maximum mortgage insurance and the selling price of the house.

Normally the mortgage may be repaid in monthly installments over a term of 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, but the term may not exceed three-fourths of the remaining economic life of the home.

**2404. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:** The American Legion has a responsibility under its Preamble to play a large role in the economic development of the nation's communities. Small business is one of the greatest weapons that keeps this country strong. They comprise more than 95 percent of the total business population of this nation.

**Economic Subcommittee on Small Business**— The American Legion's Economic Commission Subcommittee on Small Business was created pursuant to Resolution No. 550 of the 1968 National Convention. The Subcommittee has performed its duties and responsibilities well by exploring ways and means with Small Business Administration officials on the possibility of a special SBA program for veterans who desire to go into business.

Through the efforts of The American Legion's Economic Commission, the Small Business Administration now gives priority to all servicemen returning to civilian life. When the SBA Administration announced this priority to veterans on May 30, 1969, the SBA Administrator instructed all SBA Field Offices to make "the most liberal interpretation possible of our rules and regulations in aid to the veteran—particularly the returning Vietnam veterans wishing to start their own business."

Priority will be given to all veterans especially those returning from Vietnam who desire advice and assistance with a small business financial problem. Veterans Affairs Officers have been appointed in all SBA Field Offices to establish a "very strong liaison" with local veterans groups. SBA contacts are also being made with veterans hospitals and military groups to brief servicemen at the time of discharge.

The following types of loans are available: (a) Economic Opportunity Loans; (b) Economic Development Loans; (c) Pool Loans; (d) Small Business Investment Company Loans.

# CHAPTER XXV

## MISCELLANEOUS BENEFITS

**2501. SAVINGS BONDS PROGRAM:** As an adjunct in its efforts to serve the community, state and nation by promoting worthwhile activities both in time of war and peace, The American Legion has traditionally cooperated with the Treasury Department in promoting the sale of United States Savings Bonds. This program is especially important at the present time due to the nation's war effort in Vietnam in the defense of freedom.

Each year The American Legion's Economic Commission furnished all Departments (and through them all Posts) material with information to participate and support the National Organization's Committee for U.S. Savings Bonds.

**2502. LABOR RELATIONS:** The Economic Commission reiterates the long-established policy in the field of Labor Relations laid down by our first National Commander, Franklin D'Olier in 1919, whose pronouncement then was: "The attitude of The American Legion toward organized labor is exactly the same as its attitude toward all groups of American citizens who are interested in a square deal for all on the maintenance of law and order and the protection of institutions handed down to us by our forefathers."

The American Legion's National Economic Commission continues its interest in harmonious labor-management relations for the benefit of labor, industry and the country, with particular emphasis on the contributions that the veteran-worker and management-team worker and owner can make toward this objective. It is recognized that employment opportunities for the veteran are a logical result from a successful program.

# CHAPTER XXVI

## FORMS AND APPLICATIONS

**2601. SAMPLE FORMS:** The following sample forms are those most commonly used by the Post Service Officer in assisting claimants. For information concerning completion of forms not shown you may contact your Department Service Officer.

| FORM No. | Nomenclature | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 572 | Request for Change of Address | 122 |
| 1-9 | Appeal to Board of Appeals | 123 |
| 07-3288 | Request for and Consent to Release Information from Claimants Records | 124 |
| 10-P-10 | Application for Hospital Treatment or Domiciliary Care | 125 |
| 10-583 | Claim for Payment of Cost of Unauthorized Medical Services | 126 |
| 10-2827 | Application for Outpatient Treatment | 127 |
| 21-509 | Statement of Dependency | 128 |
| 21-526 | Veterans Application for Compensation or Pension | 130 |
| 21-527 | Income-Net Worth and Employment Statement | 134 |
| 21-530 | Application for Burial Allowance | 136 |
| 21-534 | Application for DIC or Death Pension by Widow or Child | 137 |
| 21-535 | Application for DIC by Parent(s) | 14[illegible] |
| 21-669 | Selection of Optional Settlement by Beneficiary | 144 |
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| 21-4100 | Statement of Income and Net Worth | 146 |
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| 21E-5490 | Application for Educational Assistance (Child) | 153 |
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| 23-22 | Appointment of Service Organization as Claimant's Representative | 157 |
| 29-4125 | Claim for Life Insurance | 158 |
| DD Form 149 | Application for Correction of Military or Naval Record | 159 |
| DD Form 293 | Application for Review of Discharge or Separation from the Armed Forces | 160 |
| DD Form 1330 | Application for Headstone or Marker | 161 |
| 180-101 | Request Pertaining to Military Records | 163 |

## REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

### REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

*To inform the Veterans Administration of a change in address, complete and forward this form to the VA office having possession of your records.*

1. I RECEIVE BENEFITS AS THE
☒ VETERAN ☐ WIFE ☐ WIDOW
☐ MOTHER ☐ FATHER ☐ CHILD
☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

2. CLAIM NO.
C– 2 435 534

3. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN *(Type or print)*
ENO, RUFUS RAY

4. VETERAN'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
642-53-4235

5. INSURANCE NO(S). *(Only if you are receiving payments on the insurance policy of a deceased veteran.)*

6. NAME OF PAYEE AS SHOWN ON CHECK *(Omit if same as veteran)*
—

7. TYPE OF ADDRESS CHANGE
☒ PERMANENT ☐ TEMPORARY

8. OLD ADDRESS *(Number and street or rural route, city, State and Zip Code)*
542 N. FAST St.
SLOWDOWN, IA.
62581

9. NEW ADDRESS *(Number and street or rural route, city, State and Zip Code)*
542 S. FAST St.
SPEEDVILLE, IND.
75461

10. HAVE YOU NOTIFIED THE POSTMASTER OF THIS CHANGE OF ADDRESS?
☒ YES ☐ NO

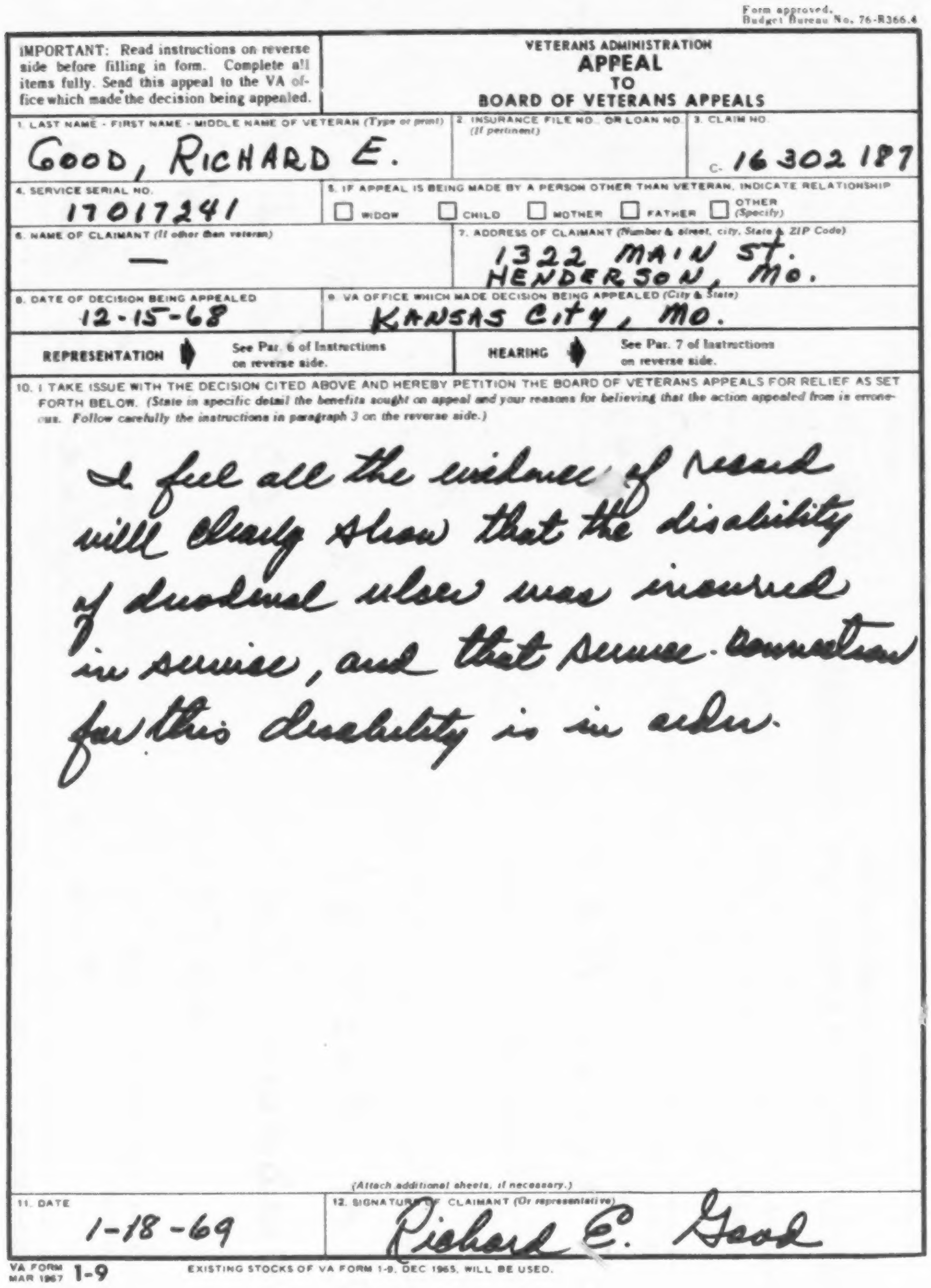
11. DATE
7-14-67

12. SIGNATURE OF VETERAN OR PAYEE *(Do not print)*
Rufus R. Eno

VA FORM FEB 1966 **572** EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 572, APR 1963, WILL BE USED.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966 OF—207-788

## APPEAL TO BOARD OF APPEALS



Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 76-R366.4

IMPORTANT: Read instructions on reverse side before filling in form. Complete all items fully. Send this appeal to the VA office which made the decision being appealed.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**APPEAL**
**TO**
**BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN *(Type or print)*<br>GOOD, RICHARD E. | 2. INSURANCE FILE NO., OR LOAN NO. *(If pertinent)* | 3. CLAIM NO.<br>C- 16 302 187 |

4. SERVICE SERIAL NO. 17017241

5. IF APPEAL IS BEING MADE BY A PERSON OTHER THAN VETERAN, INDICATE RELATIONSHIP
☐ WIDOW ☐ CHILD ☐ MOTHER ☐ FATHER ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

6. NAME OF CLAIMANT *(If other than veteran)* —

7. ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT *(Number & street, city, State & ZIP Code)*
1322 MAIN ST.
HENDERSON, MO.

8. DATE OF DECISION BEING APPEALED 12-15-68

9. VA OFFICE WHICH MADE DECISION BEING APPEALED *(City & State)* KANSAS CITY, MO.

**REPRESENTATION** ◆ See Par. 6 of Instructions on reverse side.

**HEARING** ◆ See Par. 7 of Instructions on reverse side.

10. I TAKE ISSUE WITH THE DECISION CITED ABOVE AND HEREBY PETITION THE BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS FOR RELIEF AS SET FORTH BELOW. *(State in specific detail the benefits sought on appeal and your reasons for believing that the action appealed from is erroneous. Follow carefully the instructions in paragraph 3 on the reverse side.)*

I feel all the evidence of record will clearly show that the disability of duodenal ulcer was incurred in service, and that service connection for this disability is in order.

*(Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)*

11. DATE 1-18-69

12. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT *(Or representative)* Richard E. Good

VA FORM MAR 1967 **1-9** EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 1-9, DEC 1965, WILL BE USED.

# REQUEST FOR AND CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION FROM CLAIMANT'S RECORDS

Form approved.
Budget BureauNo. 76-R0138.

## REQUEST FOR AND CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION FROM CLAIMANT'S RECORDS

*NOTE.—The execution of this form does not authorize the release of information other than that specifically enumerated herein.*

TO Veterans Administration, CLEVELAND, OHIO

NAME OF VETERAN (*Type or print*): FISHER, ALBERT T.

CLAIM NO.: C-12 180 006

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 534-15-7186

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION, AGENCY, OR INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM INFORMATION IS TO BE RELEASED: CuyaHoga County Welfare Dept. 41 Superior Ave. Cleveland, Ohio 44142

### VETERAN'S REQUEST

I hereby request and authorize the Veterans Administration to release the following information, from the records identified above, to the organization, agency, or individual named hereon:

INFORMATION REQUESTED (*Number each item requested and give the dates or approximate dates—period from and to—covered by each.*)

The nature and extent of my service connected disability, including a summary of the physical examination completed at VAH, Cleveland, Out Patient Clinic on 12-3-66.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE INFORMATION IS TO BE USED

In connection with an application for employment as a Social Worker

*NOTE.—Additional items of information desired may be listed on the reverse hereof.*

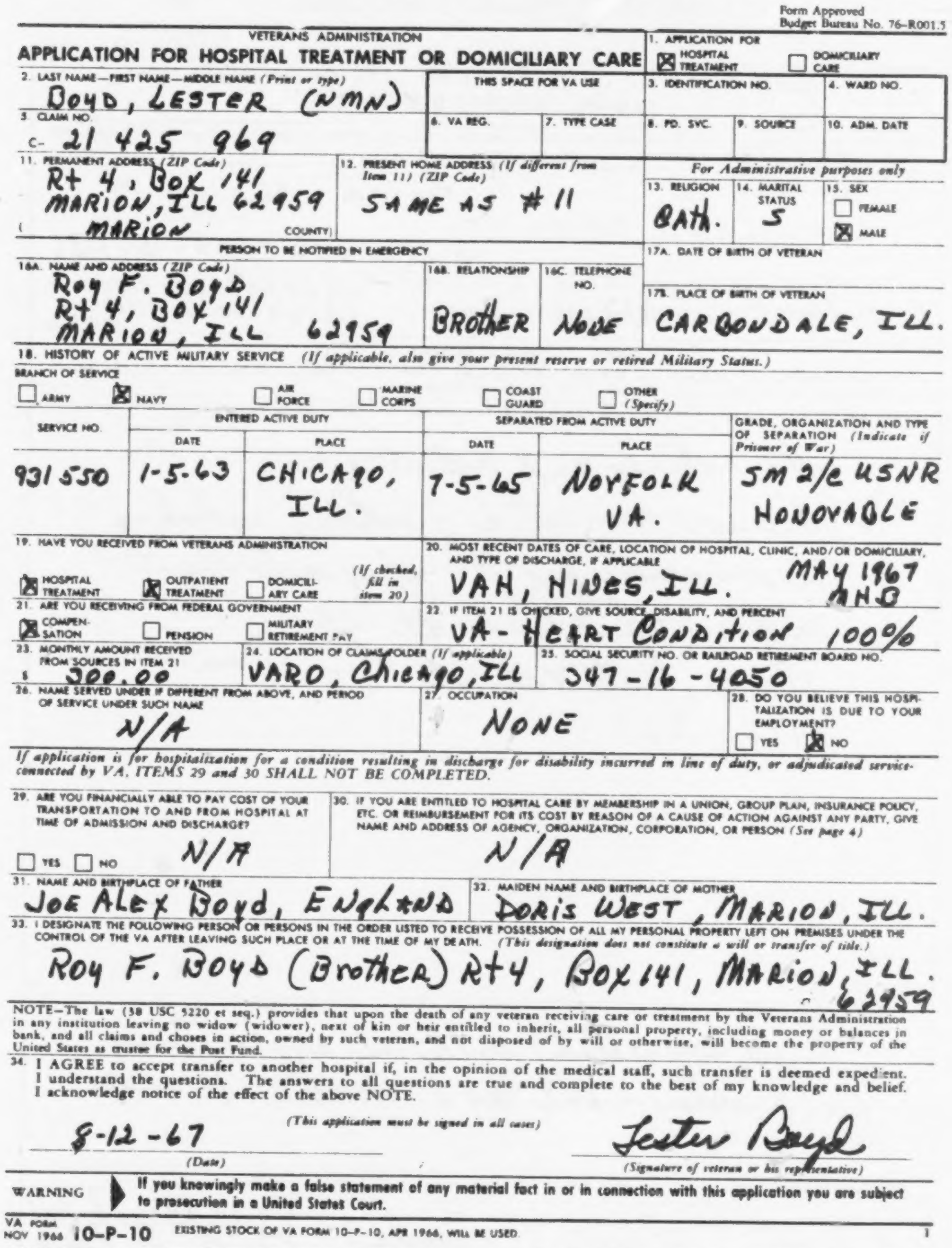
DATE: 7-2-67

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT, OR FIDUCIARY, IF CLAIMANT IS INCOMPETENT: Albert T. Fisher 4402 Brook Rd. Cleveland, Ohio

VA FORM APR 1965 07-3288 Existing stocks of VA Form 3288, Sep 1948, will be used.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1968 O—315-312

## APPLICATION FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT OR DOMICILIARY CARE



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R001.5

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**APPLICATION FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT OR DOMICILIARY CARE**

1. APPLICATION FOR ☒ HOSPITAL TREATMENT ☐ DOMICILIARY CARE

2. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME (Print or type): BOYD, LESTER (NMN)

3. CLAIM NO. C-21 425 969

THIS SPACE FOR VA USE

3. IDENTIFICATION NO.

4. WARD NO.

6. VA REG.

7. TYPE CASE

8. PD. SVC.

9. SOURCE

10. ADM. DATE

11. PERMANENT ADDRESS (ZIP Code):
Rt 4, Box 141
MARION, ILL 62959
(MARION COUNTY)

12. PRESENT HOME ADDRESS (If different from Item 11) (ZIP Code): SAME AS #11

For Administrative purposes only

13. RELIGION: Cath.

14. MARITAL STATUS: S

15. SEX ☐ FEMALE ☒ MALE

PERSON TO BE NOTIFIED IN EMERGENCY

16A. NAME AND ADDRESS (ZIP Code):
Roy F. Boyd
Rt 4, Box 141
MARION, ILL 62959

16B. RELATIONSHIP: Brother

16C. TELEPHONE NO.: None

17A. DATE OF BIRTH OF VETERAN

17B. PLACE OF BIRTH OF VETERAN: CARBONDALE, ILL.

18. HISTORY OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE (If applicable, also give your present reserve or retired Military Status.)

BRANCH OF SERVICE
☐ ARMY ☒ NAVY ☐ AIR FORCE ☐ MARINE CORPS ☐ COAST GUARD ☐ OTHER (Specify)

| SERVICE NO. | ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY | | SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE DUTY | | GRADE, ORGANIZATION AND TYPE OF SEPARATION (Indicate if Prisoner of War) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DATE | PLACE | DATE | PLACE | |
| 931550 | 1-5-63 | CHICAGO, ILL. | 7-5-65 | NORFOLK VA. | SM 2/c USNR<br>HONORABLE |

19. HAVE YOU RECEIVED FROM VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
☒ HOSPITAL TREATMENT ☒ OUTPATIENT TREATMENT ☐ DOMICILIARY CARE (If checked, fill in item 20)

20. MOST RECENT DATES OF CARE, LOCATION OF HOSPITAL, CLINIC, AND/OR DOMICILIARY, AND TYPE OF DISCHARGE, IF APPLICABLE: VAH, HINES, ILL. MAY 1967 MHB

21. ARE YOU RECEIVING FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
☒ COMPENSATION ☐ PENSION ☐ MILITARY RETIREMENT PAY

22. IF ITEM 21 IS CHECKED, GIVE SOURCE, DISABILITY, AND PERCENT: VA - Heart Condition 100%

23. MONTHLY AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM SOURCES IN ITEM 21: $ 300.00

24. LOCATION OF CLAIMS FOLDER (If applicable): VARO, Chicago, ILL

25. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD NO.: 347-16-4050

26. NAME SERVED UNDER IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE, AND PERIOD OF SERVICE UNDER SUCH NAME: N/A

27. OCCUPATION: NONE

28. DO YOU BELIEVE THIS HOSPITALIZATION IS DUE TO YOUR EMPLOYMENT? ☐ YES ☒ NO

*If application is for hospitalization for a condition resulting in discharge for disability incurred in line of duty, or adjudicated service-connected by VA, ITEMS 29 and 30 SHALL NOT BE COMPLETED.*

29. ARE YOU FINANCIALLY ABLE TO PAY COST OF YOUR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM HOSPITAL AT TIME OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE? ☐ YES ☐ NO N/A

30. IF YOU ARE ENTITLED TO HOSPITAL CARE BY MEMBERSHIP IN A UNION, GROUP PLAN, INSURANCE POLICY, ETC. OR REIMBURSEMENT FOR ITS COST BY REASON OF A CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ANY PARTY, GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF AGENCY, ORGANIZATION, CORPORATION, OR PERSON (See page 4): N/A

31. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER: JOE ALEX Boyd, ENGLAND

32. MAIDEN NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER: DORIS WEST, MARION, ILL.

33. I DESIGNATE THE FOLLOWING PERSON OR PERSONS IN THE ORDER LISTED TO RECEIVE POSSESSION OF ALL MY PERSONAL PROPERTY LEFT ON PREMISES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE VA AFTER LEAVING SUCH PLACE OR AT THE TIME OF MY DEATH. (This designation does not constitute a will or transfer of title.)

ROY F. BOYD (Brother) Rt 4, Box 141, MARION, ILL. 62959

NOTE—The law (38 USC 5220 et seq.) provides that upon the death of any veteran receiving care or treatment by the Veterans Administration in any institution leaving no widow (widower), next of kin or heir entitled to inherit, all personal property, including money or balances in bank, and all claims and choses in action, owned by such veteran, and not disposed of by will or otherwise, will become the property of the United States as trustee for the Post Fund.

34. I AGREE to accept transfer to another hospital if, in the opinion of the medical staff, such transfer is deemed expedient. I understand the questions. The answers to all questions are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I acknowledge notice of the effect of the above NOTE.

8-12-67
(Date)

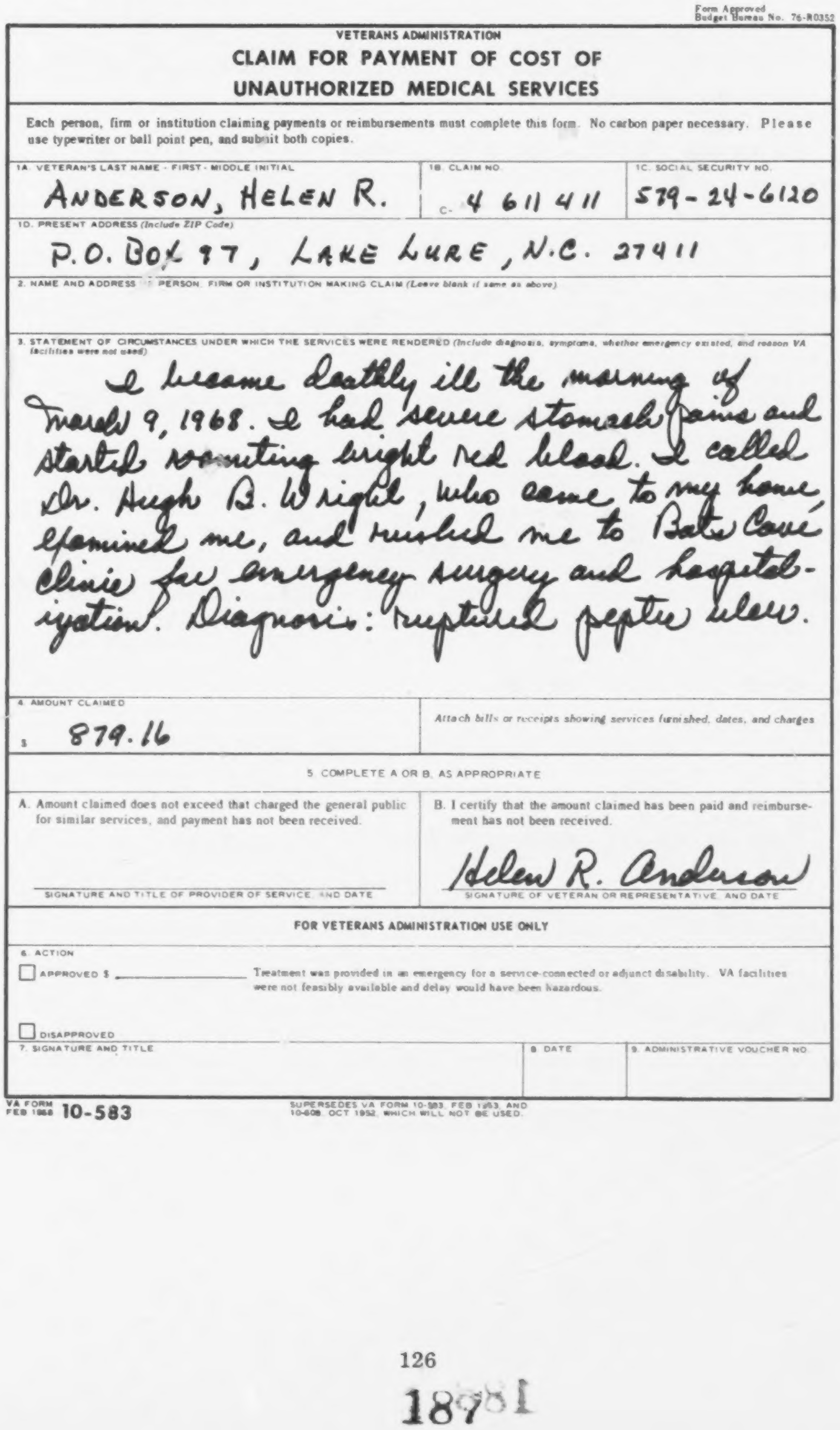
(This application must be signed in all cases)

Lester Boyd
(Signature of veteran or his representative)

WARNING ▶ **If you knowingly make a false statement of any material fact in or in connection with this application you are subject to prosecution in a United States Court.**

VA FORM NOV 1966 **10-P-10** EXISTING STOCK OF VA FORM 10-P-10, APR 1966, WILL BE USED. 1

## CLAIM FOR COST OF UNAUTHORIZED MEDICAL SERVICES



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0352

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**CLAIM FOR PAYMENT OF COST OF UNAUTHORIZED MEDICAL SERVICES**

Each person, firm or institution claiming payments or reimbursements must complete this form. No carbon paper necessary. Please use typewriter or ball point pen, and submit both copies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1A. VETERAN'S LAST NAME - FIRST - MIDDLE INITIAL<br>ANDERSON, HELEN R. | 1B. CLAIM NO.<br>C- 4 611 411 | 1C. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.<br>579-24-6120 |

1D. PRESENT ADDRESS *(Include ZIP Code)*
P.O. BOX 97, LAKE LURE, N.C. 27411

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, FIRM OR INSTITUTION MAKING CLAIM *(Leave blank if same as above)*

3. STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE SERVICES WERE RENDERED *(Include diagnosis, symptoms, whether emergency existed, and reason VA facilities were not used)*

I became deathly ill the morning of March 9, 1968. I had severe stomach pains and started vomiting bright red blood. I called Dr. Hugh B. Wright, who came to my home, examined me, and rushed me to Bat Cave Clinic for emergency surgery and hospitalization. Diagnosis: ruptured peptic ulcer.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. AMOUNT CLAIMED<br>$ 879.16 | *Attach bills or receipts showing services furnished, dates, and charges* |

5. COMPLETE A OR B, AS APPROPRIATE

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Amount claimed does not exceed that charged the general public for similar services, and payment has not been received. | B. I certify that the amount claimed has been paid and reimbursement has not been received. |
| | Helen R. Anderson |
| SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF PROVIDER OF SERVICE, AND DATE | SIGNATURE OF VETERAN OR REPRESENTATIVE, AND DATE |

FOR VETERANS ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

6. ACTION

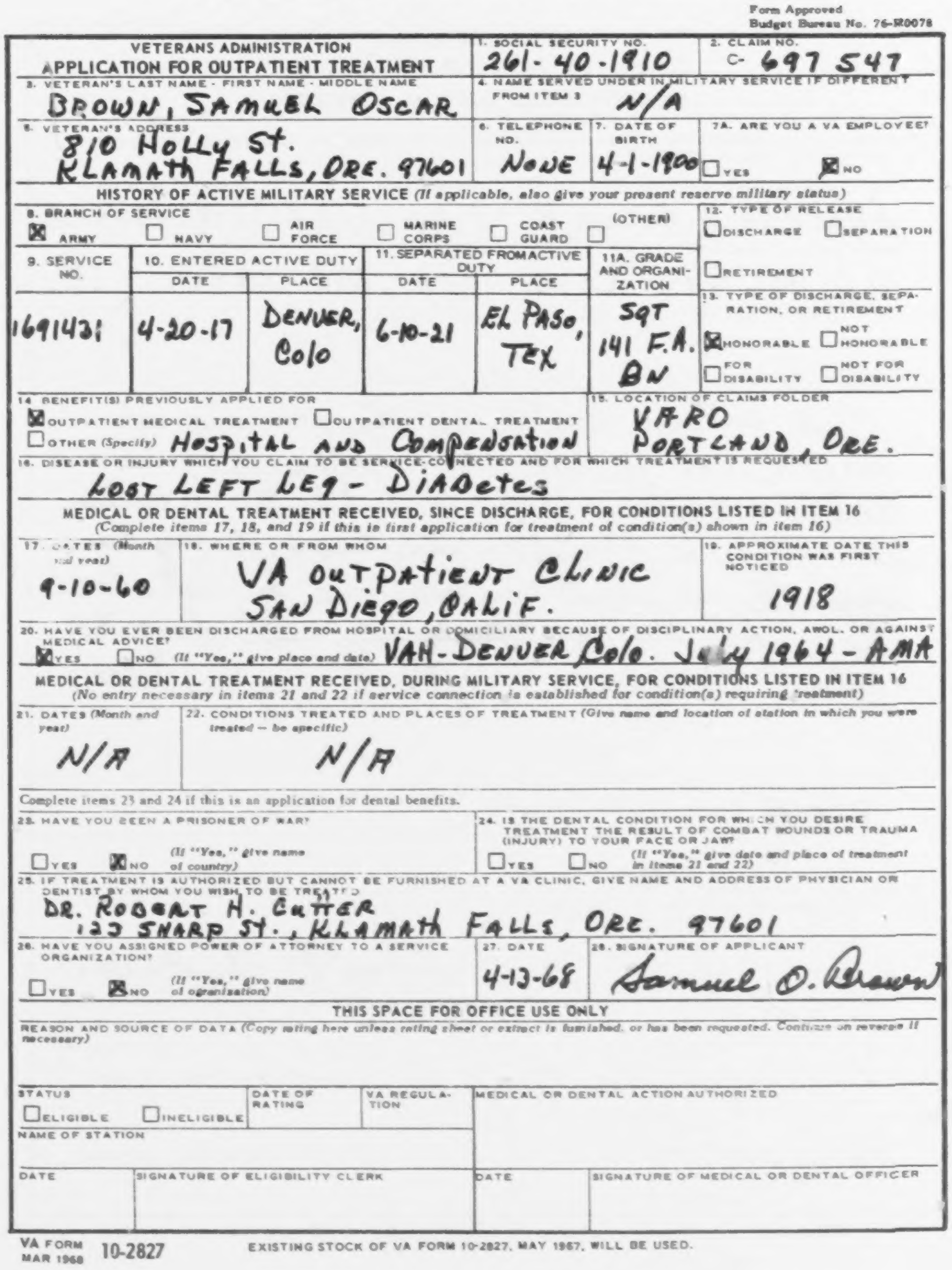
☐ APPROVED $ ________ Treatment was provided in an emergency for a service-connected or adjunct disability. VA facilities were not feasibly available and delay would have been hazardous.

☐ DISAPPROVED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. SIGNATURE AND TITLE | 8. DATE | 9. ADMINISTRATIVE VOUCHER NO. |

VA FORM FEB 1968 10-583 SUPERSEDES VA FORM 10-583, FEB 1953, AND 10-608, OCT 1952, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.

# APPLICATION FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0078

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**
**APPLICATION FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT**

1. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 261-40-1910
2. CLAIM NO. C-697 547
3. VETERAN'S LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME: BROWN, SAMUEL OSCAR
4. NAME SERVED UNDER IN MILITARY SERVICE IF DIFFERENT FROM ITEM 3: N/A
5. VETERAN'S ADDRESS:
810 Holly St.
KLAMATH FALLS, ORE. 97601
6. TELEPHONE NO. NONE
7. DATE OF BIRTH 4-1-1900
7A. ARE YOU A VA EMPLOYEE? ☐ YES ☒ NO

**HISTORY OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE** *(If applicable, also give your present reserve military status)*

8. BRANCH OF SERVICE: ☒ ARMY ☐ NAVY ☐ AIR FORCE ☐ MARINE CORPS ☐ COAST GUARD ☐ (OTHER)

| 9. SERVICE NO. | 10. ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY | | 11. SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE DUTY | | 11A. GRADE AND ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DATE | PLACE | DATE | PLACE | |
| 1691431 | 4-20-17 | DENVER, Colo | 6-10-21 | El Paso, TEX | SGT 141 F.A. BN |

12. TYPE OF RELEASE: ☐ DISCHARGE ☐ SEPARATION ☐ RETIREMENT
13. TYPE OF DISCHARGE, SEPARATION, OR RETIREMENT: ☒ HONORABLE ☐ NOT HONORABLE ☐ FOR DISABILITY ☐ NOT FOR DISABILITY
14. BENEFIT(S) PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR: ☒ OUTPATIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT ☐ OUTPATIENT DENTAL TREATMENT ☐ OTHER (Specify) HOSPITAL AND COMPENSATION
15. LOCATION OF CLAIMS FOLDER: VARO PORTLAND, ORE.
16. DISEASE OR INJURY WHICH YOU CLAIM TO BE SERVICE-CONNECTED AND FOR WHICH TREATMENT IS REQUESTED: LOST LEFT LEG - DIABETES

**MEDICAL OR DENTAL TREATMENT RECEIVED, SINCE DISCHARGE, FOR CONDITIONS LISTED IN ITEM 16**
*(Complete items 17, 18, and 19 if this is first application for treatment of condition(s) shown in item 16)*

17. DATES (Month and year): 9-10-60
18. WHERE OR FROM WHOM: VA OUTPATIENT CLINIC SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
19. APPROXIMATE DATE THIS CONDITION WAS FIRST NOTICED: 1918
20. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL OR DOMICILIARY BECAUSE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION, AWOL, OR AGAINST MEDICAL ADVICE? ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," give place and date) VAH-DENVER Colo. July 1964 - AMA

**MEDICAL OR DENTAL TREATMENT RECEIVED, DURING MILITARY SERVICE, FOR CONDITIONS LISTED IN ITEM 16**
*(No entry necessary in items 21 and 22 if service connection is established for condition(s) requiring treatment)*

21. DATES (Month and year): N/A
22. CONDITIONS TREATED AND PLACES OF TREATMENT (Give name and location of station in which you were treated — be specific): N/A

Complete items 23 and 24 if this is an application for dental benefits.

23. HAVE YOU BEEN A PRISONER OF WAR? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," give name of country)
24. IS THE DENTAL CONDITION FOR WHICH YOU DESIRE TREATMENT THE RESULT OF COMBAT WOUNDS OR TRAUMA (INJURY) TO YOUR FACE OR JAW? ☐ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," give date and place of treatment in items 21 and 22)
25. IF TREATMENT IS AUTHORIZED BUT CANNOT BE FURNISHED AT A VA CLINIC, GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST BY WHOM YOU WISH TO BE TREATED:
DR. ROBERT H. CUTTER
123 SHARP ST., KLAMATH FALLS, ORE. 97601
26. HAVE YOU ASSIGNED POWER OF ATTORNEY TO A SERVICE ORGANIZATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," give name of organization)
27. DATE 4-13-68
28. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT Samuel O. Brown

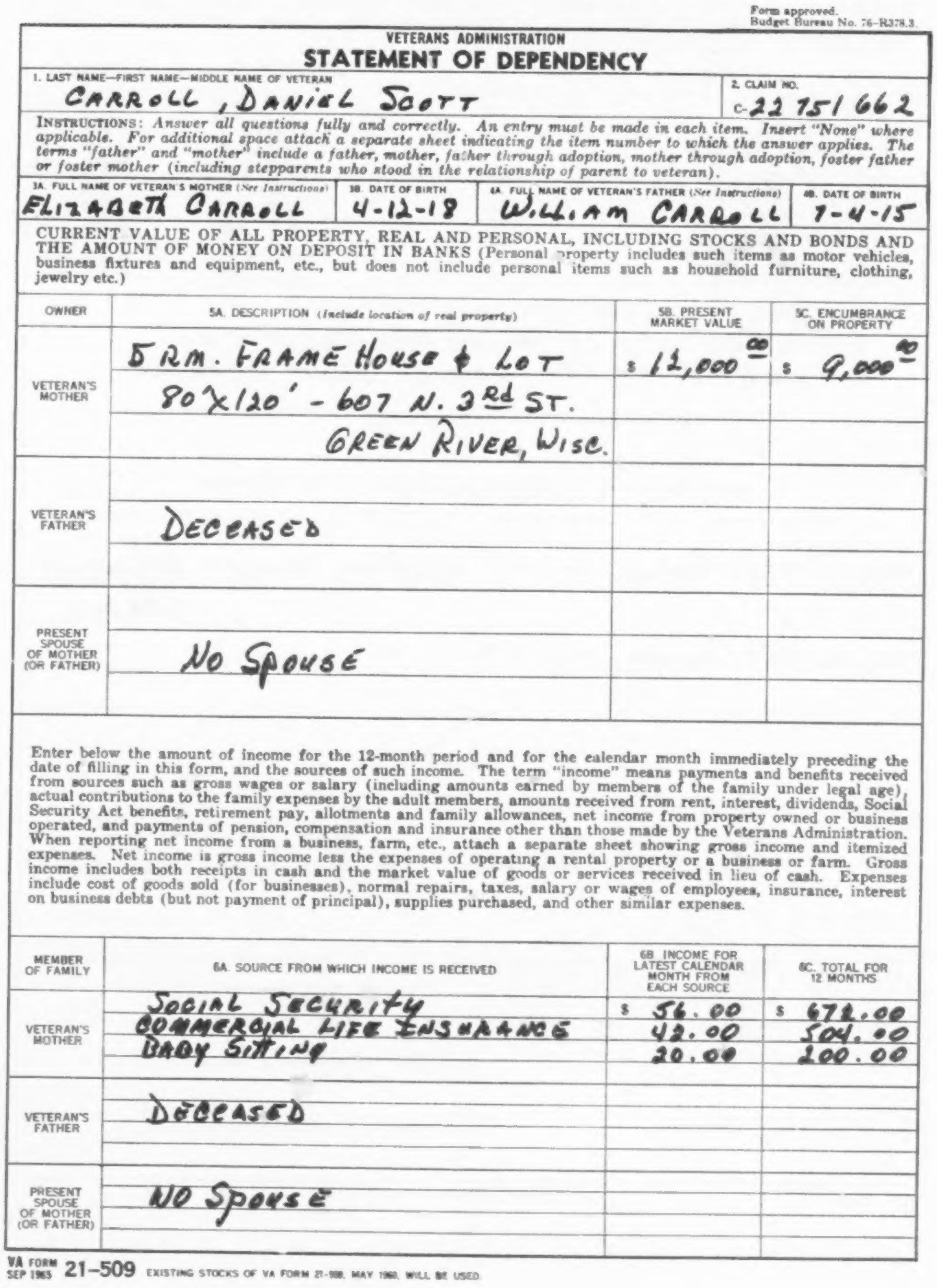
**THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

REASON AND SOURCE OF DATA *(Copy rating here unless rating sheet or extract is furnished, or has been requested. Continue on reverse if necessary)*

STATUS ☐ ELIGIBLE ☐ INELIGIBLE
DATE OF RATING
VA REGULATION
MEDICAL OR DENTAL ACTION AUTHORIZED
NAME OF STATION
DATE
SIGNATURE OF ELIGIBILITY CLERK
DATE
SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL OR DENTAL OFFICER

VA FORM MAR 1968 10-2827 EXISTING STOCK OF VA FORM 10-2827, MAY 1967, WILL BE USED.

# STATEMENT OF DEPENDENCY



Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 76-R378.3.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## STATEMENT OF DEPENDENCY

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN<br>CARROLL, DANIEL SCOTT | 2. CLAIM NO.<br>C-22 751 662 |

INSTRUCTIONS: *Answer all questions fully and correctly. An entry must be made in each item. Insert "None" where applicable. For additional space attach a separate sheet indicating the item number to which the answer applies. The terms "father" and "mother" include a father, mother, father through adoption, mother through adoption, foster father or foster mother (including stepparents who stood in the relationship of parent to veteran).*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3A. FULL NAME OF VETERAN'S MOTHER (*See Instructions*)<br>ELIZABETH CARROLL | 3B. DATE OF BIRTH<br>4-12-18 | 4A. FULL NAME OF VETERAN'S FATHER (*See Instructions*)<br>WILLIAM CARROLL | 4B. DATE OF BIRTH<br>7-4-15 |

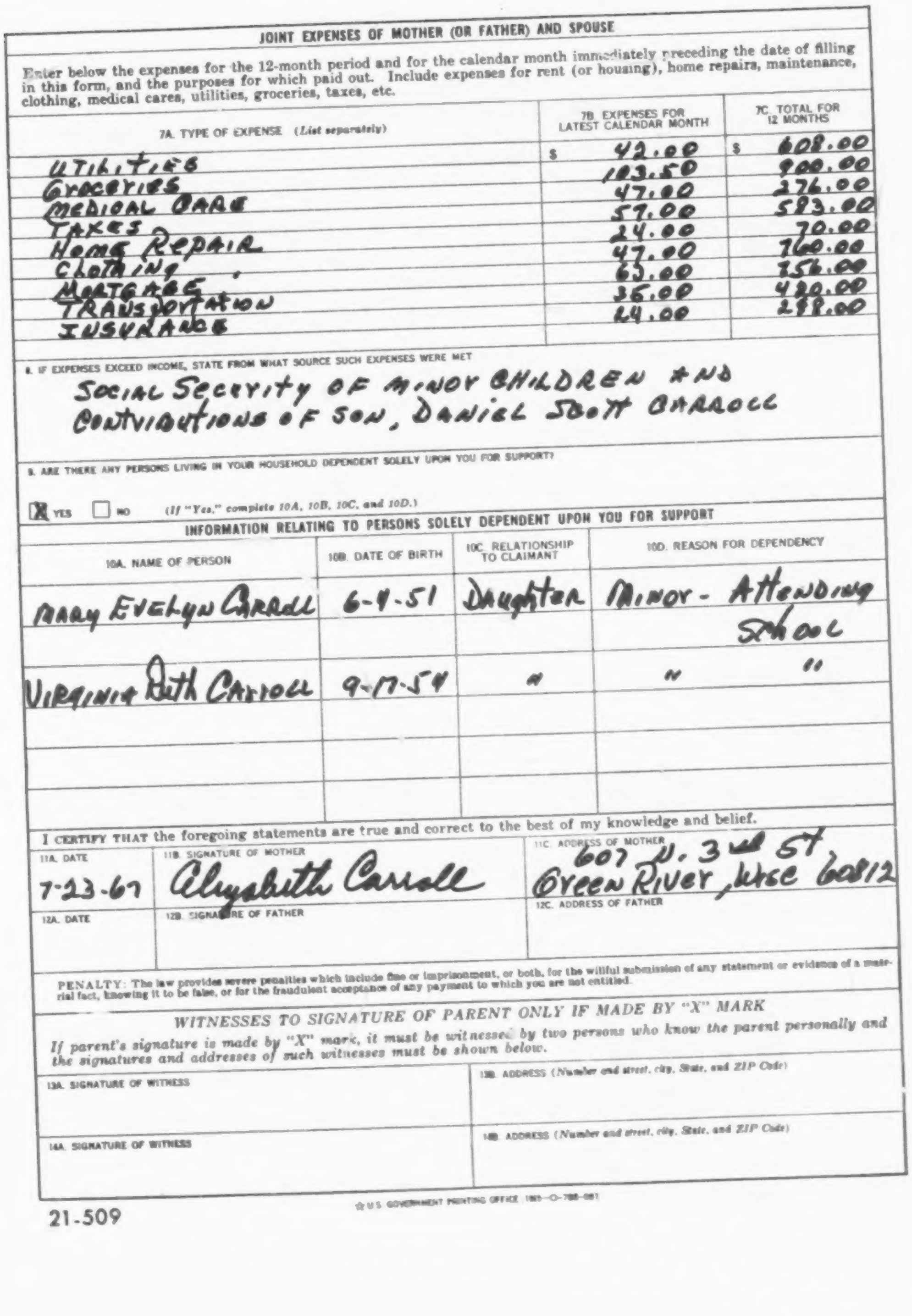
CURRENT VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY, REAL AND PERSONAL, INCLUDING STOCKS AND BONDS AND THE AMOUNT OF MONEY ON DEPOSIT IN BANKS (Personal property includes such items as motor vehicles, business fixtures and equipment, etc., but does not include personal items such as household furniture, clothing, jewelry etc.)

| OWNER | 5A. DESCRIPTION (*Include location of real property*) | 5B. PRESENT MARKET VALUE | 5C. ENCUMBRANCE ON PROPERTY |
|---|---|---|---|
| VETERAN'S MOTHER | 5 RM. FRAME HOUSE & LOT | $ 12,000.00 | $ 9,000.00 |
| | 80'x120' - 607 N. 3rd ST. | | |
| | GREEN RIVER, WISC. | | |
| VETERAN'S FATHER | DECEASED | | |
| PRESENT SPOUSE OF MOTHER (OR FATHER) | NO SPOUSE | | |

Enter below the amount of income for the 12-month period and for the calendar month immediately preceding the date of filling in this form, and the sources of such income. The term "income" means payments and benefits received from sources such as gross wages or salary (including amounts earned by members of the family under legal age), actual contributions to the family expenses by the adult members, amounts received from rent, interest, dividends, Social Security Act benefits, retirement pay, allotments and family allowances, net income from property owned or business operated, and payments of pension, compensation and insurance other than those made by the Veterans Administration. When reporting net income from a business, farm, etc., attach a separate sheet showing gross income and itemized expenses. Net income is gross income less the expenses of operating a rental property or a business or farm. Gross income includes both receipts in cash and the market value of goods or services received in lieu of cash. Expenses include cost of goods sold (for businesses), normal repairs, taxes, salary or wages of employees, insurance, interest on business debts (but not payment of principal), supplies purchased, and other similar expenses.

| MEMBER OF FAMILY | 6A. SOURCE FROM WHICH INCOME IS RECEIVED | 6B. INCOME FOR LATEST CALENDAR MONTH FROM EACH SOURCE | 6C. TOTAL FOR 12 MONTHS |
|---|---|---|---|
| VETERAN'S MOTHER | SOCIAL SECURITY | $ 56.00 | $ 672.00 |
| | COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE | 42.00 | 504.00 |
| | BABY SITTING | 20.00 | 200.00 |
| VETERAN'S FATHER | DECEASED | | |
| PRESENT SPOUSE OF MOTHER (OR FATHER) | NO SPOUSE | | |

VA FORM SEP 1965 21-509 EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 21-509, MAY 1960, WILL BE USED.



JOINT EXPENSES OF MOTHER (OR FATHER) AND SPOUSE

Enter below the expenses for the 12-month period and for the calendar month immediately preceding the date of filling in this form, and the purposes for which paid out. Include expenses for rent (or housing), home repairs, maintenance, clothing, medical cares, utilities, groceries, taxes, etc.

| 7A. TYPE OF EXPENSE (*List separately*) | 7B. EXPENSES FOR LATEST CALENDAR MONTH | 7C. TOTAL FOR 12 MONTHS |
|---|---|---|
| UTILITIES | $ 42.00 | $ 608.00 |
| GROCERIES | 183.50 | 900.00 |
| MEDICAL CARE | 47.00 | 276.00 |
| TAXES | 57.00 | 583.00 |
| HOME REPAIR | 24.00 | 70.00 |
| CLOTHING | 47.00 | 760.00 |
| MORTGAGE | 63.00 | 756.00 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 35.00 | 420.00 |
| INSURANCE | 24.00 | 288.00 |

8. IF EXPENSES EXCEED INCOME, STATE FROM WHAT SOURCE SUCH EXPENSES WERE MET

SOCIAL SECURITY OF MINOR CHILDREN AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF SON, DANIEL SCOTT CARROLL

9. ARE THERE ANY PERSONS LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DEPENDENT SOLELY UPON YOU FOR SUPPORT?

☒ YES ☐ NO (*If "Yes," complete 10A, 10B, 10C, and 10D.*)

INFORMATION RELATING TO PERSONS SOLELY DEPENDENT UPON YOU FOR SUPPORT

| 10A. NAME OF PERSON | 10B. DATE OF BIRTH | 10C. RELATIONSHIP TO CLAIMANT | 10D. REASON FOR DEPENDENCY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mary Evelyn Carroll | 6-9-51 | Daughter | Minor - Attending School |
| Virginia Ruth Carroll | 9-17-54 | " | " " |

I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11A. DATE<br>7-23-67 | 11B. SIGNATURE OF MOTHER<br>Elizabeth Carroll | 11C. ADDRESS OF MOTHER<br>607 N. 3rd St.<br>Green River, Wisc 60812 |
| 12A. DATE | 12B. SIGNATURE OF FATHER | 12C. ADDRESS OF FATHER |

PENALTY: The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false, or for the fraudulent acceptance of any payment to which you are not entitled.

*WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE OF PARENT ONLY IF MADE BY "X" MARK*

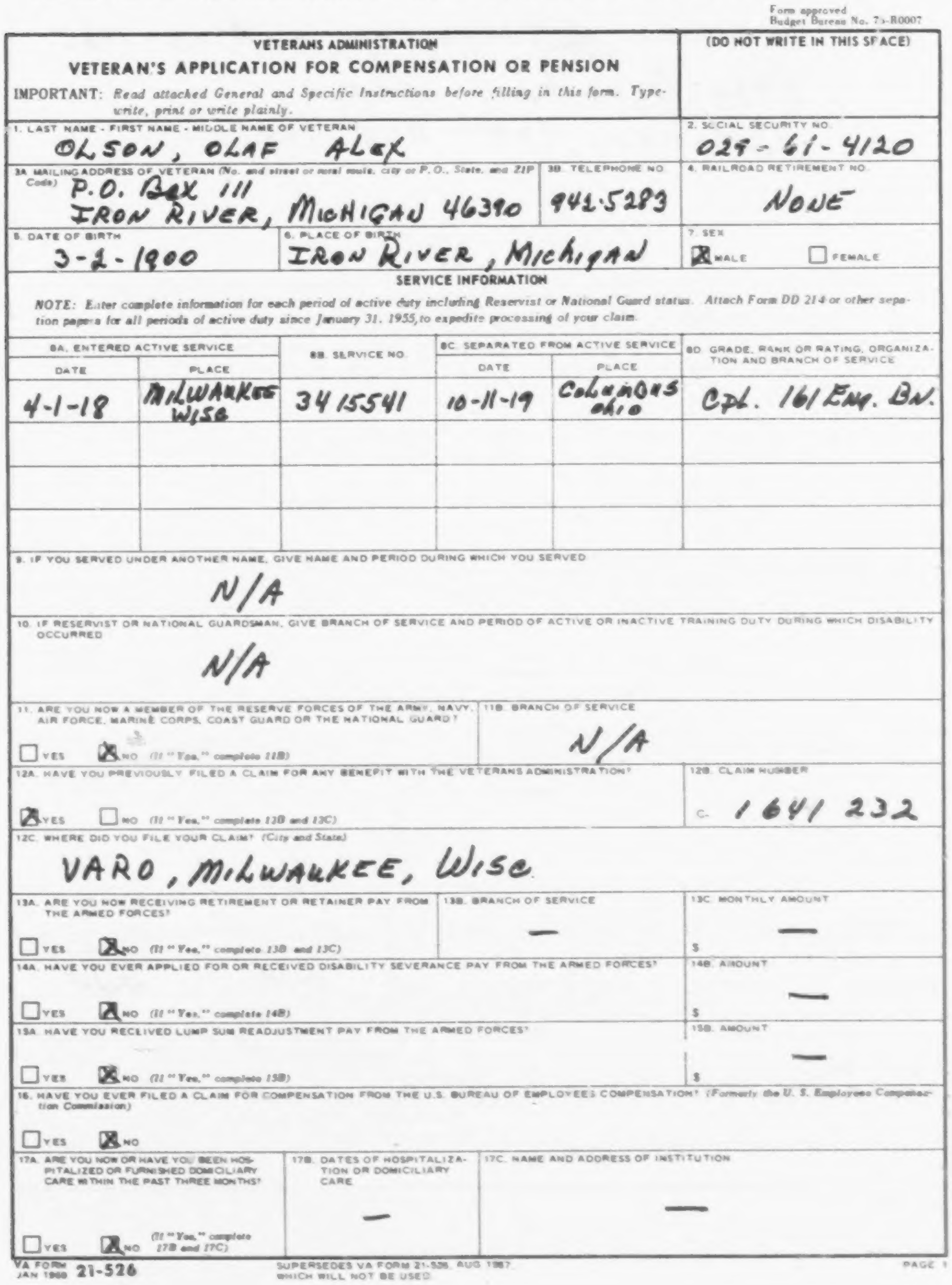
*If parent's signature is made by "X" mark, it must be witnessed by two persons who know the parent personally and the signatures and addresses of such witnesses must be shown below.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 13A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS | 13B. ADDRESS (*Number and street, city, State, and ZIP Code*) |
| 14A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS | 14B. ADDRESS (*Number and street, city, State, and ZIP Code*) |

21-509

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1965—O—788-081

# VETERAN'S APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION OR PENSION



Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 7>-R0007

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

**VETERAN'S APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION OR PENSION**

IMPORTANT: *Read attached General and Specific Instructions before filling in this form. Typewrite, print or write plainly.*

(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN: OLSON, OLAF ALEX
2. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 029-61-4120

3A. MAILING ADDRESS OF VETERAN (No. and street or rural route, city or P.O., State, and ZIP Code):
P.O. Box 111
IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN 46390

3B. TELEPHONE NO.: 941-5283
4. RAILROAD RETIREMENT NO.: NONE
5. DATE OF BIRTH: 3-2-1900
6. PLACE OF BIRTH: IRON RIVER, Michigan
7. SEX: ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE

**SERVICE INFORMATION**

*NOTE: Enter complete information for each period of active duty including Reservist or National Guard status. Attach Form DD 214 or other separation papers for all periods of active duty since January 31, 1955, to expedite processing of your claim.*

| 8A. ENTERED ACTIVE SERVICE | | 8B. SERVICE NO. | 8C. SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE | | 8D. GRADE, RANK OR RATING, ORGANIZATION AND BRANCH OF SERVICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | PLACE | | DATE | PLACE | |
| 4-1-18 | MILWAUKEE WISC | 3415541 | 10-11-19 | COLUMBUS OHIO | Cpl. 161 Eng. Bn. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

9. IF YOU SERVED UNDER ANOTHER NAME, GIVE NAME AND PERIOD DURING WHICH YOU SERVED: N/A

10. IF RESERVIST OR NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, GIVE BRANCH OF SERVICE AND PERIOD OF ACTIVE OR INACTIVE TRAINING DUTY DURING WHICH DISABILITY OCCURRED: N/A

11. ARE YOU NOW A MEMBER OF THE RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS, COAST GUARD OR THE NATIONAL GUARD? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 11B)
11B. BRANCH OF SERVICE: N/A

12A. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED A CLAIM FOR ANY BENEFIT WITH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION? ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," complete 12B and 12C)
12B. CLAIM NUMBER: C- 1641 232
12C. WHERE DID YOU FILE YOUR CLAIM? (City and State): VARO, MILWAUKEE, Wisc

13A. ARE YOU NOW RECEIVING RETIREMENT OR RETAINER PAY FROM THE ARMED FORCES? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 13B and 13C)
13B. BRANCH OF SERVICE: —
13C. MONTHLY AMOUNT: $ —

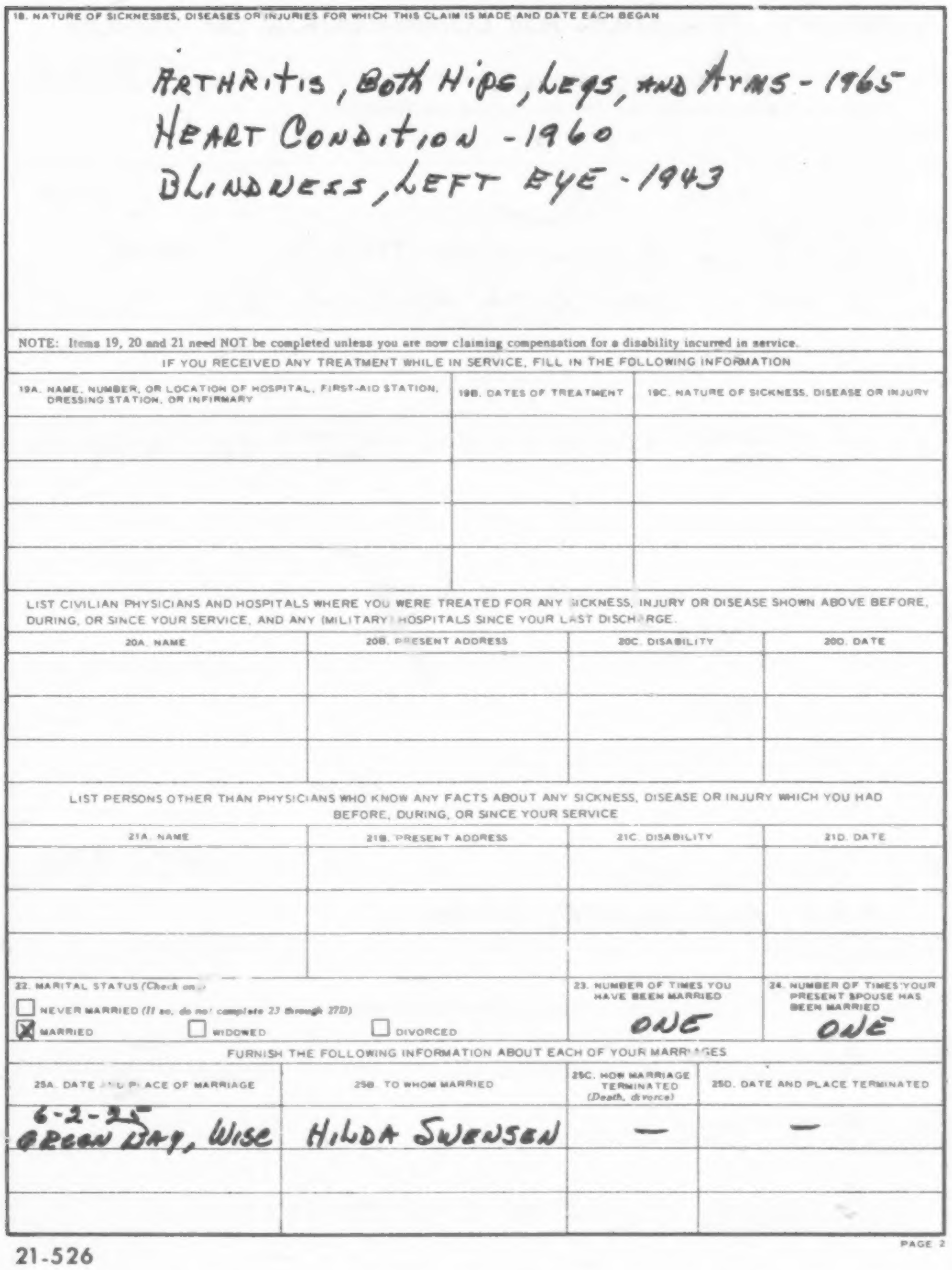
14A. HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR OR RECEIVED DISABILITY SEVERANCE PAY FROM THE ARMED FORCES? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 14B)
14B. AMOUNT: $ —

15A. HAVE YOU RECEIVED LUMP SUM READJUSTMENT PAY FROM THE ARMED FORCES? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 15B)
15B. AMOUNT: $ —

16. HAVE YOU EVER FILED A CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION? *(Formerly the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission)* ☐ YES ☒ NO

17A. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU BEEN HOSPITALIZED OR FURNISHED DOMICILIARY CARE WITHIN THE PAST THREE MONTHS? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 17B and 17C)
17B. DATES OF HOSPITALIZATION OR DOMICILIARY CARE: —
17C. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION: —

VA FORM JAN 1968 21-526
SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-526, AUG 1967 WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.
PAGE 1



18. NATURE OF SICKNESSES, DISEASES OR INJURIES FOR WHICH THIS CLAIM IS MADE AND DATE EACH BEGAN

ARTHRITIS, BOTH HIPS, LEGS, AND ARMS - 1965
HEART CONDITION - 1960
BLINDNESS, LEFT EYE - 1943

NOTE: Items 19, 20 and 21 need NOT be completed unless you are now claiming compensation for a disability incurred in service.

IF YOU RECEIVED ANY TREATMENT WHILE IN SERVICE, FILL IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

| 19A. NAME, NUMBER, OR LOCATION OF HOSPITAL, FIRST-AID STATION, DRESSING STATION, OR INFIRMARY | 19B. DATES OF TREATMENT | 19C. NATURE OF SICKNESS, DISEASE OR INJURY |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

LIST CIVILIAN PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS WHERE YOU WERE TREATED FOR ANY SICKNESS, INJURY OR DISEASE SHOWN ABOVE BEFORE, DURING, OR SINCE YOUR SERVICE, AND ANY (MILITARY) HOSPITALS SINCE YOUR LAST DISCHARGE.

| 20A. NAME | 20B. PRESENT ADDRESS | 20C. DISABILITY | 20D. DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

LIST PERSONS OTHER THAN PHYSICIANS WHO KNOW ANY FACTS ABOUT ANY SICKNESS, DISEASE OR INJURY WHICH YOU HAD BEFORE, DURING, OR SINCE YOUR SERVICE

| 21A. NAME | 21B. PRESENT ADDRESS | 21C. DISABILITY | 21D. DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

22. MARITAL STATUS (Check one)
☐ NEVER MARRIED (If so, do not complete 23 through 27D)
☒ MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED

23. NUMBER OF TIMES YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED: ONE

24. NUMBER OF TIMES YOUR PRESENT SPOUSE HAS BEEN MARRIED: ONE

FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT EACH OF YOUR MARRIAGES

| 25A. DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE | 25B. TO WHOM MARRIED | 25C. HOW MARRIAGE TERMINATED (Death, divorce) | 25D. DATE AND PLACE TERMINATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6-2-25<br>GREEN BAY, WISC | HILDA SWENSEN | — | — |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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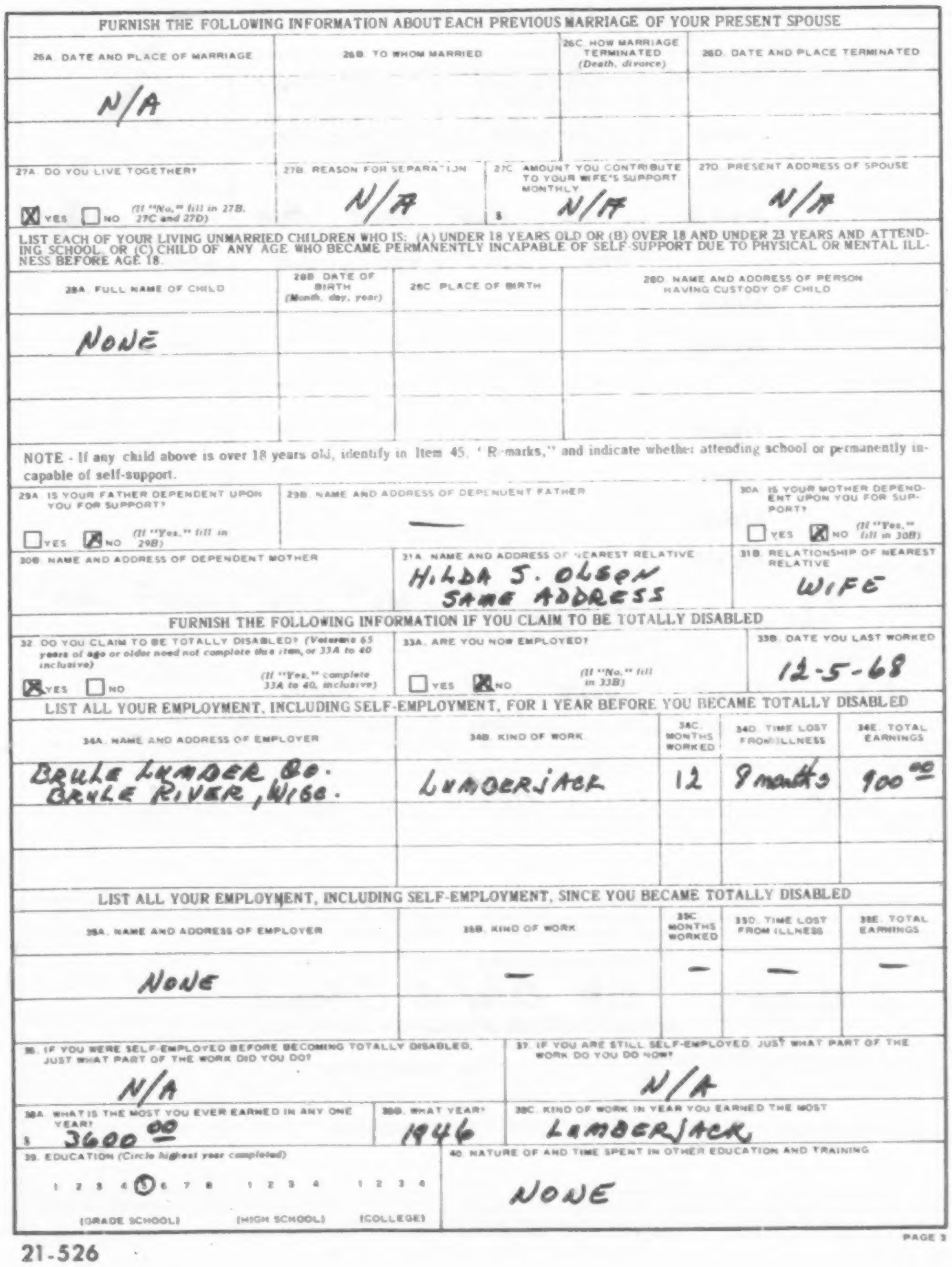

FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT EACH PREVIOUS MARRIAGE OF YOUR PRESENT SPOUSE

| 26A. DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE | 26B. TO WHOM MARRIED | 26C. HOW MARRIAGE TERMINATED (Death, divorce) | 26D. DATE AND PLACE TERMINATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | | | |
| | | | |

| 27A. DO YOU LIVE TOGETHER? | 27B. REASON FOR SEPARATION | 27C. AMOUNT YOU CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR WIFE'S SUPPORT MONTHLY | 27D. PRESENT ADDRESS OF SPOUSE |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "No," fill in 27B, 27C and 27D) | N/A | $ N/A | N/A |

LIST EACH OF YOUR LIVING UNMARRIED CHILDREN WHO IS: (A) UNDER 18 YEARS OLD OR (B) OVER 18 AND UNDER 23 YEARS AND ATTENDING SCHOOL, OR (C) CHILD OF ANY AGE WHO BECAME PERMANENTLY INCAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT DUE TO PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ILLNESS BEFORE AGE 18.

| 28A. FULL NAME OF CHILD | 28B. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year) | 28C. PLACE OF BIRTH | 28D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON HAVING CUSTODY OF CHILD |
|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

NOTE - If any child above is over 18 years old, identify in Item 45, "Remarks," and indicate whether attending school or permanently incapable of self-support.

| 29A. IS YOUR FATHER DEPENDENT UPON YOU FOR SUPPORT? | 29B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPENDENT FATHER | 30A. IS YOUR MOTHER DEPENDENT UPON YOU FOR SUPPORT? |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," fill in 29B) | — | ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," fill in 30B) |

| 30B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPENDENT MOTHER | 31A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE | 31B. RELATIONSHIP OF NEAREST RELATIVE |
|---|---|---|
| | HILDA S. OLSON<br>SAME ADDRESS | WIFE |

FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF YOU CLAIM TO BE TOTALLY DISABLED

| 32. DO YOU CLAIM TO BE TOTALLY DISABLED? (Veterans 65 years of age or older need not complete this item, or 33A to 40 inclusive) | 33A. ARE YOU NOW EMPLOYED? | 33B. DATE YOU LAST WORKED |
|---|---|---|
| ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," complete 33A to 40, inclusive) | ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "No," fill in 33B) | 12-5-68 |

LIST ALL YOUR EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FOR 1 YEAR BEFORE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

| 34A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | 34B. KIND OF WORK | 34C. MONTHS WORKED | 34D. TIME LOST FROM ILLNESS | 34E. TOTAL EARNINGS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRULE LUMBER CO.<br>BRULE RIVER, WISC. | LUMBERJACK | 12 | 9 months | 900 $^{00}$ |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

LIST ALL YOUR EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, SINCE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

| 35A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | 35B. KIND OF WORK | 35C. MONTHS WORKED | 35D. TIME LOST FROM ILLNESS | 35E. TOTAL EARNINGS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | |

| 36. IF YOU WERE SELF-EMPLOYED BEFORE BECOMING TOTALLY DISABLED, JUST WHAT PART OF THE WORK DID YOU DO? | 37. IF YOU ARE STILL SELF-EMPLOYED, JUST WHAT PART OF THE WORK DO YOU DO NOW? |
|---|---|
| N/A | N/A |

| 38A. WHAT IS THE MOST YOU EVER EARNED IN ANY ONE YEAR? | 38B. WHAT YEAR? | 38C. KIND OF WORK IN YEAR YOU EARNED THE MOST |
|---|---|---|
| $ 3600 $^{00}$ | 1946 | LUMBERJACK |

| 39. EDUCATION (Circle highest year completed) | 40. NATURE OF AND TIME SPENT IN OTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING |
|---|---|
| 1 2 3 4 [✓ 5] 6 7 8 (GRADE SCHOOL)<br>1 2 3 4 (HIGH SCHOOL)<br>1 2 3 4 (COLLEGE) | NONE |

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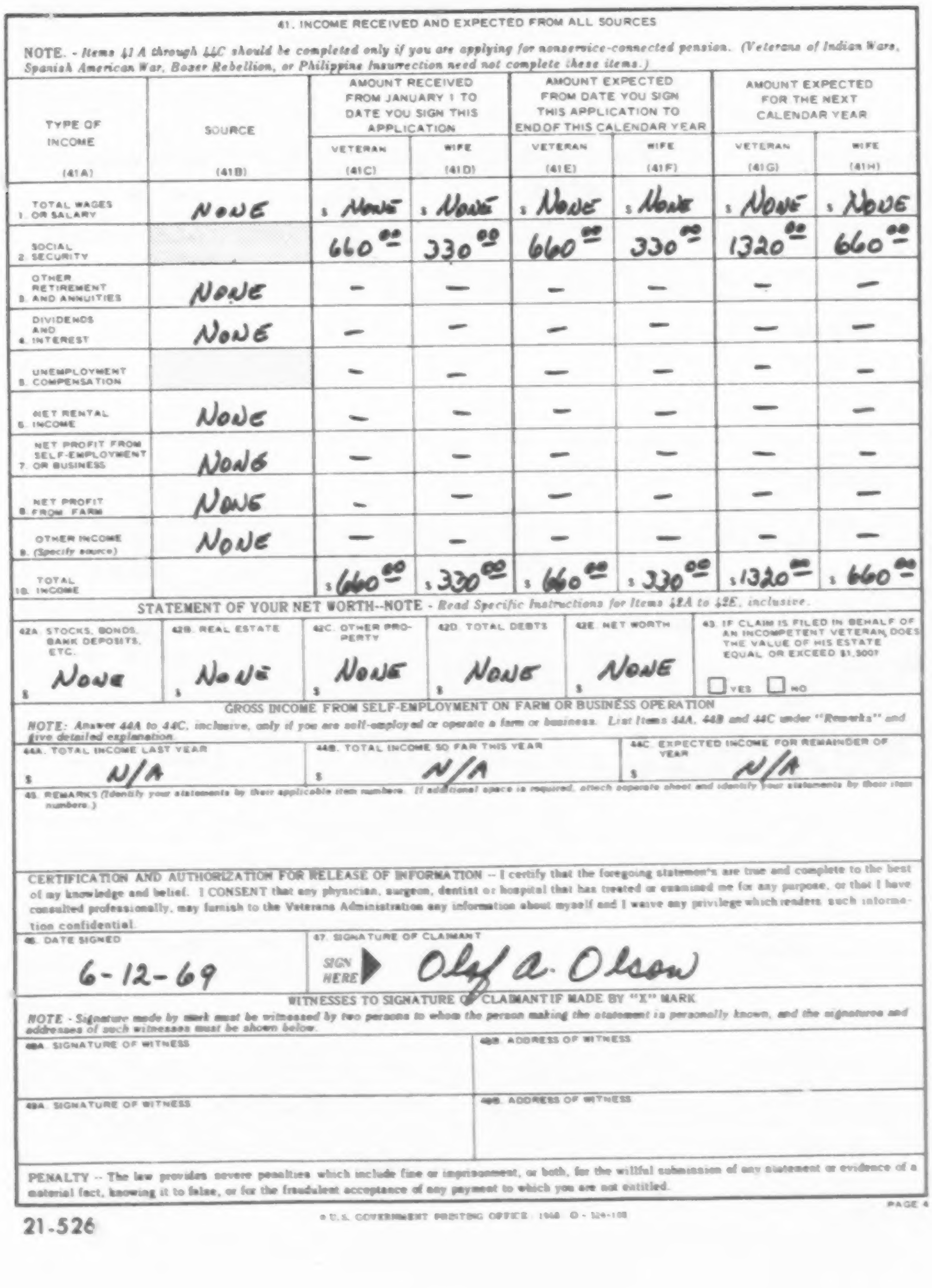

41. INCOME RECEIVED AND EXPECTED FROM ALL SOURCES

NOTE. - *Items 41 A through 44C should be completed only if you are applying for nonservice-connected pension. (Veterans of Indian Wars, Spanish American War, Boxer Rebellion, or Philippine Insurrection need not complete these items.)*

| TYPE OF INCOME (41A) | SOURCE (41B) | AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE YOU SIGN THIS APPLICATION | | AMOUNT EXPECTED FROM DATE YOU SIGN THIS APPLICATION TO END OF THIS CALENDAR YEAR | | AMOUNT EXPECTED FOR THE NEXT CALENDAR YEAR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | VETERAN (41C) | WIFE (41D) | VETERAN (41E) | WIFE (41F) | VETERAN (41G) | WIFE (41H) |
| 1. TOTAL WAGES OR SALARY | NONE | $ None | $ None | $ None | $ None | $ None | $ None |
| 2. SOCIAL SECURITY | | 660.00 | 330.00 | 660.00 | 330.00 | 1320.00 | 660.00 |
| 3. OTHER RETIREMENT AND ANNUITIES | NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST | NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. NET RENTAL INCOME | NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. NET PROFIT FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS | NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. NET PROFIT FROM FARM | NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. OTHER INCOME (Specify source) | NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. TOTAL INCOME | | $ 660.00 | $ 330.00 | $ 660.00 | $ 330.00 | $ 1320.00 | $ 660.00 |

STATEMENT OF YOUR NET WORTH--NOTE - *Read Specific Instructions for Items 42A to 42E, inclusive.*

| 42A. STOCKS, BONDS, BANK DEPOSITS, ETC. | 42B. REAL ESTATE | 42C. OTHER PROPERTY | 42D. TOTAL DEBTS | 42E. NET WORTH | 43. IF CLAIM IS FILED IN BEHALF OF AN INCOMPETENT VETERAN, DOES THE VALUE OF HIS ESTATE EQUAL OR EXCEED $1,500? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ None | $ None | $ None | $ None | $ None | ☐ YES ☐ NO |

GROSS INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT ON FARM OR BUSINESS OPERATION

*NOTE: Answer 44A to 44C, inclusive, only if you are self-employed or operate a farm or business. List Items 44A, 44B and 44C under "Remarks" and give detailed explanation.*

| 44A. TOTAL INCOME LAST YEAR | 44B. TOTAL INCOME SO FAR THIS YEAR | 44C. EXPECTED INCOME FOR REMAINDER OF YEAR |
|---|---|---|
| $ N/A | $ N/A | $ N/A |

45. REMARKS *(Identify your statements by their applicable item numbers. If additional space is required, attach separate sheet and identify your statements by their item numbers.)*

CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION -- I certify that the foregoing statements are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I CONSENT that any physician, surgeon, dentist or hospital that has treated or examined me for any purpose, or that I have consulted professionally, may furnish to the Veterans Administration any information about myself and I waive any privilege which renders such information confidential.

46. DATE SIGNED 6-12-69

47. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT SIGN HERE ▶ Olaf A. Olson

WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT IF MADE BY "X" MARK

*NOTE - Signature made by mark must be witnessed by two persons to whom the person making the statement is personally known, and the signatures and addresses of such witnesses must be shown below.*

48A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

48B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS

49A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

49B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS

PENALTY -- The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false, or for the fraudulent acceptance of any payment to which you are not entitled.

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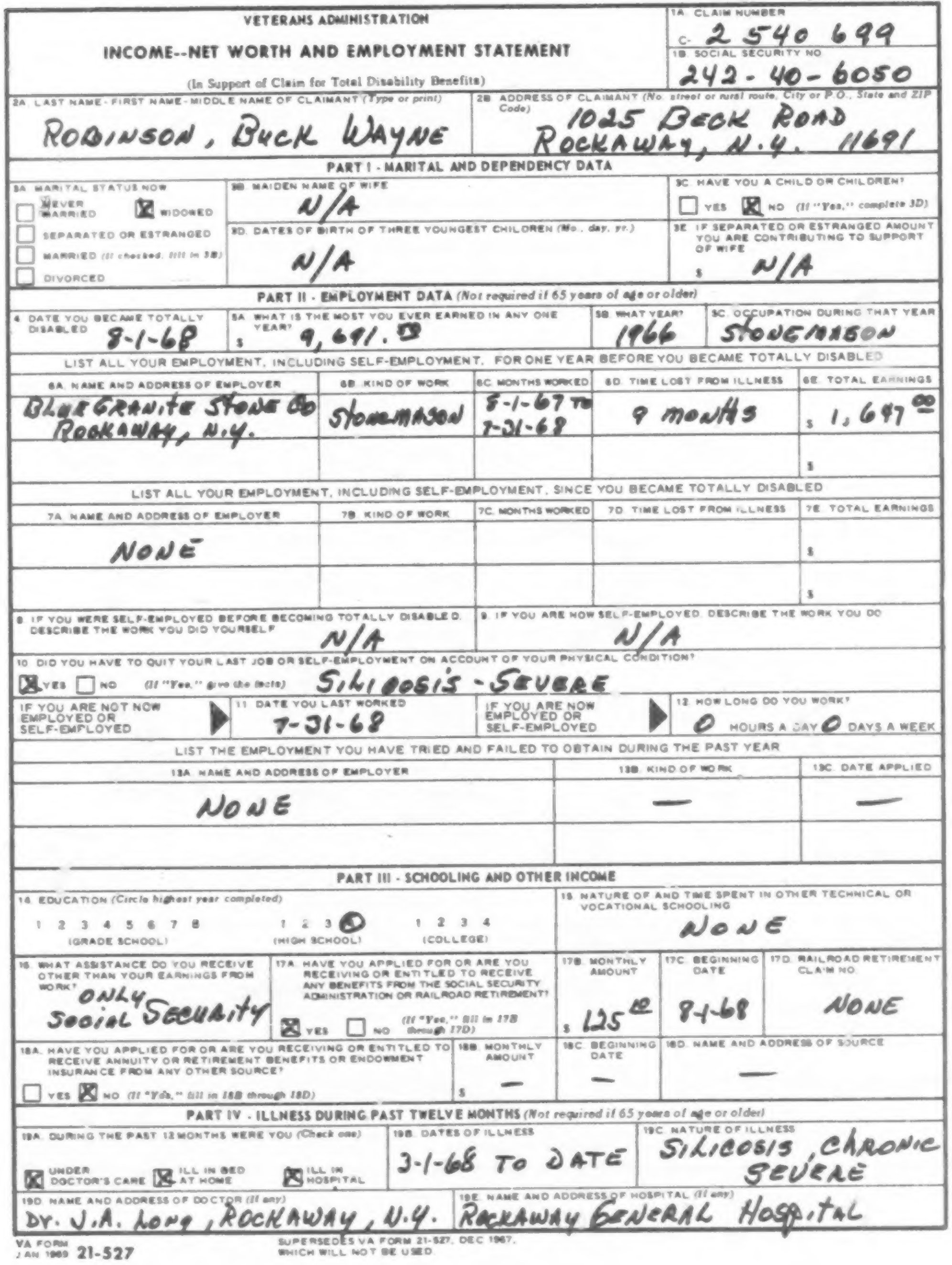
* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O - 324-108

# INCOME–NET WORTH AND EMPLOYMENT STATEMENT



Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0008

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INCOME--NET WORTH AND EMPLOYMENT STATEMENT

(In Support of Claim for Total Disability Benefits)

1A. CLAIM NUMBER: C- 2 540 699

1B. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 242-40-6050

2A. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF CLAIMANT (Type or print): ROBINSON, BUCK WAYNE

2B. ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT (No. street or rural route, City or P.O., State and ZIP Code):
1025 BECK ROAD
ROCKAWAY, N.Y. 11691

PART I - MARITAL AND DEPENDENCY DATA

3A. MARITAL STATUS NOW: ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☒ WIDOWED ☐ SEPARATED OR ESTRANGED ☐ MARRIED (If checked, fill in 3B) ☐ DIVORCED

3B. MAIDEN NAME OF WIFE: N/A

3C. HAVE YOU A CHILD OR CHILDREN? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 3D)

3D. DATES OF BIRTH OF THREE YOUNGEST CHILDREN (Mo., day, yr.): N/A

3E. IF SEPARATED OR ESTRANGED AMOUNT YOU ARE CONTRIBUTING TO SUPPORT OF WIFE: $ N/A

PART II - EMPLOYMENT DATA *(Not required if 65 years of age or older)*

4. DATE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED: 8-1-68

5A. WHAT IS THE MOST YOU EVER EARNED IN ANY ONE YEAR? $ 9,691.53

5B. WHAT YEAR? 1966

5C. OCCUPATION DURING THAT YEAR: STONEMASON

LIST ALL YOUR EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FOR ONE YEAR BEFORE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

| 6A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | 6B. KIND OF WORK | 6C. MONTHS WORKED | 6D. TIME LOST FROM ILLNESS | 6E. TOTAL EARNINGS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLUE GRANITE STONE CO<br>ROCKAWAY, N.Y. | STONEMASON | 8-1-67 TO<br>7-31-68 | 9 MONTHS | $ 1,697.00 |
| | | | | $ |

LIST ALL YOUR EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, SINCE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

| 7A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | 7B. KIND OF WORK | 7C. MONTHS WORKED | 7D. TIME LOST FROM ILLNESS | 7E. TOTAL EARNINGS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | | | | $ |
| | | | | $ |

8. IF YOU WERE SELF-EMPLOYED BEFORE BECOMING TOTALLY DISABLED, DESCRIBE THE WORK YOU DID YOURSELF: N/A

9. IF YOU ARE NOW SELF-EMPLOYED, DESCRIBE THE WORK YOU DO: N/A

10. DID YOU HAVE TO QUIT YOUR LAST JOB OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITION? ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," give the facts) SILICOSIS - SEVERE

IF YOU ARE NOT NOW EMPLOYED OR SELF-EMPLOYED ▶ 11. DATE YOU LAST WORKED: 7-31-68

IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED OR SELF-EMPLOYED ▶ 12. HOW LONG DO YOU WORK? 0 HOURS A DAY 0 DAYS A WEEK

LIST THE EMPLOYMENT YOU HAVE TRIED AND FAILED TO OBTAIN DURING THE PAST YEAR

| 13A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER | 13B. KIND OF WORK | 13C. DATE APPLIED |
|---|---|---|
| NONE | — | — |
| | | |

PART III - SCHOOLING AND OTHER INCOME

14. EDUCATION *(Circle highest year completed)*: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (GRADE SCHOOL) 1 2 3 [✓ 4] (HIGH SCHOOL) 1 2 3 4 (COLLEGE)

15. NATURE OF AND TIME SPENT IN OTHER TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLING: NONE

16. WHAT ASSISTANCE DO YOU RECEIVE OTHER THAN YOUR EARNINGS FROM WORK? ONLY SOCIAL SECURITY

17A. HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR OR ARE YOU RECEIVING OR ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ANY BENEFITS FROM THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT? ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," fill in 17B through 17D)

17B. MONTHLY AMOUNT: $ 125.00

17C. BEGINNING DATE: 8-1-68

17D. RAILROAD RETIREMENT CLAIM NO.: NONE

18A. HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR OR ARE YOU RECEIVING OR ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ANNUITY OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS OR ENDOWMENT INSURANCE FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," fill in 18B through 18D)

18B. MONTHLY AMOUNT: $ —

18C. BEGINNING DATE: —

18D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SOURCE: —

PART IV - ILLNESS DURING PAST TWELVE MONTHS *(Not required if 65 years of age or older)*

19A. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS WERE YOU (Check one): ☒ UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE ☒ ILL IN BED AT HOME ☒ ILL IN HOSPITAL

19B. DATES OF ILLNESS: 3-1-68 TO DATE

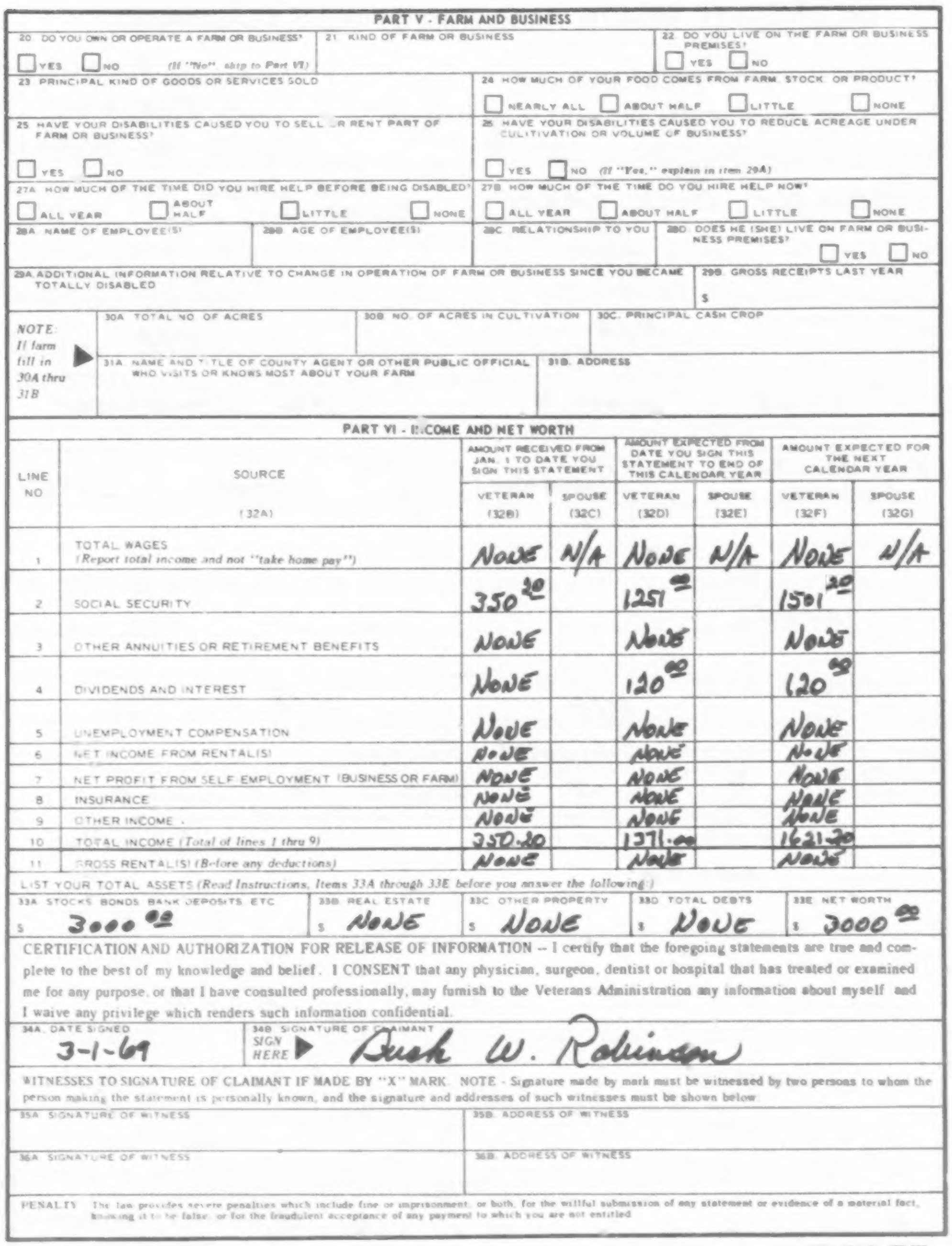
19C. NATURE OF ILLNESS: SILICOSIS, CHRONIC SEVERE

19D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF DOCTOR (If any): DR. J.A. LONG, ROCKAWAY, N.Y.

19E. NAME AND ADDRESS OF HOSPITAL (If any): ROCKAWAY GENERAL HOSPITAL

VA FORM JAN 1969 21-527

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-527, DEC 1967, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.



## PART V - FARM AND BUSINESS

20. DO YOU OWN OR OPERATE A FARM OR BUSINESS? ☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "No", skip to Part VI)*

21. KIND OF FARM OR BUSINESS

22. DO YOU LIVE ON THE FARM OR BUSINESS PREMISES? ☐ YES ☐ NO

23. PRINCIPAL KIND OF GOODS OR SERVICES SOLD

24. HOW MUCH OF YOUR FOOD COMES FROM FARM, STOCK, OR PRODUCT? ☐ NEARLY ALL ☐ ABOUT HALF ☐ LITTLE ☐ NONE

25. HAVE YOUR DISABILITIES CAUSED YOU TO SELL OR RENT PART OF FARM OR BUSINESS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

26. HAVE YOUR DISABILITIES CAUSED YOU TO REDUCE ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION OR VOLUME OF BUSINESS? ☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," explain in item 29A)*

27A. HOW MUCH OF THE TIME DID YOU HIRE HELP BEFORE BEING DISABLED? ☐ ALL YEAR ☐ ABOUT HALF ☐ LITTLE ☐ NONE

27B. HOW MUCH OF THE TIME DO YOU HIRE HELP NOW? ☐ ALL YEAR ☐ ABOUT HALF ☐ LITTLE ☐ NONE

28A. NAME OF EMPLOYEE(S)

28B. AGE OF EMPLOYEE(S)

28C. RELATIONSHIP TO YOU

28D. DOES HE (SHE) LIVE ON FARM OR BUSINESS PREMISES? ☐ YES ☐ NO

29A. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CHANGE IN OPERATION OF FARM OR BUSINESS SINCE YOU BECAME TOTALLY DISABLED

29B. GROSS RECEIPTS LAST YEAR $

*NOTE: If farm fill in 30A thru 31B* ▶

30A. TOTAL NO. OF ACRES

30B. NO. OF ACRES IN CULTIVATION

30C. PRINCIPAL CASH CROP

31A. NAME AND TITLE OF COUNTY AGENT OR OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIAL WHO VISITS OR KNOWS MOST ABOUT YOUR FARM

31B. ADDRESS

## PART VI - INCOME AND NET WORTH

| LINE NO | SOURCE (32A) | AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE YOU SIGN THIS STATEMENT | | AMOUNT EXPECTED FROM DATE YOU SIGN THIS STATEMENT TO END OF THIS CALENDAR YEAR | | AMOUNT EXPECTED FOR THE NEXT CALENDAR YEAR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | VETERAN (32B) | SPOUSE (32C) | VETERAN (32D) | SPOUSE (32E) | VETERAN (32F) | SPOUSE (32G) |
| 1 | TOTAL WAGES *(Report total income and not "take home pay")* | NONE | N/A | NONE | N/A | NONE | N/A |
| 2 | SOCIAL SECURITY | 350.20 | | 1251.00 | | 1501.20 | |
| 3 | OTHER ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |
| 4 | DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST | NONE | | 120.00 | | 120.00 | |
| 5 | UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |
| 6 | NET INCOME FROM RENTAL(S) | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |
| 7 | NET PROFIT FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT (BUSINESS OR FARM) | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |
| 8 | INSURANCE | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |
| 9 | OTHER INCOME | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |
| 10 | TOTAL INCOME *(Total of lines 1 thru 9)* | 350.20 | | 1371.00 | | 1621.20 | |
| 11 | GROSS RENTAL(S) *(Before any deductions)* | NONE | | NONE | | NONE | |

LIST YOUR TOTAL ASSETS *(Read Instructions, Items 33A through 33E before you answer the following:)*

| 33A. STOCKS, BONDS, BANK DEPOSITS, ETC. | 33B. REAL ESTATE | 33C. OTHER PROPERTY | 33D. TOTAL DEBTS | 33E. NET WORTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 3000.00 | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ 3000.00 |

**CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION** -- I certify that the foregoing statements are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I CONSENT that any physician, surgeon, dentist or hospital that has treated or examined me for any purpose, or that I have consulted professionally, may furnish to the Veterans Administration any information about myself and I waive any privilege which renders such information confidential.

34A. DATE SIGNED 3-1-69

34B. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT *SIGN HERE* ▶ Buck W. Robinson

WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT IF MADE BY "X" MARK. NOTE - Signature made by mark must be witnessed by two persons to whom the person making the statement is personally known, and the signature and addresses of such witnesses must be shown below.

35A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

35B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS

36A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

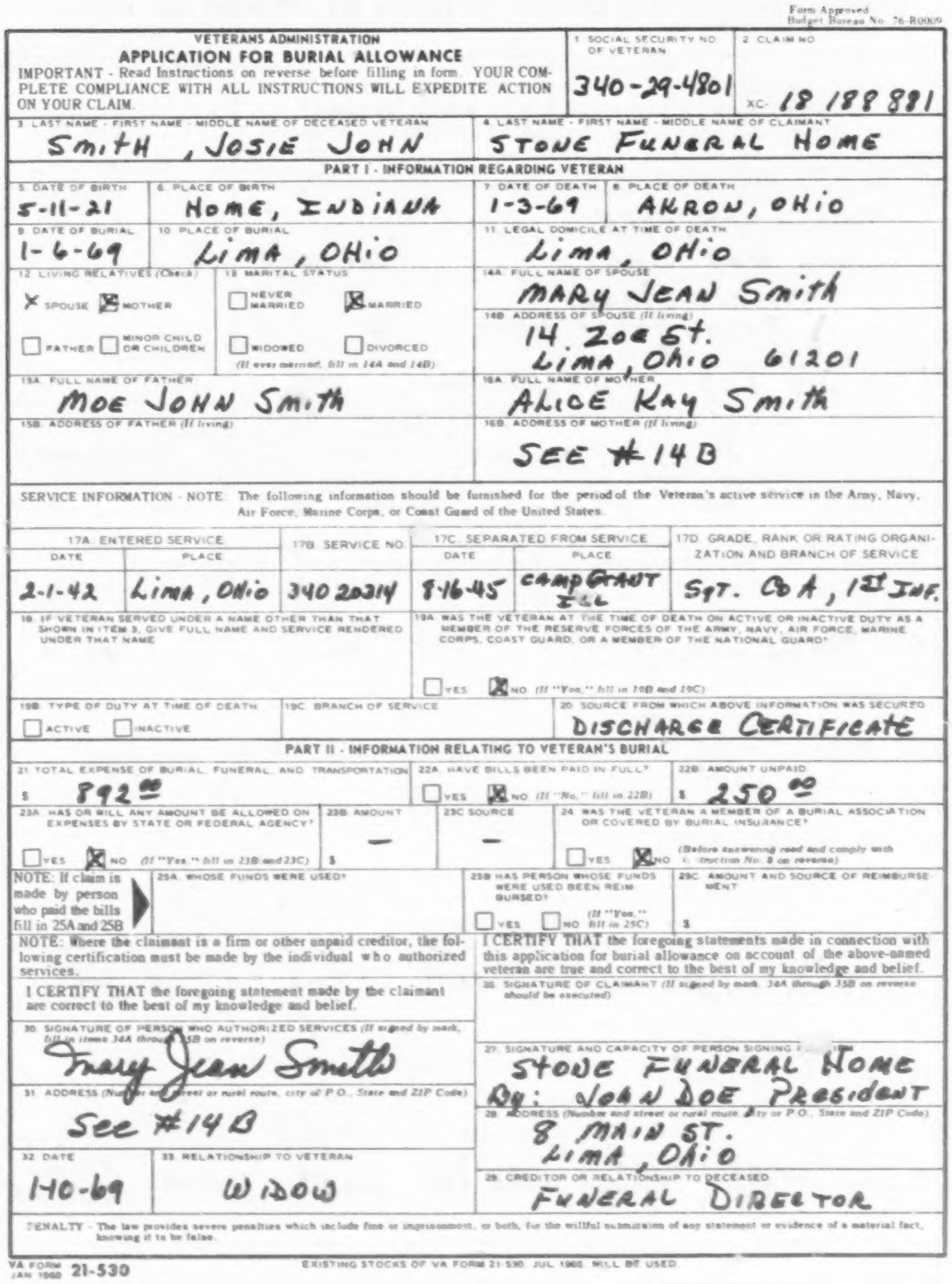
36B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS

PENALTY: The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false, or for the fraudulent acceptance of any payment to which you are not entitled.

21-527

GPO : 1968 O - [illegible]

# APPLICATION FOR BURIAL ALLOWANCE



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0009

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**APPLICATION FOR BURIAL ALLOWANCE**
IMPORTANT - Read Instructions on reverse before filling in form. YOUR COMPLETE COMPLIANCE WITH ALL INSTRUCTIONS WILL EXPEDITE ACTION ON YOUR CLAIM.

1. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. OF VETERAN: 340-29-4801
2. CLAIM NO.: XC- 18 188 881
3. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF DECEASED VETERAN: SMITH, JOSIE JOHN
4. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF CLAIMANT: STONE FUNERAL HOME

PART I - INFORMATION REGARDING VETERAN

5. DATE OF BIRTH: 5-11-21
6. PLACE OF BIRTH: HOME, INDIANA
7. DATE OF DEATH: 1-3-69
8. PLACE OF DEATH: AKRON, OHIO
9. DATE OF BURIAL: 1-6-69
10. PLACE OF BURIAL: LIMA, OHIO
11. LEGAL DOMICILE AT TIME OF DEATH: LIMA, OHIO
12. LIVING RELATIVES (Check): ☒ SPOUSE ☒ MOTHER ☐ FATHER ☐ MINOR CHILD OR CHILDREN
13. MARITAL STATUS: ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☒ MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED (If ever married, fill in 14A and 14B)
14A. FULL NAME OF SPOUSE: MARY JEAN SMITH
14B. ADDRESS OF SPOUSE (If living): 14. ZOE ST. LIMA, OHIO 61201
15A. FULL NAME OF FATHER: MOE JOHN SMITH
15B. ADDRESS OF FATHER (If living):
16A. FULL NAME OF MOTHER: ALICE KAY SMITH
16B. ADDRESS OF MOTHER (If living): SEE #14B

SERVICE INFORMATION - NOTE: The following information should be furnished for the period of the Veteran's active service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States.

| 17A. ENTERED SERVICE | | 17B. SERVICE NO. | 17C. SEPARATED FROM SERVICE | | 17D. GRADE, RANK OR RATING ORGANIZATION AND BRANCH OF SERVICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | PLACE | | DATE | PLACE | |
| 2-1-42 | LIMA, OHIO | 340 20214 | 8-16-45 | CAMP GRANT ILL | SGT. CO A, 1st INF. |

18. IF VETERAN SERVED UNDER A NAME OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN IN ITEM 3, GIVE FULL NAME AND SERVICE RENDERED UNDER THAT NAME:
19A. WAS THE VETERAN AT THE TIME OF DEATH ON ACTIVE OR INACTIVE DUTY AS A MEMBER OF THE RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS, COAST GUARD, OR A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," fill in 19B and 19C)
19B. TYPE OF DUTY AT TIME OF DEATH: ☐ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE
19C. BRANCH OF SERVICE:
20. SOURCE FROM WHICH ABOVE INFORMATION WAS SECURED: DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE

PART II - INFORMATION RELATING TO VETERAN'S BURIAL

21. TOTAL EXPENSE OF BURIAL, FUNERAL, AND TRANSPORTATION: $ 892.00
22A. HAVE BILLS BEEN PAID IN FULL? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "No," fill in 22B)
22B. AMOUNT UNPAID: $ 250.00
23A. HAS OR WILL ANY AMOUNT BE ALLOWED ON EXPENSES BY STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," fill in 23B and 23C)
23B. AMOUNT: $ —
23C. SOURCE: —
24. WAS THE VETERAN A MEMBER OF A BURIAL ASSOCIATION OR COVERED BY BURIAL INSURANCE? ☐ YES ☒ NO (Before answering read and comply with Instruction No. 8 on reverse)

NOTE: If claim is made by person who paid the bills fill in 25A and 25B
25A. WHOSE FUNDS WERE USED?
25B. HAS PERSON WHOSE FUNDS WERE USED BEEN REIMBURSED? ☐ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," fill in 25C)
25C. AMOUNT AND SOURCE OF REIMBURSEMENT: $

NOTE: Where the claimant is a firm or other unpaid creditor, the following certification must be made by the individual who authorized services.

I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing statement made by the claimant are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

30. SIGNATURE OF PERSON WHO AUTHORIZED SERVICES (If signed by mark, fill in items 34A through 35B on reverse): Mary Jean Smith
31. ADDRESS (Number and street or rural route, city or P.O., State and ZIP Code): See #14B
32. DATE: 1-10-69
33. RELATIONSHIP TO VETERAN: WIDOW

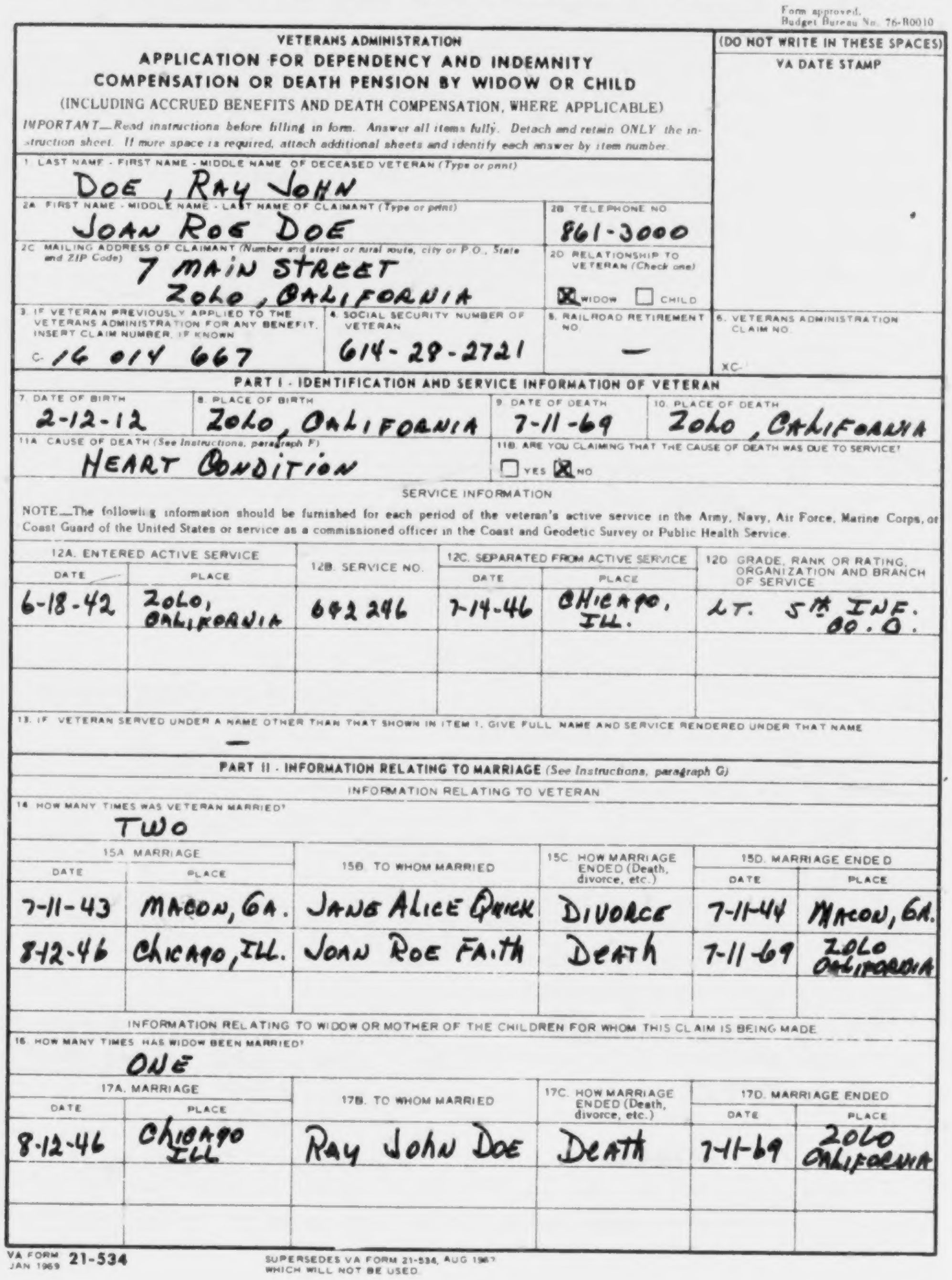
I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing statements made in connection with this application for burial allowance on account of the above-named veteran are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

26. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT (If signed by mark, 34A through 35B on reverse should be executed):
27. SIGNATURE AND CAPACITY OF PERSON SIGNING: STONE FUNERAL HOME By: JOAN DOE PRESIDENT
28. ADDRESS (Number and street or rural route, city or P.O., State and ZIP Code): 8 MAIN ST. LIMA, OHIO
29. CREDITOR OR RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED: FUNERAL DIRECTOR

PENALTY - The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false.

VA FORM JAN 1969 21-530 EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 21-530, JUL 1968, WILL BE USED.

## APPLICATION FOR DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION OR DEATH PENSION BY WIDOW OR CHILD



Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0010

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**APPLICATION FOR DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION OR DEATH PENSION BY WIDOW OR CHILD**

(INCLUDING ACCRUED BENEFITS AND DEATH COMPENSATION, WHERE APPLICABLE)

*IMPORTANT—Read instructions before filling in form. Answer all items fully. Detach and retain ONLY the instruction sheet. If more space is required, attach additional sheets and identify each answer by item number.*

(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)
VA DATE STAMP

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF DECEASED VETERAN *(Type or print)*: DOE, RAY JOHN

2A. FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - LAST NAME OF CLAIMANT *(Type or print)*: JOAN ROE DOE

2B. TELEPHONE NO.: 861-3000

2C. MAILING ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT *(Number and street or rural route, city or P.O., State and ZIP Code)*:
7 MAIN STREET
ZOLO, CALIFORNIA

2D. RELATIONSHIP TO VETERAN *(Check one)*: ☒ WIDOW ☐ CHILD

3. IF VETERAN PREVIOUSLY APPLIED TO THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR ANY BENEFIT, INSERT CLAIM NUMBER, IF KNOWN: C-16 014 667

4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF VETERAN: 614-28-2721

5. RAILROAD RETIREMENT NO.: —

6. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CLAIM NO.: XC-

PART I - IDENTIFICATION AND SERVICE INFORMATION OF VETERAN

7. DATE OF BIRTH: 2-12-12

8. PLACE OF BIRTH: ZOLO, CALIFORNIA

9. DATE OF DEATH: 7-11-69

10. PLACE OF DEATH: ZOLO, CALIFORNIA

11A. CAUSE OF DEATH *(See Instructions, paragraph F)*: HEART CONDITION

11B. ARE YOU CLAIMING THAT THE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS DUE TO SERVICE? ☐ YES ☒ NO

SERVICE INFORMATION

NOTE—The following information should be furnished for each period of the veteran's active service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or service as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or Public Health Service.

| 12A. ENTERED ACTIVE SERVICE | | 12B. SERVICE NO. | 12C. SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE | | 12D. GRADE, RANK OR RATING, ORGANIZATION AND BRANCH OF SERVICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | PLACE | | DATE | PLACE | |
| 6-18-42 | ZOLO, CALIFORNIA | 642 246 | 7-14-46 | CHICAGO, ILL. | LT. 5th INF. CO. C. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

13. IF VETERAN SERVED UNDER A NAME OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN IN ITEM 1, GIVE FULL NAME AND SERVICE RENDERED UNDER THAT NAME: —

PART II - INFORMATION RELATING TO MARRIAGE *(See Instructions, paragraph G)*

INFORMATION RELATING TO VETERAN

14. HOW MANY TIMES WAS VETERAN MARRIED? TWO

| 15A. MARRIAGE | | 15B. TO WHOM MARRIED | 15C. HOW MARRIAGE ENDED (Death, divorce, etc.) | 15D. MARRIAGE ENDED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | PLACE | | | DATE | PLACE |
| 7-11-43 | MACON, GA. | JANE ALICE QUICK | DIVORCE | 7-11-44 | MACON, GA. |
| 8-12-46 | CHICAGO, ILL. | JOAN ROE FAITH | DEATH | 7-11-69 | ZOLO CALIFORNIA |
| | | | | | |

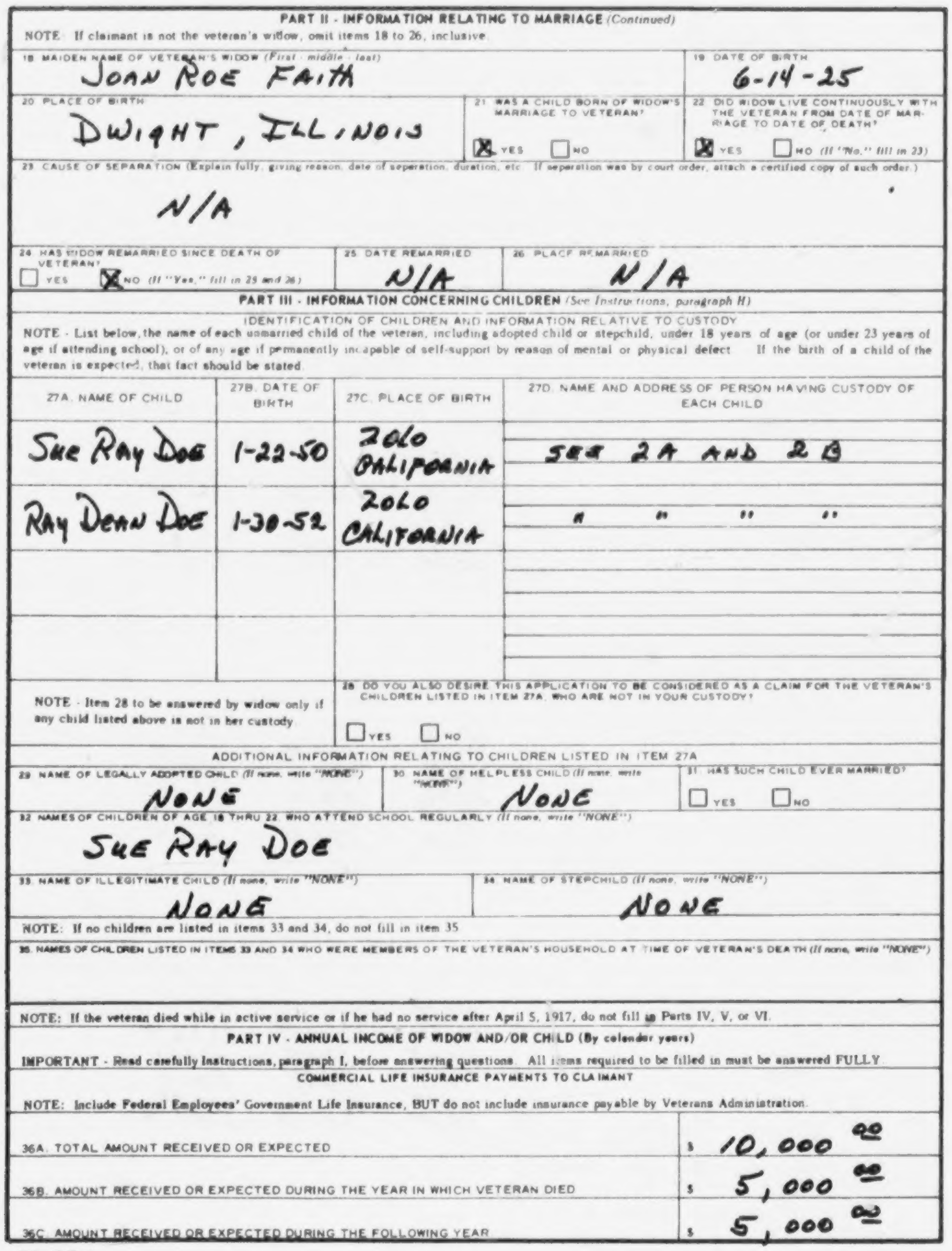
INFORMATION RELATING TO WIDOW OR MOTHER OF THE CHILDREN FOR WHOM THIS CLAIM IS BEING MADE

16. HOW MANY TIMES HAS WIDOW BEEN MARRIED? ONE

| 17A. MARRIAGE | | 17B. TO WHOM MARRIED | 17C. HOW MARRIAGE ENDED (Death, divorce, etc.) | 17D. MARRIAGE ENDED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | PLACE | | | DATE | PLACE |
| 8-12-46 | CHICAGO ILL | RAY JOHN DOE | DEATH | 7-11-69 | ZOLO CALIFORNIA |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

VA FORM 21-534
JAN 1969

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-534, AUG 1967
WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.



**PART II - INFORMATION RELATING TO MARRIAGE** *(Continued)*

NOTE: If claimant is not the veteran's widow, omit items 18 to 26, inclusive.

18. MAIDEN NAME OF VETERAN'S WIDOW *(First - middle - last)*: JOAN ROE FAITH

19. DATE OF BIRTH: 6-14-25

20. PLACE OF BIRTH: DWIGHT, ILLINOIS

21. WAS A CHILD BORN OF WIDOW'S MARRIAGE TO VETERAN? ☒ YES ☐ NO

22. DID WIDOW LIVE CONTINUOUSLY WITH THE VETERAN FROM DATE OF MARRIAGE TO DATE OF DEATH? ☒ YES ☐ NO *(If "No," fill in 23)*

23. CAUSE OF SEPARATION (Explain fully, giving reason, date of seperation, duration, etc. If separation was by court order, attach a certified copy of such order.): N/A

24. HAS WIDOW REMARRIED SINCE DEATH OF VETERAN? ☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," fill in 25 and 26)*

25. DATE REMARRIED: N/A

26. PLACE REMARRIED: N/A

**PART III - INFORMATION CONCERNING CHILDREN** *(See Instructions, paragraph H)*

IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN AND INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CUSTODY

NOTE - List below, the name of each unmarried child of the veteran, including adopted child or stepchild, under 18 years of age (or under 23 years of age if attending school), or of any age if permanently incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect. If the birth of a child of the veteran is expected, that fact should be stated.

| 27A. NAME OF CHILD | 27B. DATE OF BIRTH | 27C. PLACE OF BIRTH | 27D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON HAVING CUSTODY OF EACH CHILD |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sue Ray Doe | 1-22-50 | 2010 CALIFORNIA | SEE 2A AND 2B |
| Ray Dean Doe | 1-30-52 | 2010 CALIFORNIA | " " " " |
| | | | |
| | | | |

NOTE - Item 28 to be answered by widow only if any child listed above is not in her custody.

28. DO YOU ALSO DESIRE THIS APPLICATION TO BE CONSIDERED AS A CLAIM FOR THE VETERAN'S CHILDREN LISTED IN ITEM 27A, WHO ARE NOT IN YOUR CUSTODY? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO CHILDREN LISTED IN ITEM 27A

29. NAME OF LEGALLY ADOPTED CHILD *(If none, write "NONE")*: NONE

30. NAME OF HELPLESS CHILD *(If none, write "NONE")*: NONE

31. HAS SUCH CHILD EVER MARRIED? ☐ YES ☐ NO

32. NAMES OF CHILDREN OF AGE 18 THRU 22, WHO ATTEND SCHOOL REGULARLY *(If none, write "NONE")*: SUE RAY DOE

33. NAME OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD *(If none, write "NONE")*: NONE

34. NAME OF STEPCHILD *(If none, write "NONE")*: NONE

NOTE: If no children are listed in items 33 and 34, do not fill in item 35

35. NAMES OF CHILDREN LISTED IN ITEMS 33 AND 34 WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE VETERAN'S HOUSEHOLD AT TIME OF VETERAN'S DEATH *(If none, write "NONE")*:

NOTE: If the veteran died while in active service or if he had no service after April 5, 1917, do not fill in Parts IV, V, or VI.

**PART IV - ANNUAL INCOME OF WIDOW AND/OR CHILD (By calendar years)**

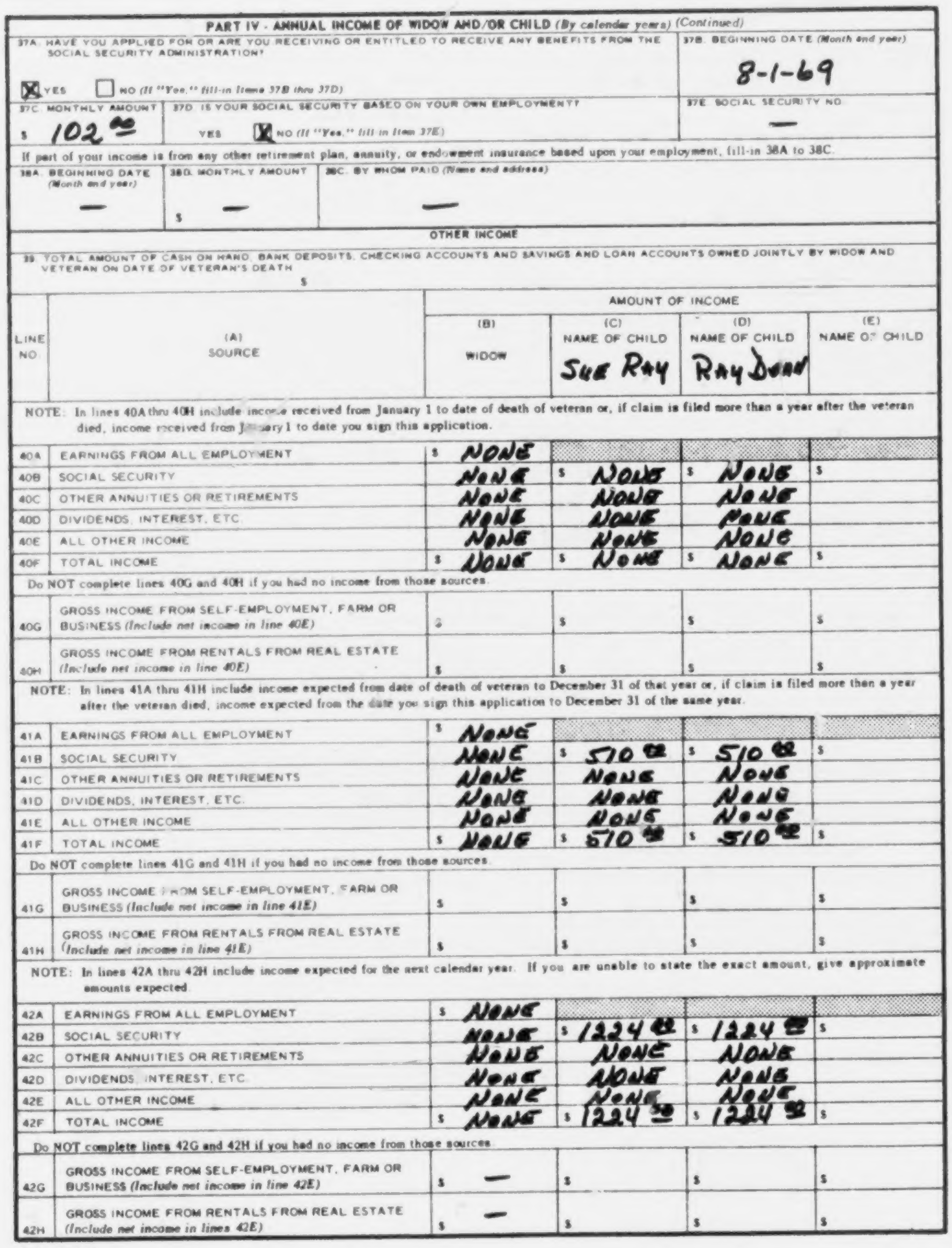
IMPORTANT - Read carefully Instructions, paragraph I, before answering questions. All items required to be filled in must be answered FULLY.

COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS TO CLAIMANT

NOTE: Include Federal Employees' Government Life Insurance, BUT do not include insurance payable by Veterans Administration.

| | |
|---|---|
| 36A. TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED OR EXPECTED | $ 10,000 00 |
| 36B. AMOUNT RECEIVED OR EXPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN WHICH VETERAN DIED | $ 5,000 00 |
| 36C. AMOUNT RECEIVED OR EXPECTED DURING THE FOLLOWING YEAR | $ 5,000 00 |

21-534



**PART IV - ANNUAL INCOME OF WIDOW AND/OR CHILD** *(By calendar years) (Continued)*

37A. HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR OR ARE YOU RECEIVING OR ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ANY BENEFITS FROM THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION?

☒ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," fill-in Items 37B thru 37D)*

37B. BEGINNING DATE *(Month and year)* 8-1-69

37C. MONTHLY AMOUNT $ $102^{00}$

37D. IS YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY BASED ON YOUR OWN EMPLOYMENT? YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," fill in Item 37E)*

37E. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. —

If part of your income is from any other retirement plan, annuity, or endowment insurance based upon your employment, fill-in 38A to 38C.

38A. BEGINNING DATE *(Month and year)* —

38B. MONTHLY AMOUNT $ —

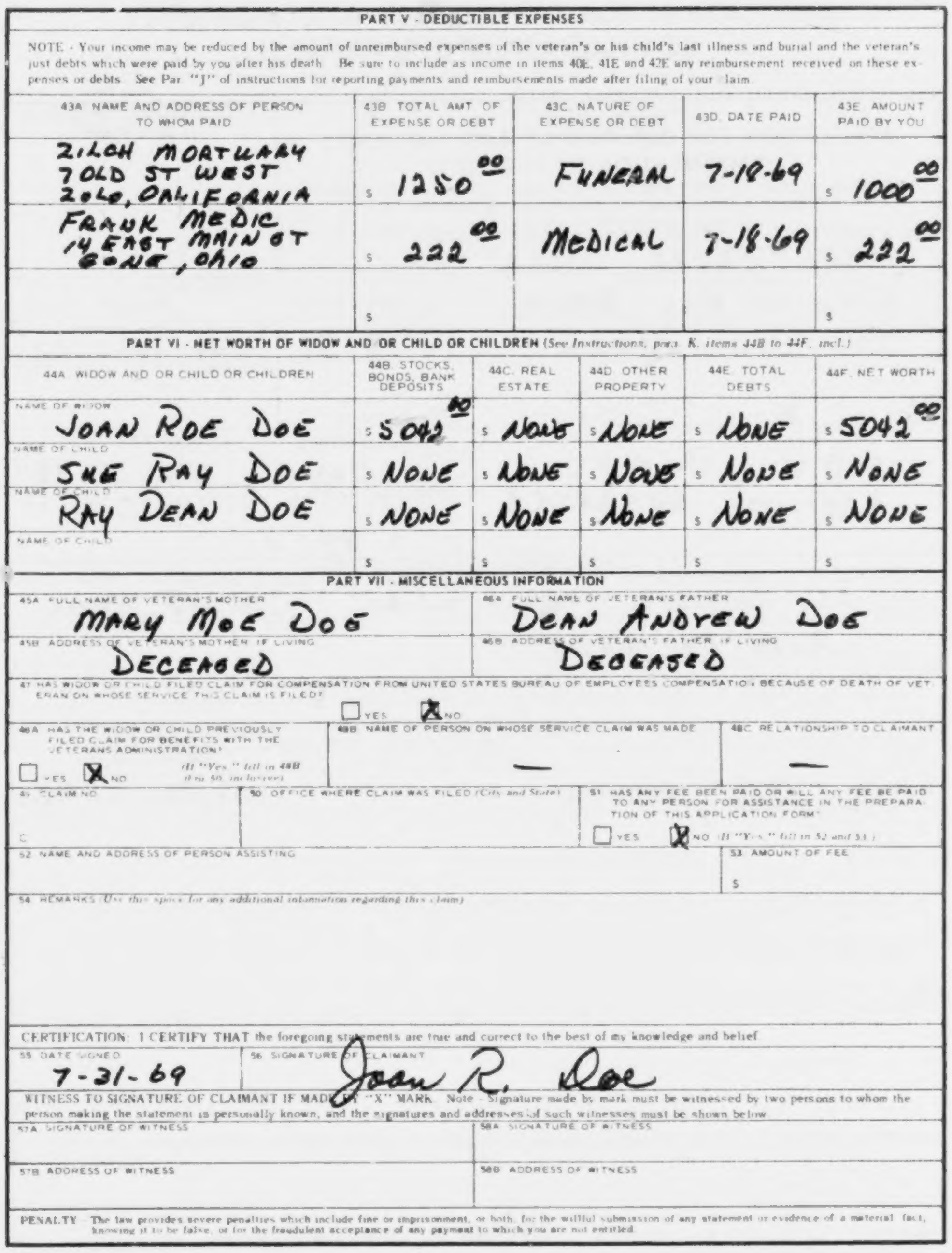
38C. BY WHOM PAID *(Name and address)* —

OTHER INCOME

39. TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND, BANK DEPOSITS, CHECKING ACCOUNTS AND SAVINGS AND LOAN ACCOUNTS OWNED JOINTLY BY WIDOW AND VETERAN ON DATE OF VETERAN'S DEATH $

| LINE NO. | (A) SOURCE | AMOUNT OF INCOME (B) WIDOW | (C) NAME OF CHILD Sue Ray | (D) NAME OF CHILD Ray Dean | (E) NAME OF CHILD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NOTE: In lines 40A thru 40H include income received from January 1 to date of death of veteran or, if claim is filed more than a year after the veteran died, income received from January 1 to date you sign this application. | | | | |
| 40A | EARNINGS FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT | $ NONE | | | |
| 40B | SOCIAL SECURITY | NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ |
| 40C | OTHER ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENTS | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 40D | DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, ETC. | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 40E | ALL OTHER INCOME | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 40F | TOTAL INCOME | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ |
| | Do NOT complete lines 40G and 40H if you had no income from those sources. | | | | |
| 40G | GROSS INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FARM OR BUSINESS *(Include net income in line 40E)* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 40H | GROSS INCOME FROM RENTALS FROM REAL ESTATE *(Include net income in line 40E)* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| | NOTE: In lines 41A thru 41H include income expected from date of death of veteran to December 31 of that year or, if claim is filed more than a year after the veteran died, income expected from the date you sign this application to December 31 of the same year. | | | | |
| 41A | EARNINGS FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT | $ NONE | | | |
| 41B | SOCIAL SECURITY | NONE | $ $510^{42}$ | $ $510^{42}$ | $ |
| 41C | OTHER ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENTS | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 41D | DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, ETC. | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 41E | ALL OTHER INCOME | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 41F | TOTAL INCOME | $ NONE | $ $510^{42}$ | $ $510^{42}$ | $ |
| | Do NOT complete lines 41G and 41H if you had no income from those sources. | | | | |
| 41G | GROSS INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FARM OR BUSINESS *(Include net income in line 41E)* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 41H | GROSS INCOME FROM RENTALS FROM REAL ESTATE *(Include net income in line 41E)* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| | NOTE: In lines 42A thru 42H include income expected for the next calendar year. If you are unable to state the exact amount, give approximate amounts expected. | | | | |
| 42A | EARNINGS FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT | $ NONE | | | |
| 42B | SOCIAL SECURITY | NONE | $ $1224^{42}$ | $ $1224^{42}$ | $ |
| 42C | OTHER ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENTS | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 42D | DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, ETC. | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 42E | ALL OTHER INCOME | NONE | NONE | NONE | |
| 42F | TOTAL INCOME | $ NONE | $ $1224^{42}$ | $ $1224^{42}$ | $ |
| | Do NOT complete lines 42G and 42H if you had no income from those sources. | | | | |
| 42G | GROSS INCOME FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FARM OR BUSINESS *(Include net income in line 42E)* | $ — | $ | $ | $ |
| 42H | GROSS INCOME FROM RENTALS FROM REAL ESTATE *(Include net income in lines 42E)* | $ — | $ | $ | $ |

21-534



**PART V - DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES**

NOTE - Your income may be reduced by the amount of unreimbursed expenses of the veteran's or his child's last illness and burial and the veteran's just debts which were paid by you after his death. Be sure to include as income in items 40E, 41E and 42E any reimbursement received on these expenses or debts. See Par. "J" of instructions for reporting payments and reimbursements made after filing of your claim.

| 43A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON TO WHOM PAID | 43B. TOTAL AMT. OF EXPENSE OR DEBT | 43C. NATURE OF EXPENSE OR DEBT | 43D. DATE PAID | 43E. AMOUNT PAID BY YOU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZILCH MORTUARY<br>7 OLD ST WEST<br>ZOLO, CALIFORNIA | $ 1250.00 | FUNERAL | 7-18-69 | $ 1000.00 |
| FRANK MEDIC<br>14 EAST MAIN ST<br>GONE, OHIO | $ 222.00 | MEDICAL | 7-18-69 | $ 222.00 |
|  | $ |  |  | $ |

**PART VI - NET WORTH OF WIDOW AND OR CHILD OR CHILDREN** (*See Instructions, para. K, items 44B to 44F, incl.*)

| 44A. WIDOW AND OR CHILD OR CHILDREN | 44B. STOCKS, BONDS, BANK DEPOSITS | 44C. REAL ESTATE | 44D. OTHER PROPERTY | 44E. TOTAL DEBTS | 44F. NET WORTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF WIDOW<br>JOAN ROE DOE | $ 5042.00 | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ 5042.00 |
| NAME OF CHILD<br>SUE RAY DOE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE |
| NAME OF CHILD<br>RAY DEAN DOE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE |
| NAME OF CHILD | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |

**PART VII - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION**

| | |
|---|---|
| 45A. FULL NAME OF VETERAN'S MOTHER<br>MARY MOE DOE | 46A. FULL NAME OF VETERAN'S FATHER<br>DEAN ANDREW DOE |
| 45B. ADDRESS OF VETERAN'S MOTHER IF LIVING<br>DECEASED | 46B. ADDRESS OF VETERAN'S FATHER IF LIVING<br>DECEASED |

47. HAS WIDOW OR CHILD FILED CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FROM UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION BECAUSE OF DEATH OF VETERAN ON WHOSE SERVICE THIS CLAIM IS FILED? ☐ YES ☒ NO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 48A. HAS THE WIDOW OR CHILD PREVIOUSLY FILED CLAIM FOR BENEFITS WITH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION?<br>☐ YES ☒ NO (*If "Yes," fill in 48B thru 50, inclusive*) | 48B. NAME OF PERSON ON WHOSE SERVICE CLAIM WAS MADE<br>— | 48C. RELATIONSHIP TO CLAIMANT<br>— |
| 49. CLAIM NO.<br>C | 50. OFFICE WHERE CLAIM WAS FILED (*City and State*) | 51. HAS ANY FEE BEEN PAID OR WILL ANY FEE BE PAID TO ANY PERSON FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS APPLICATION FORM?<br>☐ YES ☒ NO (*If "Yes," fill in 52 and 53.*) |

| | |
|---|---|
| 52. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON ASSISTING | 53. AMOUNT OF FEE<br>$ |

54. REMARKS (*Use this space for any additional information regarding this claim*)

CERTIFICATION: I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

| | |
|---|---|
| 55. DATE SIGNED<br>7-31-69 | 56. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT<br>Joan R. Doe |

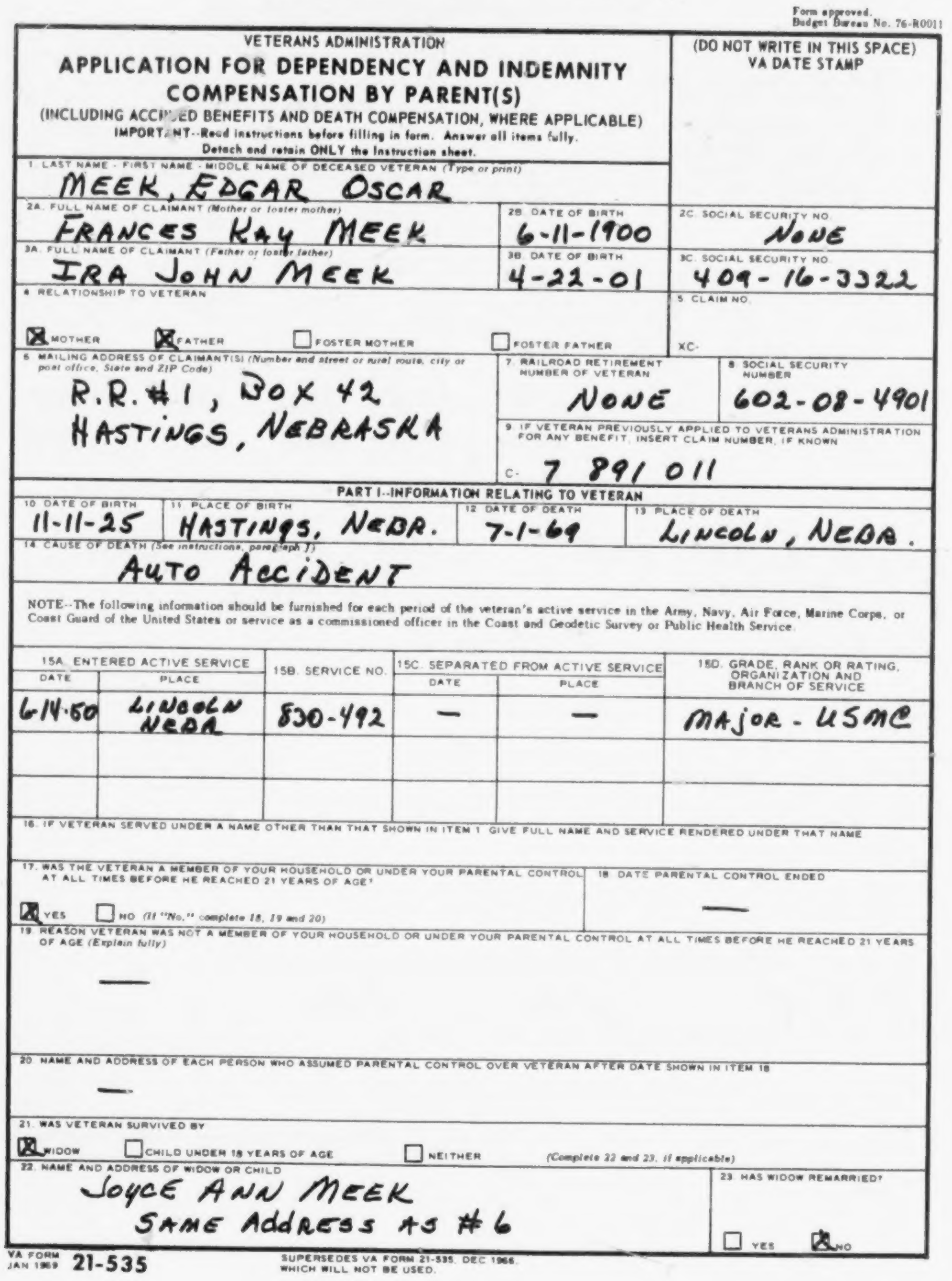
WITNESS TO SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT IF MADE BY "X" MARK. Note - Signature made by mark must be witnessed by two persons to whom the person making the statement is personally known, and the signatures and addresses of such witnesses must be shown below.

| | |
|---|---|
| 57A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS | 58A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS |
| 57B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS | 58B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS |

PENALTY - The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false, or for the fraudulent acceptance of any payment to which you are not entitled.

21-534

# APPLICATION FOR DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION BY PARENT(S)



Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0011

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**APPLICATION FOR DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION BY PARENT(S)**

(INCLUDING ACCRUED BENEFITS AND DEATH COMPENSATION, WHERE APPLICABLE)

IMPORTANT--Read instructions before filling in form. Answer all items fully. Detach and retain ONLY the Instruction sheet.

(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)
VA DATE STAMP

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF DECEASED VETERAN (*Type or print*): MEEK, EDGAR OSCAR

2A. FULL NAME OF CLAIMANT (*Mother or foster mother*): FRANCES KAY MEEK

2B. DATE OF BIRTH: 6-11-1900

2C. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: NONE

3A. FULL NAME OF CLAIMANT (*Father or foster father*): IRA JOHN MEEK

3B. DATE OF BIRTH: 4-22-01

3C. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 409-16-3322

4. RELATIONSHIP TO VETERAN: ☒ MOTHER ☒ FATHER ☐ FOSTER MOTHER ☐ FOSTER FATHER

5. CLAIM NO.
XC-

6. MAILING ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT(S) (*Number and street or rural route, city or post office, State and ZIP Code*):
R.R. #1, BOX 42
HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

7. RAILROAD RETIREMENT NUMBER OF VETERAN: NONE

8. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 602-08-4901

9. IF VETERAN PREVIOUSLY APPLIED TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION FOR ANY BENEFIT, INSERT CLAIM NUMBER, IF KNOWN: C- 7 891 011

**PART I--INFORMATION RELATING TO VETERAN**

10. DATE OF BIRTH: 11-11-25

11. PLACE OF BIRTH: HASTINGS, NEBR.

12. DATE OF DEATH: 7-1-69

13. PLACE OF DEATH: LINCOLN, NEBR.

14. CAUSE OF DEATH (*See instructions, paragraph 7*): AUTO ACCIDENT

NOTE--The following information should be furnished for each period of the veteran's active service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or service as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or Public Health Service.

| 15A. ENTERED ACTIVE SERVICE | | 15B. SERVICE NO. | 15C. SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE | | 15D. GRADE, RANK OR RATING, ORGANIZATION AND BRANCH OF SERVICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | PLACE | | DATE | PLACE | |
| 6-14-50 | LINCOLN NEBR | 830-492 | — | — | MAJOR - USMC |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

16. IF VETERAN SERVED UNDER A NAME OTHER THAN THAT SHOWN IN ITEM 1 GIVE FULL NAME AND SERVICE RENDERED UNDER THAT NAME

17. WAS THE VETERAN A MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OR UNDER YOUR PARENTAL CONTROL AT ALL TIMES BEFORE HE REACHED 21 YEARS OF AGE? ☒ YES ☐ NO (*If "No," complete 18, 19 and 20*)

18. DATE PARENTAL CONTROL ENDED: —

19. REASON VETERAN WAS NOT A MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OR UNDER YOUR PARENTAL CONTROL AT ALL TIMES BEFORE HE REACHED 21 YEARS OF AGE (*Explain fully*): —

20. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EACH PERSON WHO ASSUMED PARENTAL CONTROL OVER VETERAN AFTER DATE SHOWN IN ITEM 18: —

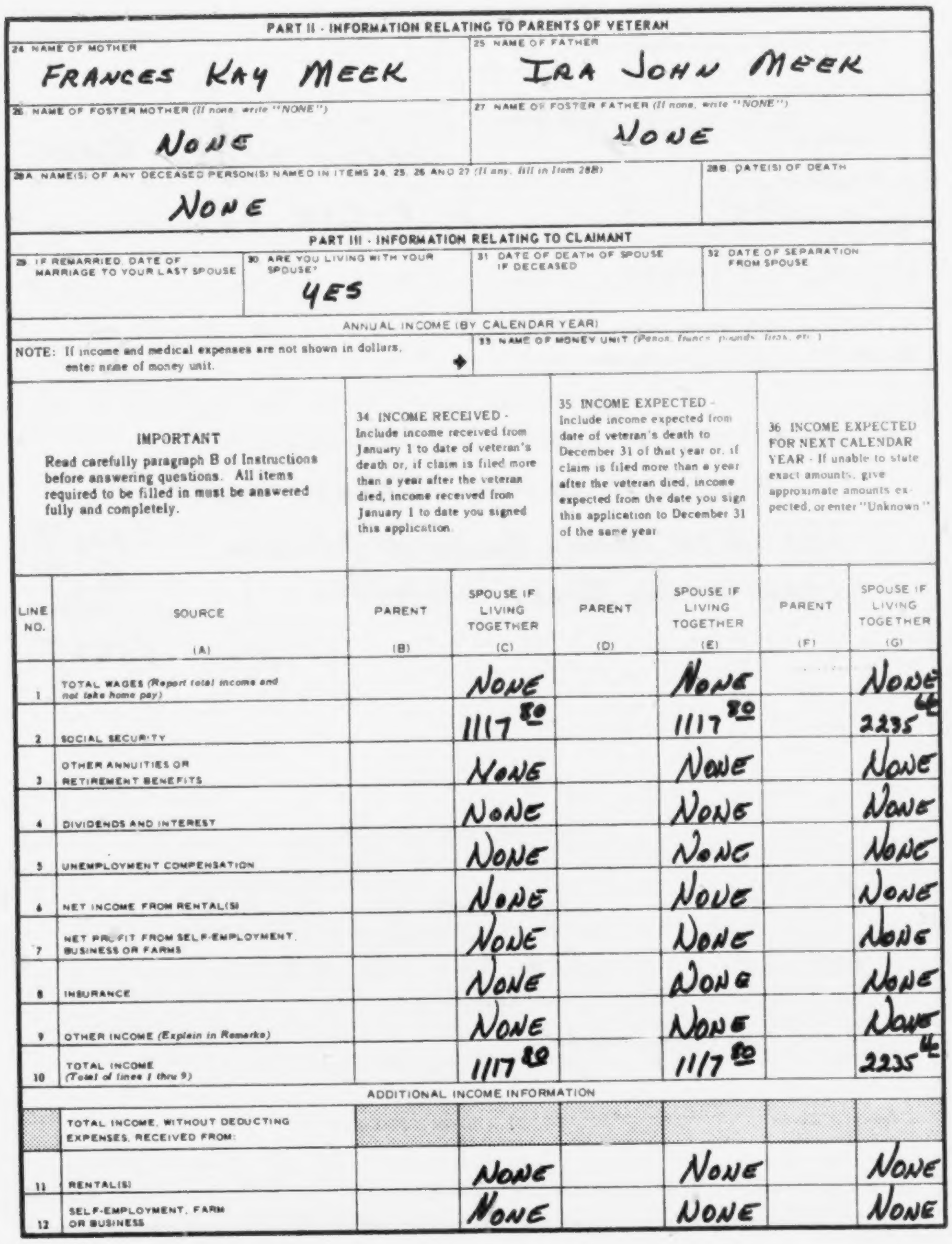
21. WAS VETERAN SURVIVED BY ☒ WIDOW ☐ CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ☐ NEITHER (*Complete 22 and 23, if applicable*)

22. NAME AND ADDRESS OF WIDOW OR CHILD:
JOYCE ANN MEEK
SAME ADDRESS AS #6

23. HAS WIDOW REMARRIED? ☐ YES ☒ NO

VA FORM JAN 1969 21-535

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-535, DEC 1966, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.



PART II - INFORMATION RELATING TO PARENTS OF VETERAN

24 NAME OF MOTHER: FRANCES KAY MEEK

25 NAME OF FATHER: IRA JOHN MEEK

26 NAME OF FOSTER MOTHER *(If none, write "NONE")*: NONE

27 NAME OF FOSTER FATHER *(If none, write "NONE")*: NONE

28A NAME(S) OF ANY DECEASED PERSON(S) NAMED IN ITEMS 24, 25, 26 AND 27 *(If any, fill in Item 28B)*: NONE

28B DATE(S) OF DEATH:

PART III - INFORMATION RELATING TO CLAIMANT

29 IF REMARRIED, DATE OF MARRIAGE TO YOUR LAST SPOUSE:

30 ARE YOU LIVING WITH YOUR SPOUSE? YES

31 DATE OF DEATH OF SPOUSE IF DECEASED:

32 DATE OF SEPARATION FROM SPOUSE:

ANNUAL INCOME (BY CALENDAR YEAR)

NOTE: If income and medical expenses are not shown in dollars, enter name of money unit. ◆

33 NAME OF MONEY UNIT *(Pesos, francs, pounds, liras, etc.)*:

**IMPORTANT**

Read carefully paragraph B of Instructions before answering questions. All items required to be filled in must be answered fully and completely.

|  |  | 34 INCOME RECEIVED - Include income received from January 1 to date of veteran's death or, if claim is filed more than a year after the veteran died, income received from January 1 to date you signed this application. |  | 35 INCOME EXPECTED - Include income expected from date of veteran's death to December 31 of that year or, if claim is filed more than a year after the veteran died, income expected from the date you sign this application to December 31 of the same year |  | 36 INCOME EXPECTED FOR NEXT CALENDAR YEAR - If unable to state exact amounts, give approximate amounts expected, or enter "Unknown" |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINE NO. | SOURCE (A) | PARENT (B) | SPOUSE IF LIVING TOGETHER (C) | PARENT (D) | SPOUSE IF LIVING TOGETHER (E) | PARENT (F) | SPOUSE IF LIVING TOGETHER (G) |
| 1 | TOTAL WAGES *(Report total income and not take home pay)* |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 2 | SOCIAL SECURITY |  | 1117$^{80}$ |  | 1117$^{80}$ |  | 2235$^{66}$ |
| 3 | OTHER ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 4 | DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 5 | UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 6 | NET INCOME FROM RENTAL(S) |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 7 | NET PROFIT FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT, BUSINESS OR FARMS |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 8 | INSURANCE |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 9 | OTHER INCOME *(Explain in Remarks)* |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 10 | TOTAL INCOME *(Total of lines 1 thru 9)* |  | 1117$^{80}$ |  | 1117$^{80}$ |  | 2235$^{66}$ |
|  | ADDITIONAL INCOME INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL INCOME, WITHOUT DEDUCTING EXPENSES, RECEIVED FROM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | RENTAL(S) |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |
| 12 | SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FARM OR BUSINESS |  | NONE |  | NONE |  | NONE |

21-535

## PART IV--MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

37. INDICATE WHETHER CLAIMANT(S) HAS FILED CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FROM UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION BECAUSE OF DEATH OF VETERAN ON WHOSE SERVICE THIS CLAIM IS FILED?

FATHER (Claimant) ☐ YES ☒ NO
MOTHER (Claimant) ☐ YES ☒ NO

38. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED A CLAIM WITH THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BASED ON YOUR OWN SERVICE OR THE SERVICE OF ANY OTHER VETERAN?
X YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," complete 39, 40 and 41)

39. NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED
JOSEPH HENRY MEEK

40. RELATIONSHIP TO CLAIMANT
SON

41. CLAIM NO
X C- 8 942 678

42. HAS ANY FEE BEEN PAID OR WILL ANY FEE BE PAID TO ANY PERSON FOR ASSISTING IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS APPLICATION FORM?
☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete 43 and 44)

43. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON ASSISTING

44. AMOUNT OF FEE
$

45. IS THE ADDRESS SHOWN IN ITEM 6 THE ACTUAL HOME ADDRESS OF THE CLAIMANT?
☒ YES ☐ NO (If "No," explain why another address is used)

46. REMARKS (Unusual expenses, if any, may be shown here or on reverse of this page of form. See Instructions, paragraph C)

ANNUAL DRUG AND MEDICAL COSTS:
IRA JOHN MEEK - HEART & ASTHMA - - $222.00
FRANCES KAY MEEK - DIABETIC - - - 342.00
TOTAL - $564.00

### CERTIFICATE AND SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

| | |
|---|---|
| 47. DATE<br>7-15-69 | 48. SIGNATURE OF MOTHER, FOSTER MOTHER, GUARDIAN, OR NEXT FRIEND<br>Frances K. Meek |
| 49. DATE<br>7-15-69 | 50. SIGNATURE OF FATHER, FOSTER FATHER, GUARDIAN, OR NEXT FRIEND<br>Ira J. Meek |

### WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT IF MADE BY "X" MARK

NOTE -- Signature made by mark must be witnessed by two persons to whom the person making the statement is personally known, and the signatures and addresses of such witnesses must be shown below.

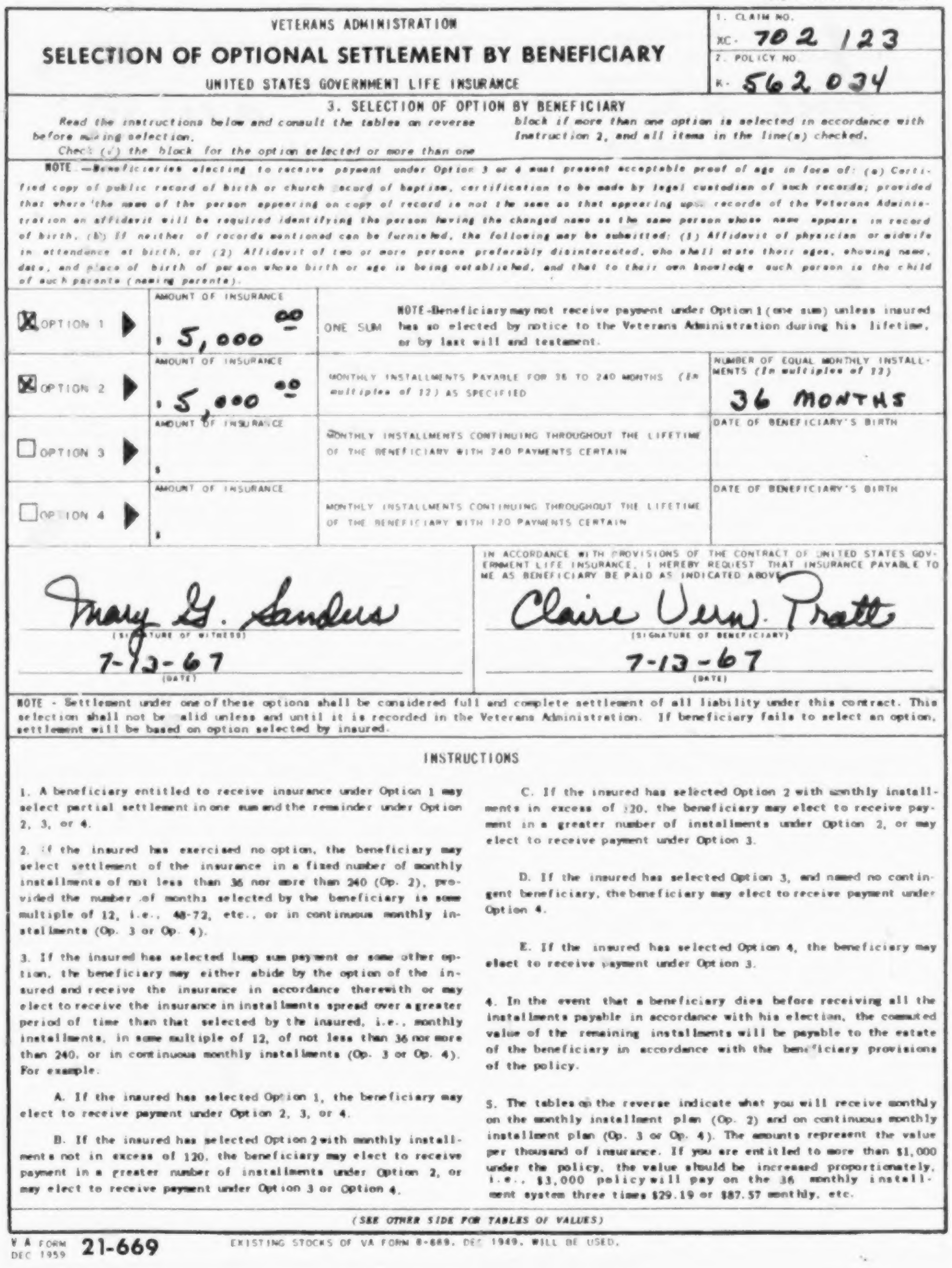
| | |
|---|---|
| 51A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS | 52A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS |
| 51B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS | 52B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS |

PENALTY -- The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false, or for the fraudulent acceptance of any payment to which you are not entitled.

21-535

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 338-730

# SELECTION OF OPTIONAL SETTLEMENT BY BENEFICIARY



Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R204.3

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

## SELECTION OF OPTIONAL SETTLEMENT BY BENEFICIARY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

1. CLAIM NO.
XC- 702 123

2. POLICY NO.
K- 562 034

### 3. SELECTION OF OPTION BY BENEFICIARY

*Read the instructions below and consult the tables on reverse before making selection.*

*Check (✓) the block for the option selected or more than one block if more than one option is selected in accordance with Instruction 2, and all items in the line(s) checked.*

NOTE.—*Beneficiaries electing to receive payment under Option 3 or 4 must present acceptable proof of age in form of: (a) Certified copy of public record of birth or church record of baptism, certification to be made by legal custodian of such records; provided that where the name of the person appearing on copy of record is not the same as that appearing upon records of the Veterans Administration an affidavit will be required identifying the person having the changed name as the same person whose name appears in record of birth, (b) If neither of records mentioned can be furnished, the following may be submitted: (1) Affidavit of physician or midwife in attendance at birth, or (2) Affidavit of two or more persons preferably disinterested, who shall state their ages, showing name, date, and place of birth of person whose birth or age is being established, and that to their own knowledge such person is the child of such parents (naming parents).*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☒ OPTION 1 ▶ | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE<br>$ 5,000.00 | ONE SUM | NOTE-Beneficiary may not receive payment under Option 1 (one sum) unless insured has so elected by notice to the Veterans Administration during his lifetime, or by last will and testament. |
| ☒ OPTION 2 ▶ | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE<br>$ 5,000.00 | MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS PAYABLE FOR 36 TO 240 MONTHS (*In multiples of 12*) AS SPECIFIED | NUMBER OF EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS (*In multiples of 12*)<br>36 MONTHS |
| ☐ OPTION 3 ▶ | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE<br>$ | MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE LIFETIME OF THE BENEFICIARY WITH 240 PAYMENTS CERTAIN | DATE OF BENEFICIARY'S BIRTH |
| ☐ OPTION 4 ▶ | AMOUNT OF INSURANCE<br>$ | MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE LIFETIME OF THE BENEFICIARY WITH 120 PAYMENTS CERTAIN | DATE OF BENEFICIARY'S BIRTH |

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE, I HEREBY REQUEST THAT INSURANCE PAYABLE TO ME AS BENEFICIARY BE PAID AS INDICATED ABOVE

Mary G. Sanders
(SIGNATURE OF WITNESS)
7-13-67
(DATE)

Claire Vern. Pratt
(SIGNATURE OF BENEFICIARY)
7-13-67
(DATE)

NOTE - Settlement under one of these options shall be considered full and complete settlement of all liability under this contract. This selection shall not be valid unless and until it is recorded in the Veterans Administration. If beneficiary fails to select an option, settlement will be based on option selected by insured.

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. A beneficiary entitled to receive insurance under Option 1 may select partial settlement in one sum and the remainder under Option 2, 3, or 4.

2. If the insured has exercised no option, the beneficiary may select settlement of the insurance in a fixed number of monthly installments of not less than 36 nor more than 240 (Op. 2), provided the number of months selected by the beneficiary is some multiple of 12, i.e., 48-72, etc., or in continuous monthly installments (Op. 3 or Op. 4).

3. If the insured has selected lump sum payment or some other option, the beneficiary may either abide by the option of the insured and receive the insurance in accordance therewith or may elect to receive the insurance in installments spread over a greater period of time than that selected by the insured, i.e., monthly installments, in some multiple of 12, of not less than 36 nor more than 240, or in continuous monthly installments (Op. 3 or Op. 4). For example.

A. If the insured has selected Option 1, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 2, 3, or 4.

B. If the insured has selected Option 2 with monthly installments not in excess of 120, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment in a greater number of installments under Option 2, or may elect to receive payment under Option 3 or Option 4.

C. If the insured has selected Option 2 with monthly installments in excess of 120, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment in a greater number of installments under Option 2, or may elect to receive payment under Option 3.

D. If the insured has selected Option 3, and named no contingent beneficiary, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 4.

E. If the insured has selected Option 4, the beneficiary may elect to receive payment under Option 3.

4. In the event that a beneficiary dies before receiving all the installments payable in accordance with his election, the commuted value of the remaining installments will be payable to the estate of the beneficiary in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

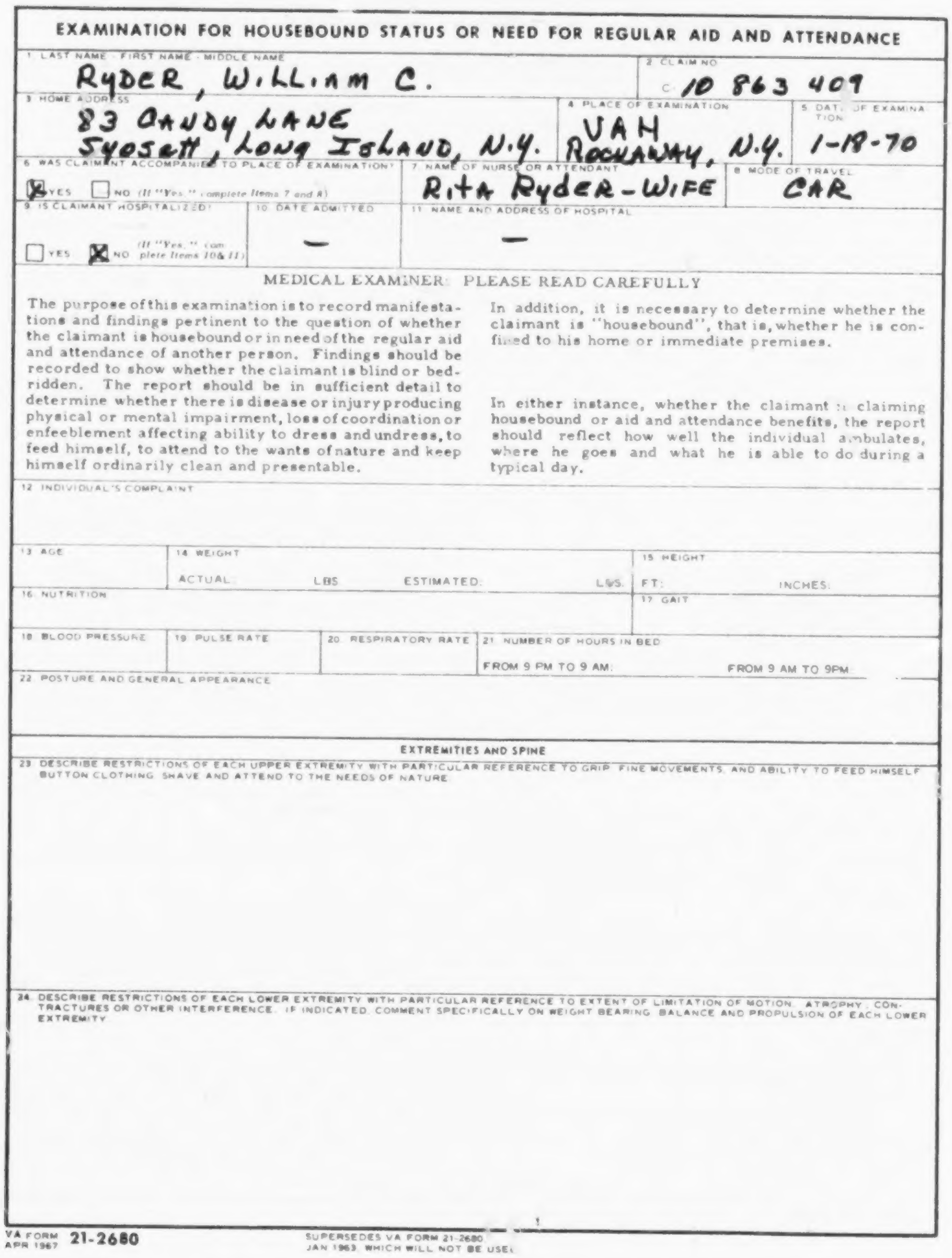
5. The tables on the reverse indicate what you will receive monthly on the monthly installment plan (Op. 2) and on continuous monthly installment plan (Op. 3 or Op. 4). The amounts represent the value per thousand of insurance. If you are entitled to more than $1,000 under the policy, the value should be increased proportionately, i.e., $3,000 policy will pay on the 36 monthly installment system three times $29.19 or $87.57 monthly, etc.

*(SEE OTHER SIDE FOR TABLES OF VALUES)*

VA FORM 21-669
DEC 1959

EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 8-669, DEC 1949, WILL BE USED.

## EXAMINATION FOR HOUSEBOUND STATUS OR NEED FOR REGULAR AID AND ATTENDANCE



**EXAMINATION FOR HOUSEBOUND STATUS OR NEED FOR REGULAR AID AND ATTENDANCE**

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME: RYDER, WILLIAM C.
2. CLAIM NO.: C 10 863 409
3. HOME ADDRESS: 83 OANDY LANE, SYOSETT, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
4. PLACE OF EXAMINATION: VAH ROCKAWAY, N.Y.
5. DATE OF EXAMINATION: 1-18-70
6. WAS CLAIMANT ACCOMPANIED TO PLACE OF EXAMINATION? ☒ YES ☐ NO (If "Yes," complete Items 7 and 8)
7. NAME OF NURSE OR ATTENDANT: Rita Ryder - WIFE
8. MODE OF TRAVEL: CAR
9. IS CLAIMANT HOSPITALIZED? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete Items 10 & 11)
10. DATE ADMITTED: —
11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF HOSPITAL: —

MEDICAL EXAMINER: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

The purpose of this examination is to record manifestations and findings pertinent to the question of whether the claimant is housebound or in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person. Findings should be recorded to show whether the claimant is blind or bedridden. The report should be in sufficient detail to determine whether there is disease or injury producing physical or mental impairment, loss of coordination or enfeeblement affecting ability to dress and undress, to feed himself, to attend to the wants of nature and keep himself ordinarily clean and presentable.

In addition, it is necessary to determine whether the claimant is "housebound", that is, whether he is confined to his home or immediate premises.

In either instance, whether the claimant is claiming housebound or aid and attendance benefits, the report should reflect how well the individual ambulates, where he goes and what he is able to do during a typical day.

12. INDIVIDUAL'S COMPLAINT
13. AGE
14. WEIGHT — ACTUAL: LBS. ESTIMATED: LBS.
15. HEIGHT — FT: INCHES:
16. NUTRITION
17. GAIT
18. BLOOD PRESSURE
19. PULSE RATE
20. RESPIRATORY RATE
21. NUMBER OF HOURS IN BED — FROM 9 PM TO 9 AM: FROM 9 AM TO 9PM:
22. POSTURE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE

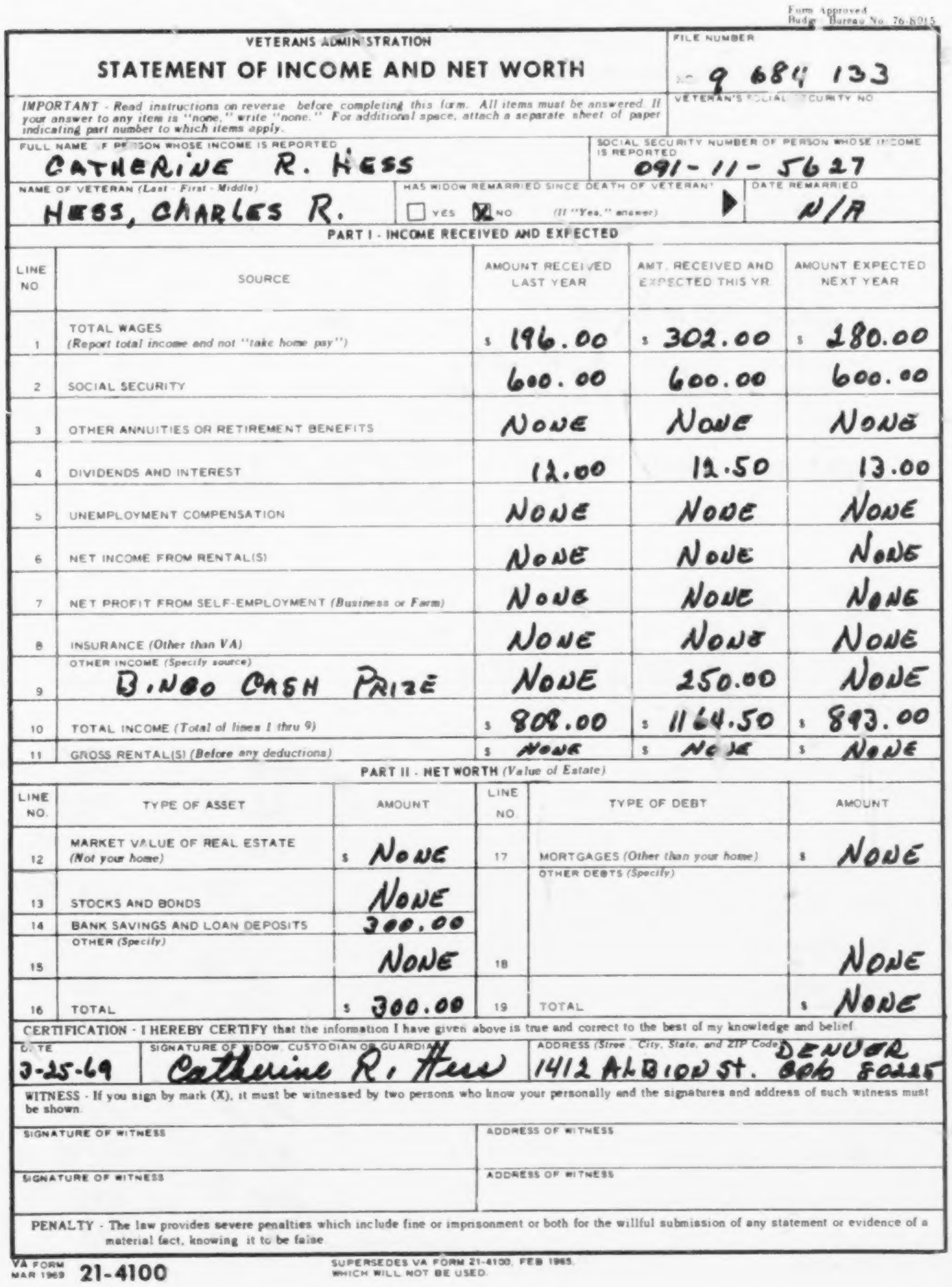
EXTREMITIES AND SPINE

23. DESCRIBE RESTRICTIONS OF EACH UPPER EXTREMITY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO GRIP, FINE MOVEMENTS, AND ABILITY TO FEED HIMSELF, BUTTON CLOTHING, SHAVE AND ATTEND TO THE NEEDS OF NATURE
24. DESCRIBE RESTRICTIONS OF EACH LOWER EXTREMITY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO EXTENT OF LIMITATION OF MOTION, ATROPHY, CONTRACTURES OR OTHER INTERFERENCE. IF INDICATED, COMMENT SPECIFICALLY ON WEIGHT BEARING, BALANCE AND PROPULSION OF EACH LOWER EXTREMITY

VA FORM 21-2680
APR 1967

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-2680,
JAN 1963, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND NET WORTH



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R015

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND NET WORTH**

FILE NUMBER: 9 684 133

VETERAN'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

*IMPORTANT* - Read instructions on reverse before completing this form. All items must be answered. If your answer to any item is "none," write "none." For additional space, attach a separate sheet of paper indicating part number to which items apply.

FULL NAME OF PERSON WHOSE INCOME IS REPORTED: CATHERINE R. HESS

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OF PERSON WHOSE INCOME IS REPORTED: 091-11-5627

NAME OF VETERAN (Last - First - Middle): HESS, CHARLES R.

HAS WIDOW REMARRIED SINCE DEATH OF VETERAN? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," answer) ▶

DATE REMARRIED: N/A

### PART I - INCOME RECEIVED AND EXPECTED

| LINE NO. | SOURCE | AMOUNT RECEIVED LAST YEAR | AMT. RECEIVED AND EXPECTED THIS YR. | AMOUNT EXPECTED NEXT YEAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TOTAL WAGES (Report total income and not "take home pay") | $ 196.00 | $ 302.00 | $ 280.00 |
| 2 | SOCIAL SECURITY | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| 3 | OTHER ANNUITIES OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| 4 | DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 |
| 5 | UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| 6 | NET INCOME FROM RENTAL(S) | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| 7 | NET PROFIT FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT (Business or Farm) | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| 8 | INSURANCE (Other than VA) | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| 9 | OTHER INCOME (Specify source) BINGO CASH PRIZE | NONE | 250.00 | NONE |
| 10 | TOTAL INCOME (Total of lines 1 thru 9) | $ 808.00 | $ 1164.50 | $ 893.00 |
| 11 | GROSS RENTAL(S) (Before any deductions) | $ NONE | $ NONE | $ NONE |

### PART II - NET WORTH (Value of Estate)

| LINE NO. | TYPE OF ASSET | AMOUNT | LINE NO. | TYPE OF DEBT | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | MARKET VALUE OF REAL ESTATE (Not your home) | $ NONE | 17 | MORTGAGES (Other than your home) | $ NONE |
| 13 | STOCKS AND BONDS | NONE | 18 | OTHER DEBTS (Specify) | NONE |
| 14 | BANK SAVINGS AND LOAN DEPOSITS | 300.00 | | | |
| 15 | OTHER (Specify) | NONE | | | |
| 16 | TOTAL | $ 300.00 | 19 | TOTAL | $ NONE |

**CERTIFICATION** - **I HEREBY CERTIFY** that the information I have given above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: 3-25-69

SIGNATURE OF WIDOW, CUSTODIAN OR GUARDIAN: Catherine R. Hess

ADDRESS (Street, City, State, and ZIP Code): 1412 ALBION ST. DENVER COLO 80225

**WITNESS** - If you sign by mark (X), it must be witnessed by two persons who know your personally and the signatures and address of such witness must be shown.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS
ADDRESS OF WITNESS

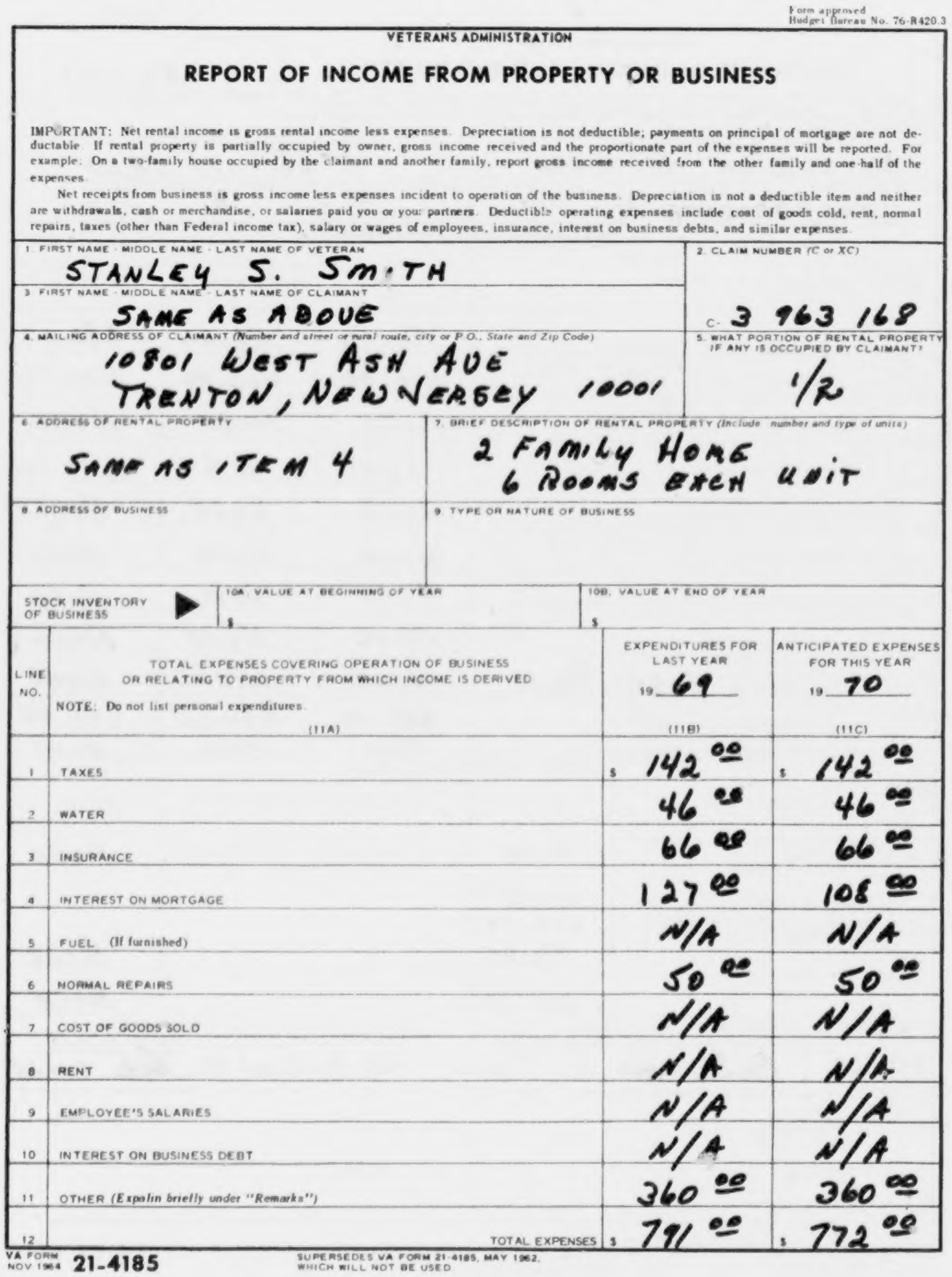
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS
ADDRESS OF WITNESS

**PENALTY** - The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment or both for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false.

VA FORM MAR 1969 **21-4100**

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-4100, FEB 1965, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.

## REPORT OF INCOME FROM PROPERTY OR BUSINESS



Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R420.3

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

### REPORT OF INCOME FROM PROPERTY OR BUSINESS

IMPORTANT: Net rental income is gross rental income less expenses. Depreciation is not deductible; payments on principal of mortgage are not deductable. If rental property is partially occupied by owner, gross income received and the proportionate part of the expenses will be reported. For example: On a two-family house occupied by the claimant and another family, report gross income received from the other family and one-half of the expenses.

Net receipts from business is gross income less expenses incident to operation of the business. Depreciation is not a deductible item and neither are withdrawals, cash or merchandise, or salaries paid you or your partners. Deductible operating expenses include cost of goods cold, rent, normal repairs, taxes (other than Federal income tax), salary or wages of employees, insurance, interest on business debts, and similar expenses.

1. FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - LAST NAME OF VETERAN: STANLEY S. SMITH

2. CLAIM NUMBER (C or XC): C- 3 963 168

3. FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - LAST NAME OF CLAIMANT: SAME AS ABOVE

4. MAILING ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT (Number and street or rural route, city or P.O., State and Zip Code):
10801 WEST ASH AVE
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 10001

5. WHAT PORTION OF RENTAL PROPERTY IF ANY IS OCCUPIED BY CLAIMANT? 1/2

6. ADDRESS OF RENTAL PROPERTY: SAME AS ITEM 4

7. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF RENTAL PROPERTY (Include number and type of units):
2 FAMILY HOME
6 ROOMS EACH UNIT

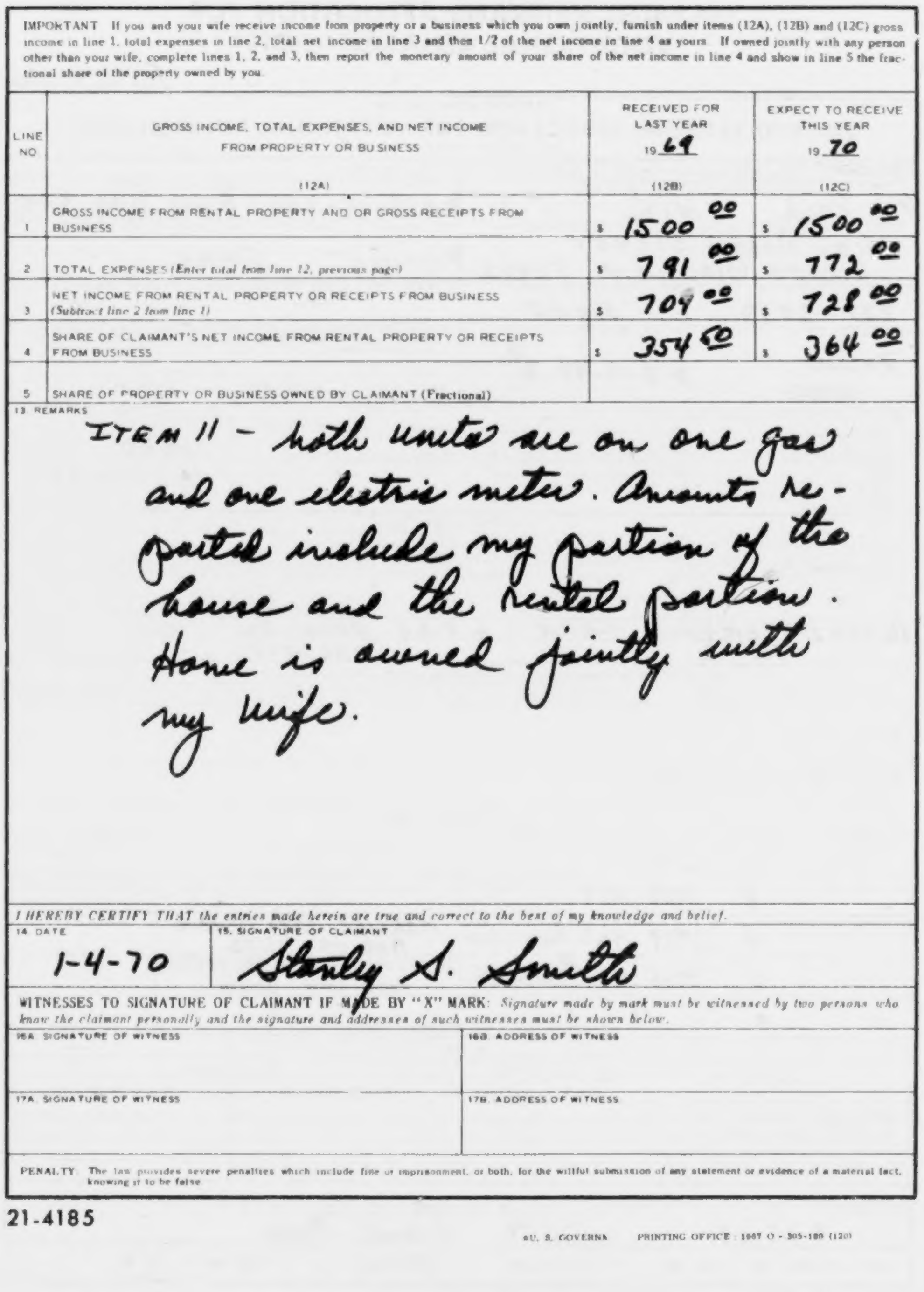
8. ADDRESS OF BUSINESS:

9. TYPE OR NATURE OF BUSINESS:

STOCK INVENTORY OF BUSINESS ▶ 10A. VALUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR $ | 10B. VALUE AT END OF YEAR $

| LINE NO. | TOTAL EXPENSES COVERING OPERATION OF BUSINESS OR RELATING TO PROPERTY FROM WHICH INCOME IS DERIVED<br>NOTE: Do not list personal expenditures. (11A) | EXPENDITURES FOR LAST YEAR 19 69 (11B) | ANTICIPATED EXPENSES FOR THIS YEAR 19 70 (11C) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TAXES | $ 142 00 | $ 142 00 |
| 2 | WATER | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| 3 | INSURANCE | 66 00 | 66 00 |
| 4 | INTEREST ON MORTGAGE | 127 00 | 108 00 |
| 5 | FUEL (If furnished) | N/A | N/A |
| 6 | NORMAL REPAIRS | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| 7 | COST OF GOODS SOLD | N/A | N/A |
| 8 | RENT | N/A | N/A |
| 9 | EMPLOYEE'S SALARIES | N/A | N/A |
| 10 | INTEREST ON BUSINESS DEBT | N/A | N/A |
| 11 | OTHER (Expalin briefly under "Remarks") | 360 00 | 360 00 |
| 12 | TOTAL EXPENSES | $ 791 00 | $ 772 00 |

VA FORM NOV 1964 **21-4185** SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21-4185, MAY 1962, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED



IMPORTANT If you and your wife receive income from property or a business which you own jointly, furnish under items (12A), (12B) and (12C) gross income in line 1, total expenses in line 2, total net income in line 3 and then 1/2 of the net income in line 4 as yours. If owned jointly with any person other than your wife, complete lines 1, 2, and 3, then report the monetary amount of your share of the net income in line 4 and show in line 5 the fractional share of the property owned by you.

| LINE NO | GROSS INCOME, TOTAL EXPENSES, AND NET INCOME FROM PROPERTY OR BUSINESS (12A) | RECEIVED FOR LAST YEAR 19 69 (12B) | EXPECT TO RECEIVE THIS YEAR 19 70 (12C) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GROSS INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY AND OR GROSS RECEIPTS FROM BUSINESS | $ 1500 $^{00}$ | $ 1500 $^{00}$ |
| 2 | TOTAL EXPENSES *(Enter total from line 12, previous page)* | $ 791 $^{00}$ | $ 772 $^{00}$ |
| 3 | NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY OR RECEIPTS FROM BUSINESS *(Subtract line 2 from line 1)* | $ 704 $^{00}$ | $ 728 $^{00}$ |
| 4 | SHARE OF CLAIMANT'S NET INCOME FROM RENTAL PROPERTY OR RECEIPTS FROM BUSINESS | $ 354 $^{50}$ | $ 364 $^{00}$ |
| 5 | SHARE OF PROPERTY OR BUSINESS OWNED BY CLAIMANT **(Fractional)** | | |

13 REMARKS

ITEM 11 - both units are on one gas and one electric meter. Amounts reported include my portion of the house and the rental portion. Home is owned jointly with my wife.

*I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the entries made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 14 DATE<br>1-4-70 | 15. SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT<br>Stanley S. Smith |

**WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT IF MADE BY "X" MARK:** *Signature made by mark must be witnessed by two persons who know the claimant personally and the signature and addresses of such witnesses must be shown below.*

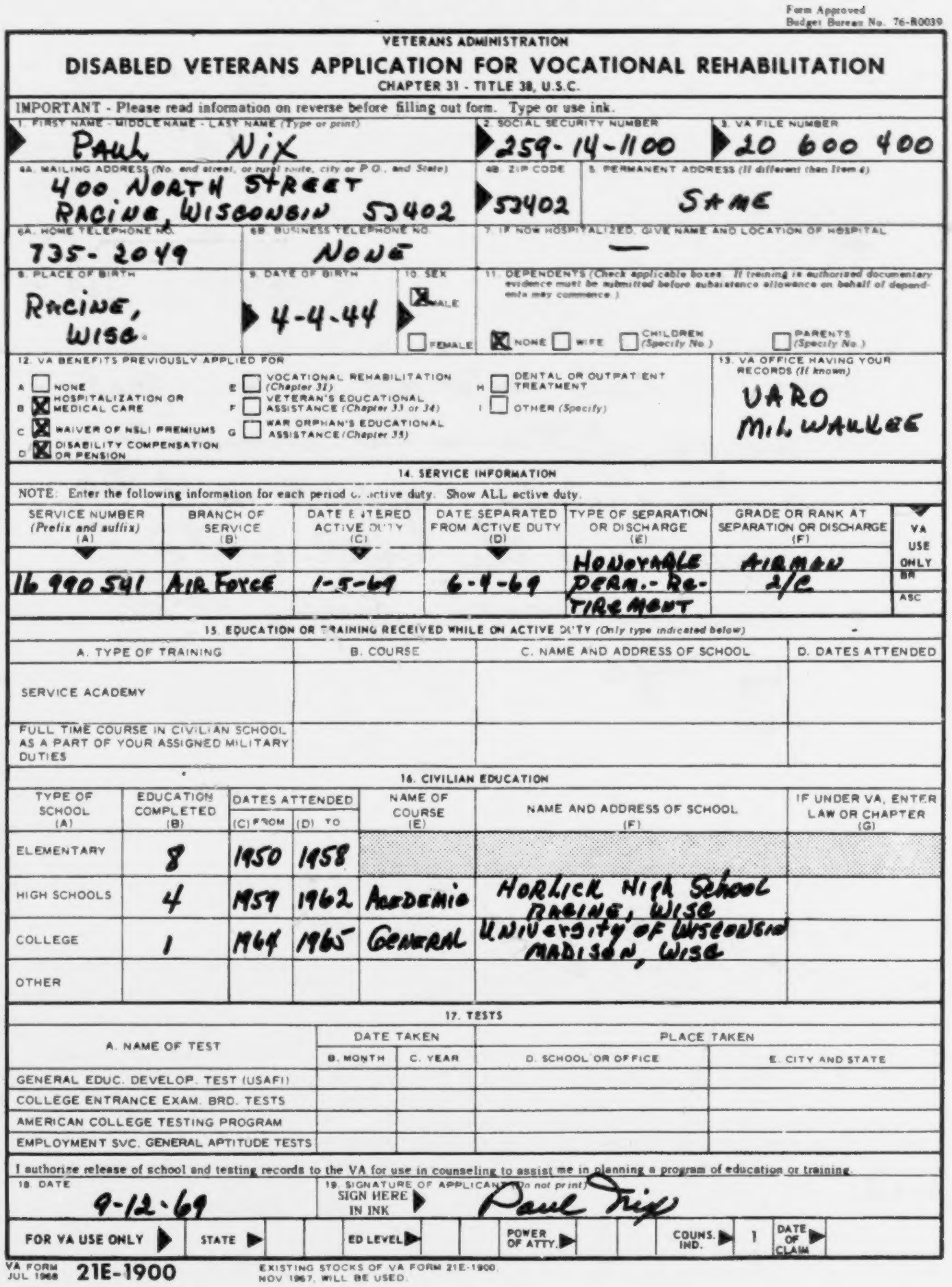
| | |
|---|---|
| 16A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS | 16B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS |
| 17A. SIGNATURE OF WITNESS | 17B. ADDRESS OF WITNESS |

PENALTY: The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false.

21-4185

☆U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O - 305-189 (120)

# DISABLED VETERANS APPLICATION FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0039

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

**DISABLED VETERANS APPLICATION FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

CHAPTER 31 - TITLE 38, U.S.C.

IMPORTANT - Please read information on reverse before filling out form. Type or use ink.

1. FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - LAST NAME (Type or print): Paul Nix
2. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 259-14-1100
3. VA FILE NUMBER: 20 600 400
4A. MAILING ADDRESS (No. and street, or rural route, city or P.O., and State): 400 NORTH STREET RACINE, WISCONSIN 53402
4B. ZIP CODE: 53402
5. PERMANENT ADDRESS (If different than Item 4): SAME
6A. HOME TELEPHONE NO.: 735-2049
6B. BUSINESS TELEPHONE NO.: NONE
7. IF NOW HOSPITALIZED, GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL: —
8. PLACE OF BIRTH: RACINE, WISC.
9. DATE OF BIRTH: 4-4-44
10. SEX: ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE
11. DEPENDENTS (Check applicable boxes. If training is authorized documentary evidence must be submitted before subsistence allowance on behalf of dependents may commence.) ☒ NONE ☐ WIFE ☐ CHILDREN (Specify No.) ☐ PARENTS (Specify No.)

12. VA BENEFITS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR
- A ☐ NONE
- B ☒ HOSPITALIZATION OR MEDICAL CARE
- C ☒ WAIVER OF NSLI PREMIUMS
- D ☒ DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSION
- E ☐ VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (Chapter 31)
- F ☐ VETERAN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Chapter 33 or 34)
- G ☐ WAR ORPHAN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Chapter 35)
- H ☐ DENTAL OR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT
- I ☐ OTHER (Specify)

13. VA OFFICE HAVING YOUR RECORDS (If known): VARO MILWAUKEE

## 14. SERVICE INFORMATION

NOTE: Enter the following information for each period of active duty. Show ALL active duty.

| SERVICE NUMBER (Prefix and suffix) (A) | BRANCH OF SERVICE (B) | DATE ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY (C) | DATE SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE DUTY (D) | TYPE OF SEPARATION OR DISCHARGE (E) | GRADE OR RANK AT SEPARATION OR DISCHARGE (F) | VA USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 990 541 | AIR FORCE | 1-5-69 | 6-4-69 | HONORABLE PERM.-RE-TIREMENT | AIRMAN 2/C | BR<br>ASC |

## 15. EDUCATION OR TRAINING RECEIVED WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY (Only type indicated below)

| A. TYPE OF TRAINING | B. COURSE | C. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL | D. DATES ATTENDED |
|---|---|---|---|
| SERVICE ACADEMY | | | |
| FULL TIME COURSE IN CIVILIAN SCHOOL AS A PART OF YOUR ASSIGNED MILITARY DUTIES | | | |

## 16. CIVILIAN EDUCATION

| TYPE OF SCHOOL (A) | EDUCATION COMPLETED (B) | DATES ATTENDED (C) FROM | DATES ATTENDED (D) TO | NAME OF COURSE (E) | NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL (F) | IF UNDER VA, ENTER LAW OR CHAPTER (G) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEMENTARY | 8 | 1950 | 1958 | | | |
| HIGH SCHOOLS | 4 | 1959 | 1962 | ACADEMIC | HORLICK High School RACINE, WISC | |
| COLLEGE | 1 | 1964 | 1965 | GENERAL | UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON, WISC | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |

## 17. TESTS

| A. NAME OF TEST | DATE TAKEN B. MONTH | DATE TAKEN C. YEAR | PLACE TAKEN D. SCHOOL OR OFFICE | PLACE TAKEN E. CITY AND STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL EDUC. DEVELOP. TEST (USAFI) | | | | |
| COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM. BRD. TESTS | | | | |
| AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM | | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT SVC. GENERAL APTITUDE TESTS | | | | |

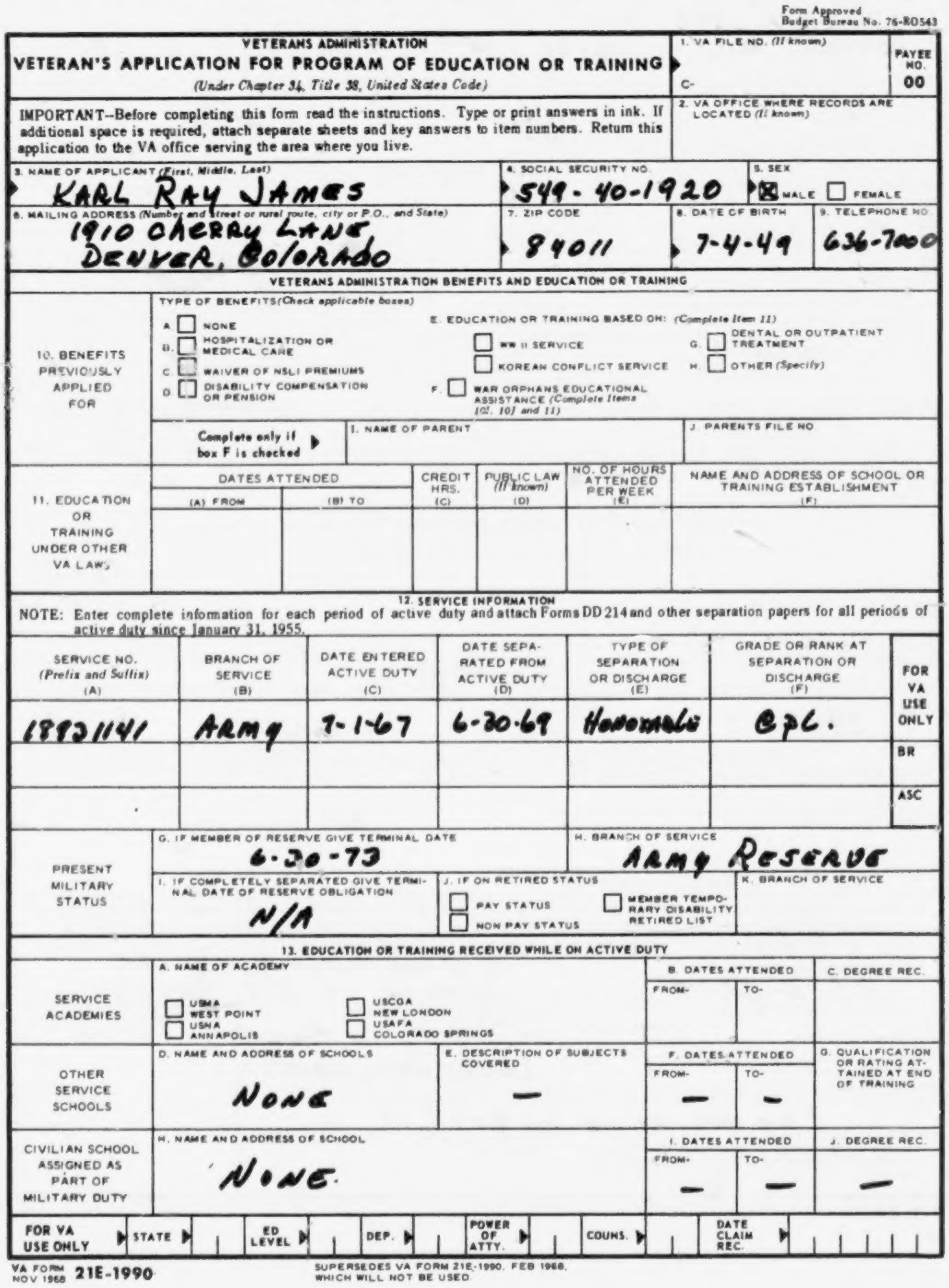
I authorize release of school and testing records to the VA for use in counseling to assist me in planning a program of education or training.

18. DATE: 9-12-69
19. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (Do not print) SIGN HERE IN INK: Paul Nix

FOR VA USE ONLY | STATE | ED LEVEL | POWER OF ATTY. | COUNS. IND. 1 | DATE OF CLAIM

VA FORM JUL 1968 **21E-1900** EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 21E-1900, NOV 1967, WILL BE USED.

## APPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (VETERAN)



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0543

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**VETERAN'S APPLICATION FOR PROGRAM OF EDUCATION OR TRAINING**
*(Under Chapter 34, Title 38, United States Code)*

1. VA FILE NO. *(If known)* C-

PAYEE NO. 00

IMPORTANT--Before completing this form read the instructions. Type or print answers in ink. If additional space is required, attach separate sheets and key answers to item numbers. Return this application to the VA office serving the area where you live.

2. VA OFFICE WHERE RECORDS ARE LOCATED *(If known)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. NAME OF APPLICANT *(First, Middle, Last)*<br>KARL RAY JAMES | 4. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.<br>549-40-1920 | 5. SEX<br>☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. MAILING ADDRESS *(Number and street or rural route, city or P.O., and State)*<br>1910 CHERRY LANE<br>DENVER, COLORADO | 7. ZIP CODE<br>84011 | 8. DATE OF BIRTH<br>7-4-49 | 9. TELEPHONE NO.<br>636-7000 |

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BENEFITS AND EDUCATION OR TRAINING

10. BENEFITS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR

TYPE OF BENEFITS *(Check applicable boxes)*

- A. ☐ NONE
- B. ☐ HOSPITALIZATION OR MEDICAL CARE
- C. ☐ WAIVER OF NSLI PREMIUMS
- D. ☐ DISABILITY COMPENSATION OR PENSION
- E. EDUCATION OR TRAINING BASED ON: *(Complete Item 11)*
  - ☐ WW II SERVICE
  - ☐ KOREAN CONFLICT SERVICE
- F. ☐ WAR ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE *(Complete Items 10I, 10J and 11)*
- G. ☐ DENTAL OR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT
- H. ☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

Complete only if box F is checked ▶ I. NAME OF PARENT J. PARENTS FILE NO

11. EDUCATION OR TRAINING UNDER OTHER VA LAWS

| DATES ATTENDED (A) FROM | DATES ATTENDED (B) TO | CREDIT HRS. (C) | PUBLIC LAW *(If known)* (D) | NO. OF HOURS ATTENDED PER WEEK (E) | NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL OR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT (F) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

12. SERVICE INFORMATION

NOTE: Enter complete information for each period of active duty and attach Forms DD 214 and other separation papers for all periods of active duty since January 31, 1955.

| SERVICE NO. *(Prefix and Suffix)* (A) | BRANCH OF SERVICE (B) | DATE ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY (C) | DATE SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE DUTY (D) | TYPE OF SEPARATION OR DISCHARGE (E) | GRADE OR RANK AT SEPARATION OR DISCHARGE (F) | FOR VA USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18921141 | Army | 7-1-67 | 6-30-69 | Honorable | Cpl. | |
| | | | | | | BR |
| | | | | | | ASC |

PRESENT MILITARY STATUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. IF MEMBER OF RESERVE GIVE TERMINAL DATE<br>6-30-73 | H. BRANCH OF SERVICE<br>Army Reserve | |
| I. IF COMPLETELY SEPARATED GIVE TERMINAL DATE OF RESERVE OBLIGATION<br>N/A | J. IF ON RETIRED STATUS<br>☐ PAY STATUS<br>☐ NON PAY STATUS<br>☐ MEMBER TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIRED LIST | K. BRANCH OF SERVICE |

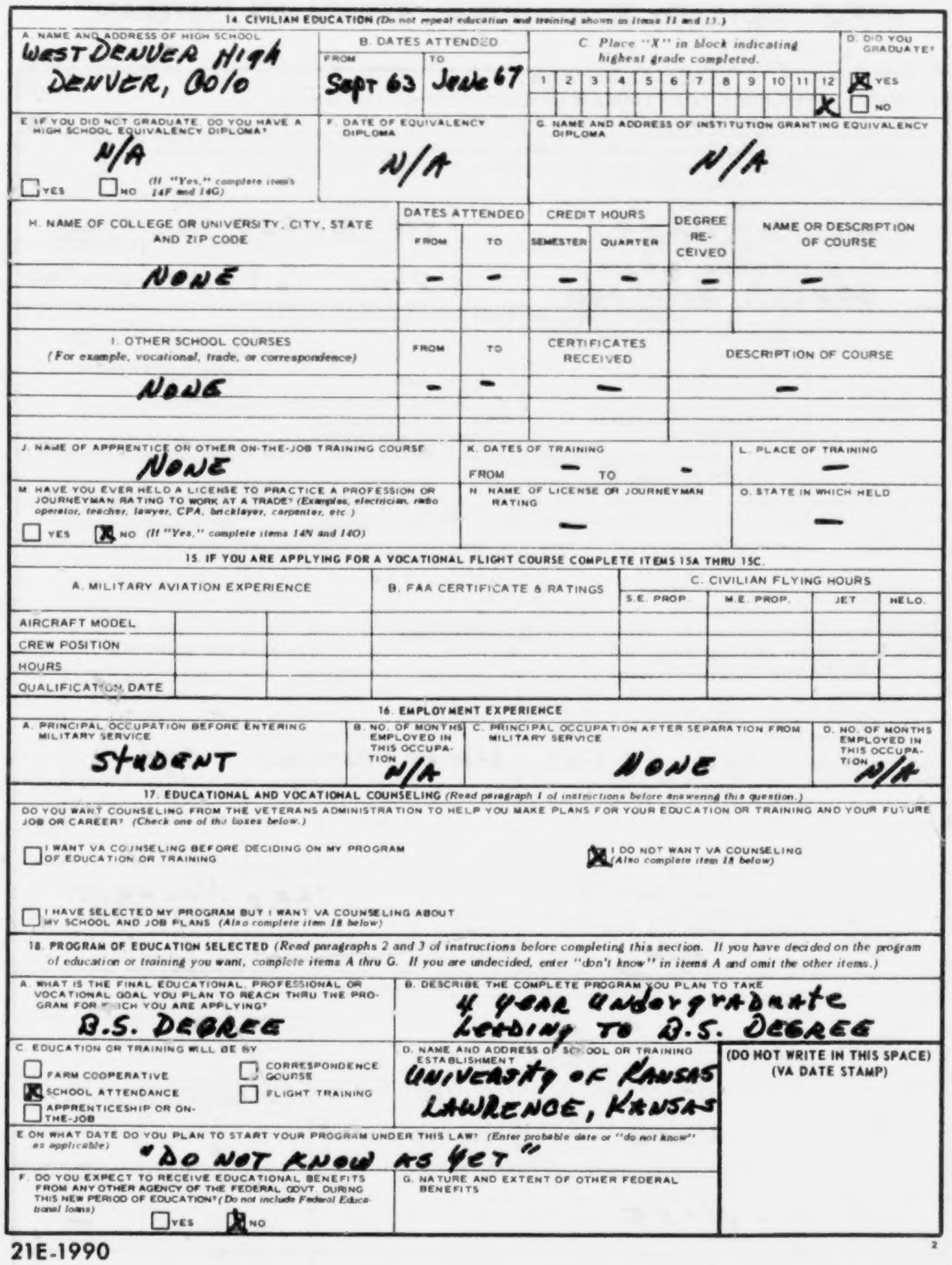
13. EDUCATION OR TRAINING RECEIVED WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SERVICE ACADEMIES | A. NAME OF ACADEMY<br>☐ USMA WEST POINT<br>☐ USNA ANNAPOLIS<br>☐ USCGA NEW LONDON<br>☐ USAFA COLORADO SPRINGS | | B. DATES ATTENDED FROM- | TO- | C. DEGREE REC. |
| OTHER SERVICE SCHOOLS | D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOLS<br>None | E. DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECTS COVERED<br>— | F. DATES ATTENDED FROM-<br>— | TO-<br>— | G. QUALIFICATION OR RATING ATTAINED AT END OF TRAINING |
| CIVILIAN SCHOOL ASSIGNED AS PART OF MILITARY DUTY | H. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL<br>None | | I. DATES ATTENDED FROM-<br>— | TO-<br>— | J. DEGREE REC.<br>— |

FOR VA USE ONLY ▶ STATE ▶ ED LEVEL ▶ DEP. ▶ POWER OF ATTY. ▶ COUNS. ▶ DATE CLAIM REC. ▶

VA FORM NOV 1968 21E-1990

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21E-1990, FEB 1968, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.



**14. CIVILIAN EDUCATION** *(Do not repeat education and training shown in items 11 and 13.)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF HIGH SCHOOL<br>WEST DENVER High<br>DENVER, Colo | B. DATES ATTENDED FROM<br>Sept 63 | TO<br>June 67 | C. *Place "X" in block indicating highest grade completed.*<br>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12<br>X (12) | D. DID YOU GRADUATE?<br>☒ YES<br>☐ NO |
| E. IF YOU DID NOT GRADUATE, DO YOU HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA?<br>N/A<br>☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," complete items 14F and 14G)* | F. DATE OF EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA<br>N/A | | G. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION GRANTING EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA<br>N/A | |

| H. NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE | DATES ATTENDED FROM | DATES ATTENDED TO | CREDIT HOURS SEMESTER | CREDIT HOURS QUARTER | DEGREE RECEIVED | NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF COURSE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| I. OTHER SCHOOL COURSES *(For example, vocational, trade, or correspondence)* | FROM | TO | CERTIFICATES RECEIVED | DESCRIPTION OF COURSE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. NAME OF APPRENTICE OR OTHER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING COURSE<br>NONE | K. DATES OF TRAINING<br>FROM – TO – | L. PLACE OF TRAINING<br>– |
| M. HAVE YOU EVER HELD A LICENSE TO PRACTICE A PROFESSION OR JOURNEYMAN RATING TO WORK AT A TRADE? *(Examples, electrician, radio operator, teacher, lawyer, CPA, bricklayer, carpenter, etc.)*<br>☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," complete items 14N and 14O)* | N. NAME OF LICENSE OR JOURNEYMAN RATING<br>– | O. STATE IN WHICH HELD<br>– |

**15. IF YOU ARE APPLYING FOR A VOCATIONAL FLIGHT COURSE COMPLETE ITEMS 15A THRU 15C.**

| A. MILITARY AVIATION EXPERIENCE | | | B. FAA CERTIFICATE & RATINGS | C. CIVILIAN FLYING HOURS S.E. PROP. | M.E. PROP. | JET | HELO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIRCRAFT MODEL | | | | | | | |
| CREW POSITION | | | | | | | |
| HOURS | | | | | | | |
| QUALIFICATION DATE | | | | | | | |

**16. EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION BEFORE ENTERING MILITARY SERVICE<br>STUDENT | B. NO. OF MONTHS EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION<br>N/A | C. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION AFTER SEPARATION FROM MILITARY SERVICE<br>NONE | D. NO. OF MONTHS EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION<br>N/A |

**17. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING** *(Read paragraph 1 of instructions before answering this question.)*

DO YOU WANT COUNSELING FROM THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION TO HELP YOU MAKE PLANS FOR YOUR EDUCATION OR TRAINING AND YOUR FUTURE JOB OR CAREER? *(Check one of the boxes below.)*

☐ I WANT VA COUNSELING BEFORE DECIDING ON MY PROGRAM OF EDUCATION OR TRAINING

☒ I DO NOT WANT VA COUNSELING *(Also complete item 18 below)*

☐ I HAVE SELECTED MY PROGRAM BUT I WANT VA COUNSELING ABOUT MY SCHOOL AND JOB PLANS *(Also complete item 18 below)*

**18. PROGRAM OF EDUCATION SELECTED** *(Read paragraphs 2 and 3 of instructions before completing this section. If you have decided on the program of education or training you want, complete items A thru G. If you are undecided, enter "don't know" in items A and omit the other items.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. WHAT IS THE FINAL EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL GOAL YOU PLAN TO REACH THRU THE PROGRAM FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING?<br>B.S. DEGREE | B. DESCRIBE THE COMPLETE PROGRAM YOU PLAN TO TAKE<br>4 year undergraduate leading to B.S. DEGREE | |
| C. EDUCATION OR TRAINING WILL BE BY<br>☐ FARM COOPERATIVE<br>☒ SCHOOL ATTENDANCE<br>☐ APPRENTICESHIP OR ON-THE-JOB<br>☐ CORRESPONDENCE COURSE<br>☐ FLIGHT TRAINING | D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL OR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT<br>UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS<br>LAWRENCE, KANSAS | (DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)<br>(VA DATE STAMP) |
| E. ON WHAT DATE DO YOU PLAN TO START YOUR PROGRAM UNDER THIS LAW? *(Enter probable date or "do not know" as applicable)*<br>"DO NOT KNOW AS YET" | | |
| F. DO YOU EXPECT TO RECEIVE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FROM ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVT. DURING THIS NEW PERIOD OF EDUCATION? *(Do not include Federal Educational loans)*<br>☐ YES ☒ NO | G. NATURE AND EXTENT OF OTHER FEDERAL BENEFITS | |

21E-1990

2

**19. MARITAL STATUS AND DEPENDENCY INFORMATION** *(See instruction 6)*

A. MARITAL STATUS *(Check one)*
☒ NEVER MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED
☐ MARRIED ☐ DIVORCED

B. NUMBER OF TIMES YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED: NONE

C. NUMBER OF TIMES YOUR PRESENT SPOUSE HAS BEEN MARRIED: NONE

D. DO YOU AND YOUR PRESENT SPOUSE LIVE TOGETHER? N/A
☐ YES ☐ NO *(If "No," give her address in item 19E)*

E. PRESENT ADDRESS OF SPOUSE: N/A

| 20. FURNISH THIS INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PRESENT MARRIAGE AND ANY PREVIOUS MARRIAGES | TO WHOM MARRIED (A) | DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE (B) | HOW MARRIAGE TERMINATED *(Death, divorce)* (C) | DATE AND PLACE OF TERMINATION (D) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N/A | — | — | — |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| 21. FURNISH THIS INFORMATION ABOUT ANY PREVIOUS MARRIAGES OF YOUR PRESENT SPOUSE | TO WHOM MARRIED (A) | DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE (B) | HOW MARRIAGE TERMINATED *(Death, divorce)* (C) | DATE AND PLACE OF TERMINATION (D) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N/A | — | — | — |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

**22. DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

Furnish the following information about your children. List each of your living unmarried children who is: (A) under 18 years old, or (B) over 18 and under 23 years and attending school or (C) a child of any age who became permanently incapable of self-support due to physical or mental illness before age 18. If you have more than four children, list additional children on reverse.

| FULL NAME OF CHILD (A) | DATE OF BIRTH *(Mo., day, yr.)* (B) | PLACE OF BIRTH (C) | NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON HAVING CUSTODY OF CHILD (D) |
|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | — | — | — |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

NOTE - Please identify in items 22E and 22F any child named above who is over 18 yrs. old and indicate whether attending school or permanently incapable of self-support.

E. NAME OF CHILD OVER 18 YEARS: N/A

F. STATUS OF CHILD
☐ ATTENDING SCHOOL ☐ PERMANENTLY INCAPABLE OF SELF SUPPORT

**23. OTHER DEPENDENTS**

A. IS YOUR FATHER DEPENDENT ON YOU FOR SUPPORT?
☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," answer item 23B and submit forms required in instruction 6D)*

B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPENDENT FATHER: —

C. IS YOUR MOTHER DEPENDENT ON YOU FOR SUPPORT?
☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," answer item 23D and submit forms required in instruction 6D)*

D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPENDENT MOTHER: —

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT all statements herein are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I herewith apply for a program of education, or training under Chapter 34 Title 38, United States Code.

24. HAVE YOU ATTACHED FORM DD214 FOR ALL PERIODS OF SERVICE?
☒ YES ☐ NO

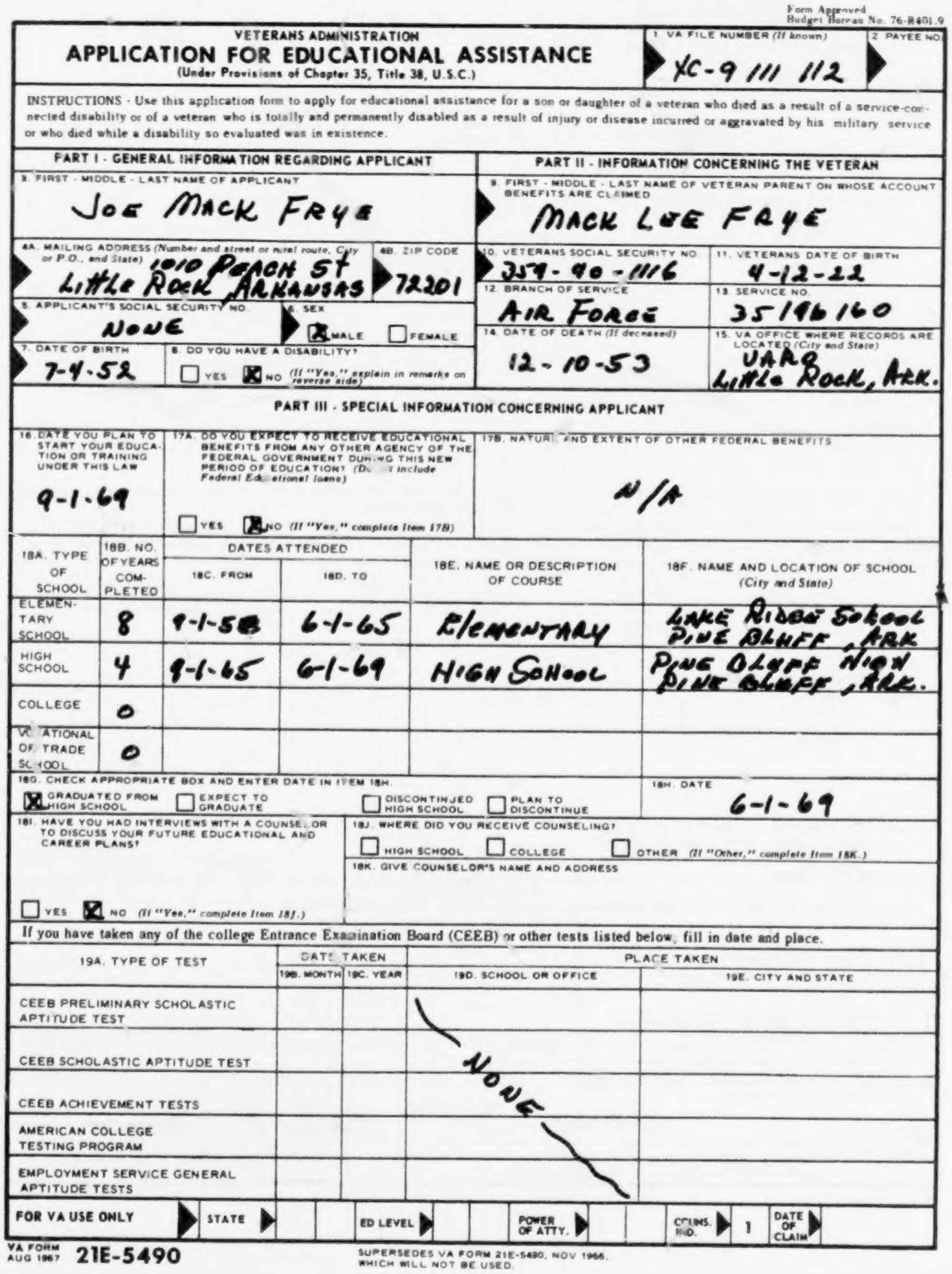
25. DATE SIGNED: 10-14-69

26. SIGNATURE OF VETERAN *(Do not print)*
SIGN HERE IN INK ▶ Karl R. James

PENALTY - Willful false statements as to a material fact in a claim for education is a punishable offense and may result in the forfeiture of these or other benefits and in criminal penalties.

21E-1990

## APPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (CHILD)



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R401.9

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**APPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE**
(Under Provisions of Chapter 35, Title 38, U.S.C.)

1. VA FILE NUMBER (If known): XC-9 111 112

2. PAYEE NO.:

INSTRUCTIONS - Use this application form to apply for educational assistance for a son or daughter of a veteran who died as a result of a service-connected disability or of a veteran who is totally and permanently disabled as a result of injury or disease incurred or aggravated by his military service or who died while a disability so evaluated was in existence.

**PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING APPLICANT**

3. FIRST - MIDDLE - LAST NAME OF APPLICANT: JOE MACK FRYE

4A. MAILING ADDRESS (Number and street or rural route, City or P.O., and State): 1010 PEACH ST LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

4B. ZIP CODE: 72201

5. APPLICANT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: NONE

6. SEX: ☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE

7. DATE OF BIRTH: 7-4-52

8. DO YOU HAVE A DISABILITY? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," explain in remarks on reverse side)

**PART II - INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VETERAN**

9. FIRST - MIDDLE - LAST NAME OF VETERAN PARENT ON WHOSE ACCOUNT BENEFITS ARE CLAIMED: MACK LEE FRYE

10. VETERANS SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 359-90-1116

11. VETERANS DATE OF BIRTH: 4-12-22

12. BRANCH OF SERVICE: AIR FORCE

13. SERVICE NO.: 35196160

14. DATE OF DEATH (If deceased): 12-10-53

15. VA OFFICE WHERE RECORDS ARE LOCATED (City and State): VARO LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

**PART III - SPECIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING APPLICANT**

16. DATE YOU PLAN TO START YOUR EDUCATION OR TRAINING UNDER THIS LAW: 9-1-69

17A. DO YOU EXPECT TO RECEIVE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FROM ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DURING THIS NEW PERIOD OF EDUCATION? (Do not include Federal Educational loans) ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete Item 17B)

17B. NATURE AND EXTENT OF OTHER FEDERAL BENEFITS: N/A

| 18A. TYPE OF SCHOOL | 18B. NO. OF YEARS COMPLETED | DATES ATTENDED 18C. FROM | DATES ATTENDED 18D. TO | 18E. NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF COURSE | 18F. NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL (City and State) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 8 | 9-1-58 | 6-1-65 | ELEMENTARY | LAKE RIDGE SCHOOL<br>PINE BLUFF, ARK |
| HIGH SCHOOL | 4 | 9-1-65 | 6-1-69 | HIGH SCHOOL | PINE BLUFF HIGH<br>PINE BLUFF, ARK. |
| COLLEGE | 0 | | | | |
| VOCATIONAL OR TRADE SCHOOL | 0 | | | | |

18G. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX AND ENTER DATE IN ITEM 18H. ☒ GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL ☐ EXPECT TO GRADUATE ☐ DISCONTINUED HIGH SCHOOL ☐ PLAN TO DISCONTINUE

18H. DATE: 6-1-69

18I. HAVE YOU HAD INTERVIEWS WITH A COUNSELOR TO DISCUSS YOUR FUTURE EDUCATIONAL AND CAREER PLANS? ☐ YES ☒ NO (If "Yes," complete Item 18J.)

18J. WHERE DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELING? ☐ HIGH SCHOOL ☐ COLLEGE ☐ OTHER (If "Other," complete Item 18K.)

18K. GIVE COUNSELOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

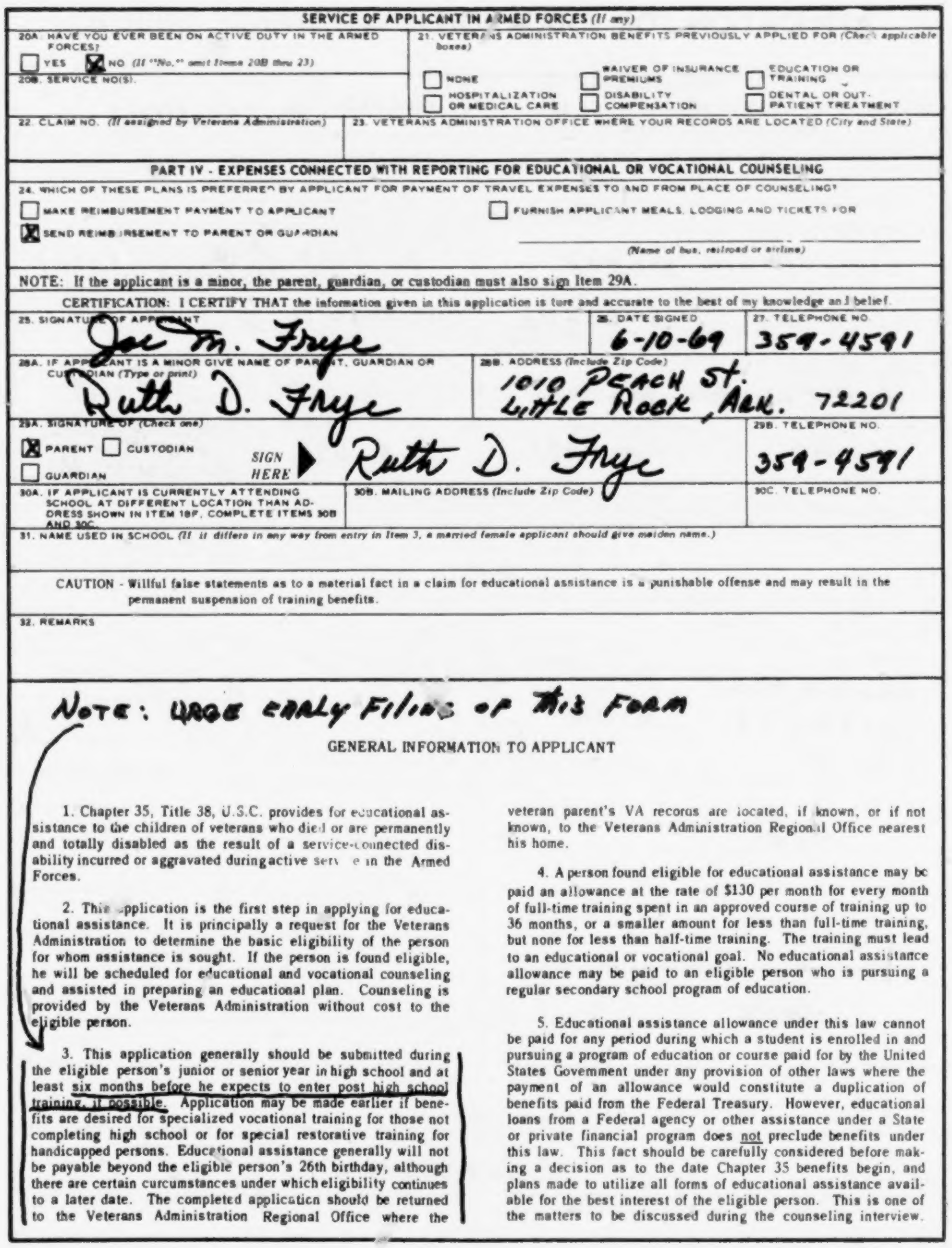
If you have taken any of the college Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) or other tests listed below, fill in date and place.

| 19A. TYPE OF TEST | DATE TAKEN 19B. MONTH | DATE TAKEN 19C. YEAR | PLACE TAKEN 19D. SCHOOL OR OFFICE | PLACE TAKEN 19E. CITY AND STATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEEB PRELIMINARY SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST | | | | |
| CEEB SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST | | | NONE | |
| CEEB ACHIEVEMENT TESTS | | | | |
| AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM | | | | |
| EMPLOYMENT SERVICE GENERAL APTITUDE TESTS | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FOR VA USE ONLY | STATE | | | ED LEVEL | | | POWER OF ATTY. | | | COINS. IND. | 1 | DATE OF CLAIM |

VA FORM AUG 1967 **21E-5490**

SUPERSEDES VA FORM 21E-5490, NOV 1966, WHICH WILL NOT BE USED.



SERVICE OF APPLICANT IN ARMED FORCES *(If any)*

20A. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES?
☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "No," omit Items 20B thru 23)*

20B. SERVICE NO(S).

21. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BENEFITS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR *(Check applicable boxes)*
☐ NONE ☐ WAIVER OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS ☐ EDUCATION OR TRAINING
☐ HOSPITALIZATION OR MEDICAL CARE ☐ DISABILITY COMPENSATION ☐ DENTAL OR OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT

22. CLAIM NO. *(If assigned by Veterans Administration)*

23. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE WHERE YOUR RECORDS ARE LOCATED *(City and State)*

PART IV - EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH REPORTING FOR EDUCATIONAL OR VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

24. WHICH OF THESE PLANS IS PREFERRED BY APPLICANT FOR PAYMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES TO AND FROM PLACE OF COUNSELING?
☐ MAKE REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENT TO APPLICANT
☒ SEND REIMBURSEMENT TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN
☐ FURNISH APPLICANT MEALS, LODGING AND TICKETS FOR
*(Name of bus, railroad or airline)*

NOTE: If the applicant is a minor, the parent, guardian, or custodian must also sign Item 29A.

CERTIFICATION: I CERTIFY THAT the information given in this application is ture and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

25. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: Joe M. Frye
26. DATE SIGNED: 6-10-69
27. TELEPHONE NO.: 359-4591

28A. IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR GIVE NAME OF PARENT, GUARDIAN OR CUSTODIAN *(Type or print)*: Ruth D. Frye
28B. ADDRESS *(Include Zip Code)*: 1010 PEACH ST. LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72201

29A. SIGNATURE OF *(Check one)* ☒ PARENT ☐ CUSTODIAN ☐ GUARDIAN
SIGN HERE ▶ Ruth D. Frye
29B. TELEPHONE NO.: 359-4591

30A. IF APPLICANT IS CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL AT DIFFERENT LOCATION THAN ADDRESS SHOWN IN ITEM 18F, COMPLETE ITEMS 30B AND 30C.
30B. MAILING ADDRESS *(Include Zip Code)*
30C. TELEPHONE NO.

31. NAME USED IN SCHOOL *(If it differs in any way from entry in Item 3, a married female applicant should give maiden name.)*

CAUTION - Willful false statements as to a material fact in a claim for educational assistance is a punishable offense and may result in the permanent suspension of training benefits.

32. REMARKS

NOTE: URGE EARLY FILING OF THIS FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION TO APPLICANT

1. Chapter 35, Title 38, U.S.C. provides for educational assistance to the children of veterans who died or are permanently and totally disabled as the result of a service-connected disability incurred or aggravated during active service in the Armed Forces.

2. This application is the first step in applying for educational assistance. It is principally a request for the Veterans Administration to determine the basic eligibility of the person for whom assistance is sought. If the person is found eligible, he will be scheduled for educational and vocational counseling and assisted in preparing an educational plan. Counseling is provided by the Veterans Administration without cost to the eligible person.

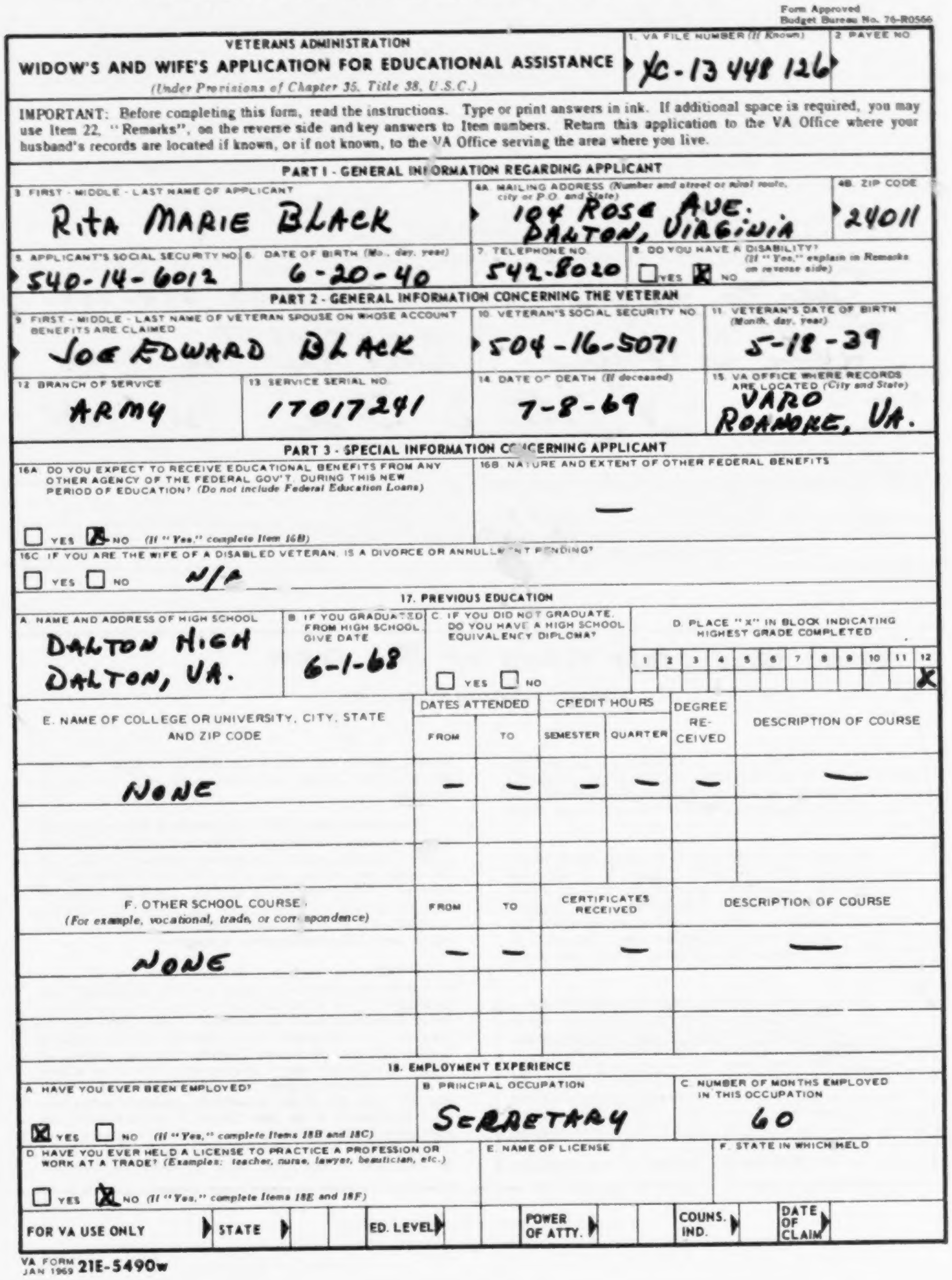
3. This application generally should be submitted during the eligible person's junior or senior year in high school and at least six months before he expects to enter post high school training, if possible. Application may be made earlier if benefits are desired for specialized vocational training for those not completing high school or for special restorative training for handicapped persons. Educational assistance generally will not be payable beyond the eligible person's 26th birthday, although there are certain curcumstances under which eligibility continues to a later date. The completed application should be returned to the Veterans Administration Regional Office where the veteran parent's VA records are located, if known, or if not known, to the Veterans Administration Regional Office nearest his home.

4. A person found eligible for educational assistance may be paid an allowance at the rate of $130 per month for every month of full-time training spent in an approved course of training up to 36 months, or a smaller amount for less than full-time training, but none for less than half-time training. The training must lead to an educational or vocational goal. No educational assistance allowance may be paid to an eligible person who is pursuing a regular secondary school program of education.

5. Educational assistance allowance under this law cannot be paid for any period during which a student is enrolled in and pursuing a program of education or course paid for by the United States Government under any provision of other laws where the payment of an allowance would constitute a duplication of benefits paid from the Federal Treasury. However, educational loans from a Federal agency or other assistance under a State or private financial program does not preclude benefits under this law. This fact should be carefully considered before making a decision as to the date Chapter 35 benefits begin, and plans made to utilize all forms of educational assistance available for the best interest of the eligible person. This is one of the matters to be discussed during the counseling interview.

. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O - 335-187 (53)

## APPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE (WIDOW)



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0566

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**WIDOW'S AND WIFE'S APPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE**
*(Under Provisions of Chapter 35, Title 38, U.S.C.)*

1. VA FILE NUMBER *(If Known)*: XC-13 448 126
2. PAYEE NO:

IMPORTANT: Before completing this form, read the instructions. Type or print answers in ink. If additional space is required, you may use Item 22, "Remarks", on the reverse side and key answers to Item numbers. Return this application to the VA Office where your husband's records are located if known, or if not known, to the VA Office serving the area where you live.

**PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING APPLICANT**

3. FIRST - MIDDLE - LAST NAME OF APPLICANT: Rita MARIE BLACK
4A. MAILING ADDRESS *(Number and street or rural route, city or P.O. and State)*: 104 ROSE AVE. DALTON, VIRGINIA
4B. ZIP CODE: 24011
5. APPLICANT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO: 540-14-6012
6. DATE OF BIRTH *(Mo., day, year)*: 6-20-40
7. TELEPHONE NO: 542-8020
8. DO YOU HAVE A DISABILITY? *(If "Yes," explain in Remarks on reverse side)* ☐ YES ☒ NO

**PART 2 - GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VETERAN**

9. FIRST - MIDDLE - LAST NAME OF VETERAN SPOUSE ON WHOSE ACCOUNT BENEFITS ARE CLAIMED: JOE EDWARD BLACK
10. VETERAN'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO: 504-16-5071
11. VETERAN'S DATE OF BIRTH *(Month, day, year)*: 5-18-39
12. BRANCH OF SERVICE: ARMY
13. SERVICE SERIAL NO: 17017241
14. DATE OF DEATH *(If deceased)*: 7-8-69
15. VA OFFICE WHERE RECORDS ARE LOCATED *(City and State)*: VARO ROANOKE, VA.

**PART 3 - SPECIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING APPLICANT**

16A. DO YOU EXPECT TO RECEIVE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FROM ANY OTHER AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOV'T. DURING THIS NEW PERIOD OF EDUCATION? *(Do not include Federal Education Loans)* ☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," complete Item 16B)*
16B. NATURE AND EXTENT OF OTHER FEDERAL BENEFITS: —
16C. IF YOU ARE THE WIFE OF A DISABLED VETERAN, IS A DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT PENDING? ☐ YES ☐ NO N/A

**17. PREVIOUS EDUCATION**

A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF HIGH SCHOOL: DALTON HIGH DALTON, VA.
B. IF YOU GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL, GIVE DATE: 6-1-68
C. IF YOU DID NOT GRADUATE, DO YOU HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA? ☐ YES ☐ NO
D. PLACE "X" IN BLOCK INDICATING HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |

| E. NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE | DATES ATTENDED |  | CREDIT HOURS |  | DEGREE RECEIVED | DESCRIPTION OF COURSE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | FROM | TO | SEMESTER | QUARTER |  |  |
| NONE | — | — | — | — | — | — |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

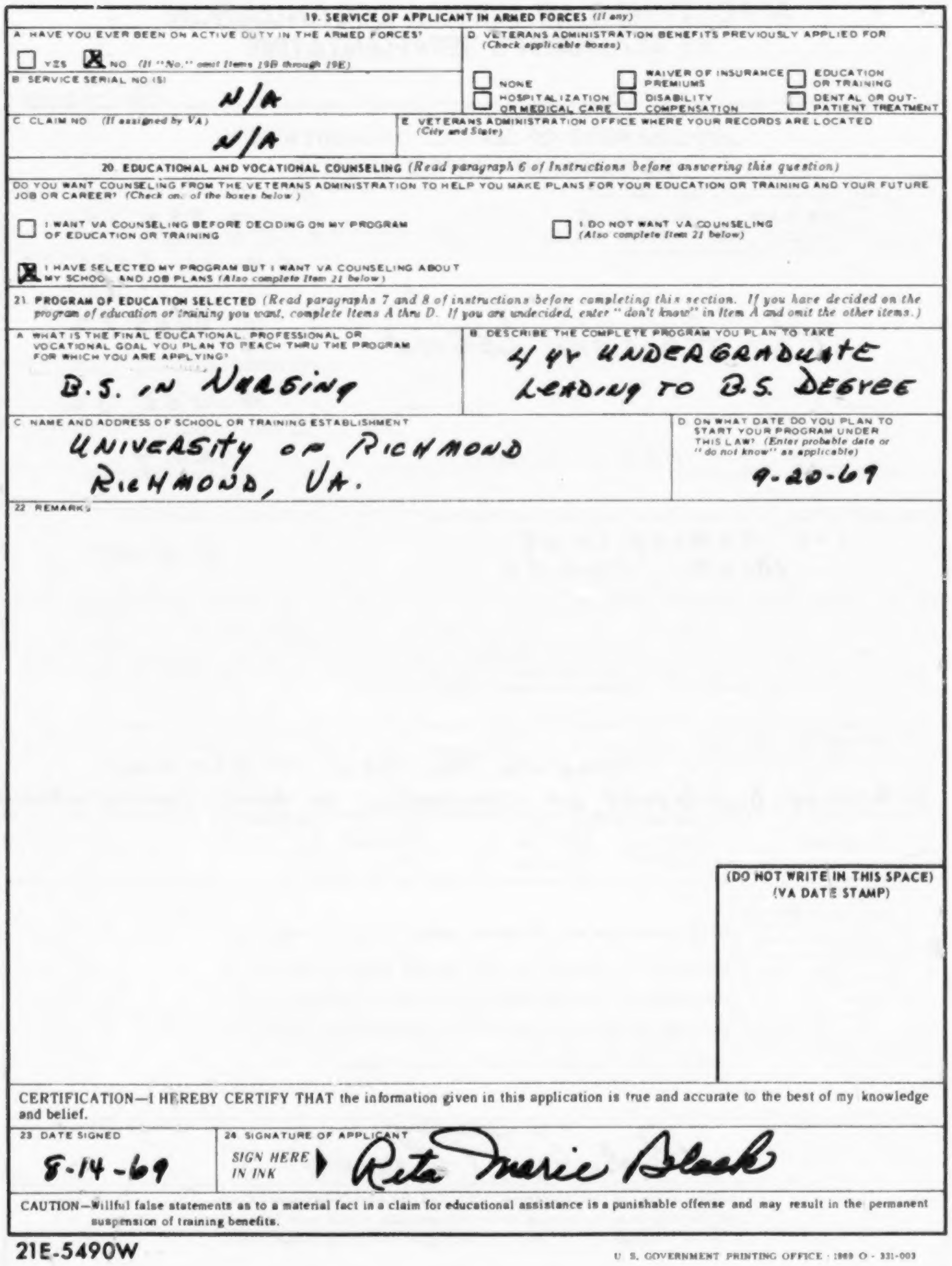
| F. OTHER SCHOOL COURSES *(For example, vocational, trade, or correspondence)* | FROM | TO | CERTIFICATES RECEIVED | DESCRIPTION OF COURSE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONE | — | — | — | — |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**18. EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE**

A. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED? ☒ YES ☐ NO *(If "Yes," complete Items 18B and 18C)*
B. PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: SERRETARY
C. NUMBER OF MONTHS EMPLOYED IN THIS OCCUPATION: 60
D. HAVE YOU EVER HELD A LICENSE TO PRACTICE A PROFESSION OR WORK AT A TRADE? *(Examples: teacher, nurse, lawyer, beautician, etc.)* ☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "Yes," complete Items 18E and 18F)*
E. NAME OF LICENSE:
F. STATE IN WHICH HELD:

FOR VA USE ONLY | STATE | ED. LEVEL | POWER OF ATTY. | COUNS. IND. | DATE OF CLAIM

VA FORM JAN 1969 21E-5490w



**19. SERVICE OF APPLICANT IN ARMED FORCES** *(If any)*

A. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES?

☐ YES ☒ NO *(If "No," omit Items 19B through 19E)*

B. SERVICE SERIAL NO.(S) N/A

C. CLAIM NO. *(If assigned by VA)* N/A

D. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BENEFITS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR *(Check applicable boxes)*

☐ NONE ☐ WAIVER OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS ☐ EDUCATION OR TRAINING
☐ HOSPITALIZATION OR MEDICAL CARE ☐ DISABILITY COMPENSATION ☐ DENTAL OR OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT

E. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE WHERE YOUR RECORDS ARE LOCATED *(City and State)*

**20. EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING** *(Read paragraph 6 of Instructions before answering this question)*

DO YOU WANT COUNSELING FROM THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION TO HELP YOU MAKE PLANS FOR YOUR EDUCATION OR TRAINING AND YOUR FUTURE JOB OR CAREER? *(Check one of the boxes below.)*

☐ I WANT VA COUNSELING BEFORE DECIDING ON MY PROGRAM OF EDUCATION OR TRAINING

☐ I DO NOT WANT VA COUNSELING *(Also complete Item 21 below)*

☒ I HAVE SELECTED MY PROGRAM BUT I WANT VA COUNSELING ABOUT MY SCHOOL AND JOB PLANS *(Also complete Item 21 below)*

**21. PROGRAM OF EDUCATION SELECTED** *(Read paragraphs 7 and 8 of instructions before completing this section. If you have decided on the program of education or training you want, complete Items A thru D. If you are undecided, enter "don't know" in Item A and omit the other items.)*

A. WHAT IS THE FINAL EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL GOAL YOU PLAN TO REACH THRU THE PROGRAM FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING? B.S. IN NURSING

B. DESCRIBE THE COMPLETE PROGRAM YOU PLAN TO TAKE 4 YR UNDERGRADUATE LEADING TO B.S. DEGREE

C. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SCHOOL OR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT
UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND
RICHMOND, VA.

D. ON WHAT DATE DO YOU PLAN TO START YOUR PROGRAM UNDER THIS LAW? *(Enter probable date or "do not know" as applicable)* 9-20-69

22. REMARKS

(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)
(VA DATE STAMP)

CERTIFICATION—I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the information given in this application is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

23. DATE SIGNED 8-14-69

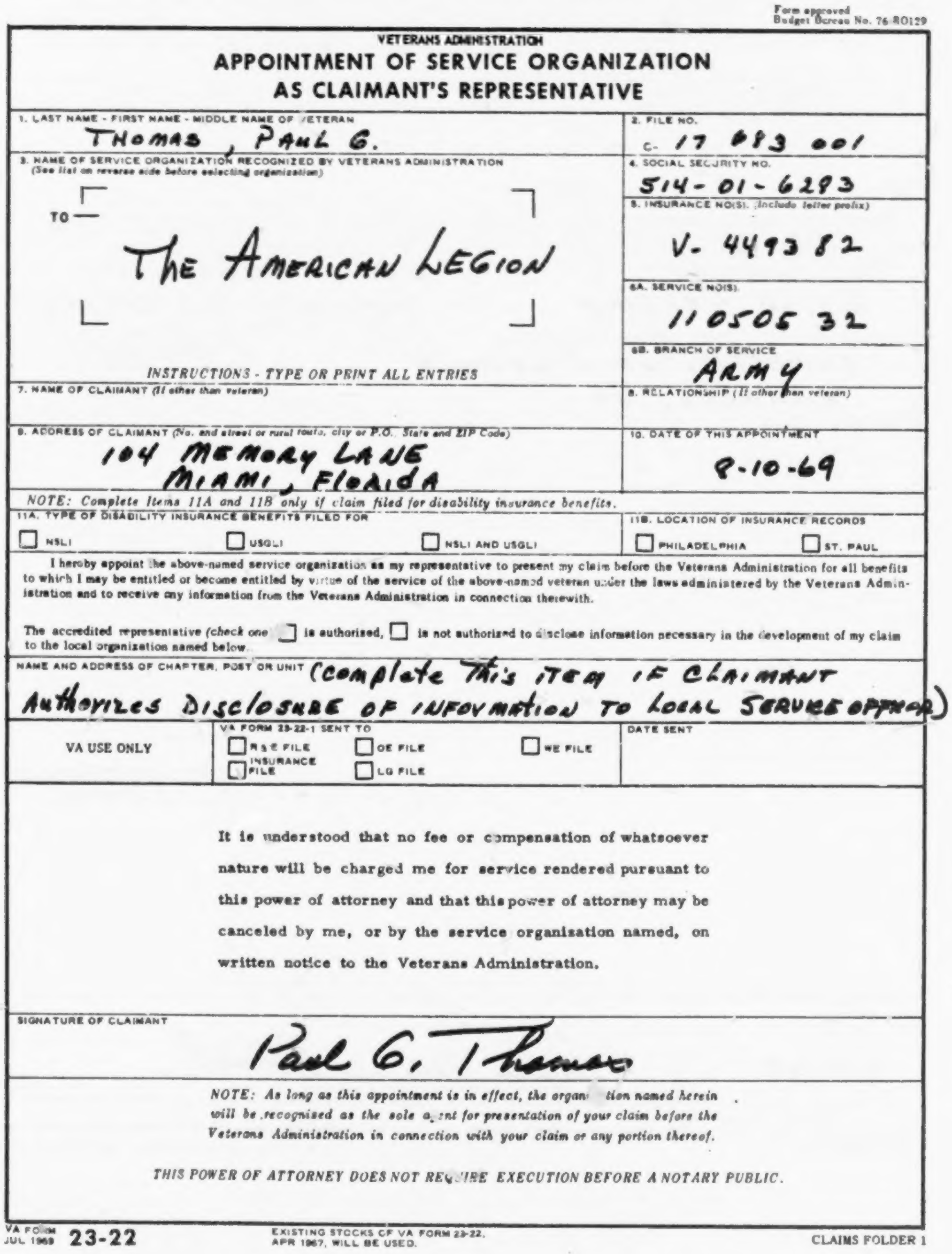
24. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT *SIGN HERE IN INK* ▶ Rita Marie Black

CAUTION—Willful false statements as to a material fact in a claim for educational assistance is a punishable offense and may result in the permanent suspension of training benefits.

**21E-5490W**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 331-003

# APPOINTMENT OF SERVICE ORGANIZATION AS CLAIMANT'S REPRESENTATIVE



Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0129

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

APPOINTMENT OF SERVICE ORGANIZATION AS CLAIMANT'S REPRESENTATIVE

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF VETERAN: THOMAS, PAUL G.

2. FILE NO.: C- 17 683 001

3. NAME OF SERVICE ORGANIZATION RECOGNIZED BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (See list on reverse side before selecting organization)

TO — The American Legion

4. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 514-01-6293

5. INSURANCE NO(S). (Include letter prefix): V- 449382

6A. SERVICE NO(S).: 11050532

6B. BRANCH OF SERVICE: ARMY

INSTRUCTIONS - TYPE OR PRINT ALL ENTRIES

7. NAME OF CLAIMANT (If other than veteran):

8. RELATIONSHIP (If other than veteran):

9. ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT (No. and street or rural route, city or P.O., State and ZIP Code):
104 MEMORY LANE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

10. DATE OF THIS APPOINTMENT: 8-10-69

*NOTE: Complete Items 11A and 11B only if claim filed for disability insurance benefits.*

11A. TYPE OF DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS FILED FOR: ☐ NSLI ☐ USGLI ☐ NSLI AND USGLI

11B. LOCATION OF INSURANCE RECORDS: ☐ PHILADELPHIA ☐ ST. PAUL

I hereby appoint the above-named service organization as my representative to present my claim before the Veterans Administration for all benefits to which I may be entitled or become entitled by virtue of the service of the above-named veteran under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration and to receive any information from the Veterans Administration in connection therewith.

The accredited representative *(check one)* ☐ is authorized, ☐ is not authorized to disclose information necessary in the development of my claim to the local organization named below.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHAPTER, POST OR UNIT (complete this ITEM IF CLAIMANT Authorizes Disclosure of information to Local Service officer)

VA USE ONLY

VA FORM 23-22-1 SENT TO: ☐ R & E FILE ☐ OE FILE ☐ WE FILE ☐ INSURANCE FILE ☐ LG FILE

DATE SENT:

It is understood that no fee or compensation of whatsoever nature will be charged me for service rendered pursuant to this power of attorney and that this power of attorney may be canceled by me, or by the service organization named, on written notice to the Veterans Administration.

SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT: Paul G. Thomas

*NOTE: As long as this appointment is in effect, the organization named herein will be recognized as the sole agent for presentation of your claim before the Veterans Administration in connection with your claim or any portion thereof.*

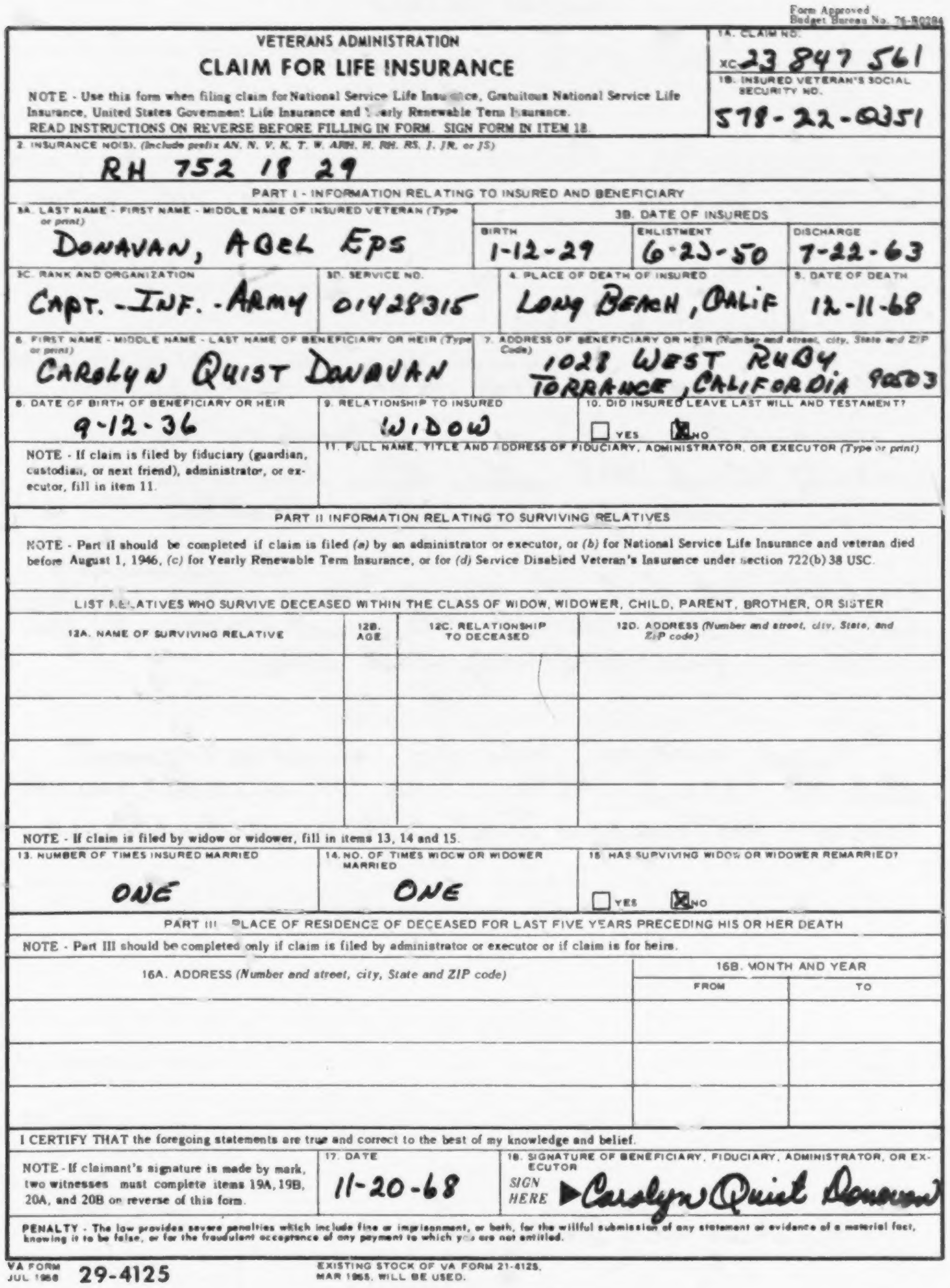
*THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY DOES NOT REQUIRE EXECUTION BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC.*

VA FORM JUL 1969 **23-22**

EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 23-22, APR 1967, WILL BE USED.

CLAIMS FOLDER 1

## CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE



Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R0284

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
**CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE**

NOTE - Use this form when filing claim for National Service Life Insurance, Gratuitous National Service Life Insurance, United States Government Life Insurance and Yearly Renewable Term Insurance.
READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE FILLING IN FORM. SIGN FORM IN ITEM 18.

1A. CLAIM NO. XC 23 847 561

1B. INSURED VETERAN'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 578-22-0351

2. INSURANCE NO(S). (Include prefix AN, N, V, K, T, W, ARH, H, RH, RS, J, JR, or JS) RH 752 18 29

PART I - INFORMATION RELATING TO INSURED AND BENEFICIARY

3A. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME OF INSURED VETERAN (Type or print) DONAVAN, ABEL EPS

3B. DATE OF INSUREDS

| BIRTH | ENLISTMENT | DISCHARGE |
|---|---|---|
| 1-12-29 | 6-23-50 | 7-22-63 |

3C. RANK AND ORGANIZATION Capt. - Inf. - Army

3D. SERVICE NO. 01428315

4. PLACE OF DEATH OF INSURED Long Beach, Calif

5. DATE OF DEATH 12-11-68

6. FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - LAST NAME OF BENEFICIARY OR HEIR (Type or print) CAROLYN QUIST DONAVAN

7. ADDRESS OF BENEFICIARY OR HEIR (Number and street, city, State and ZIP Code)
1028 WEST RUBY
TORRANCE, CALIFORDIA 90503

8. DATE OF BIRTH OF BENEFICIARY OR HEIR 9-12-36

9. RELATIONSHIP TO INSURED WIDOW

10. DID INSURED LEAVE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT? ☐ YES ☒ NO

NOTE - If claim is filed by fiduciary (guardian, custodian, or next friend), administrator, or executor, fill in item 11.

11. FULL NAME, TITLE AND ADDRESS OF FIDUCIARY, ADMINISTRATOR, OR EXECUTOR (Type or print)

PART II INFORMATION RELATING TO SURVIVING RELATIVES

NOTE - Part II should be completed if claim is filed *(a)* by an administrator or executor, or *(b)* for National Service Life Insurance and veteran died before August 1, 1946, *(c)* for Yearly Renewable Term Insurance, or for *(d)* Service Disabled Veteran's Insurance under section 722(b) 38 USC.

LIST RELATIVES WHO SURVIVE DECEASED WITHIN THE CLASS OF WIDOW, WIDOWER, CHILD, PARENT, BROTHER, OR SISTER

| 12A. NAME OF SURVIVING RELATIVE | 12B. AGE | 12C. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED | 12D. ADDRESS (Number and street, city, State, and ZIP code) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

NOTE - If claim is filed by widow or widower, fill in items 13, 14 and 15.

13. NUMBER OF TIMES INSURED MARRIED ONE

14. NO. OF TIMES WIDOW OR WIDOWER MARRIED ONE

15. HAS SURVIVING WIDOW OR WIDOWER REMARRIED? ☐ YES ☒ NO

PART III - PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF DECEASED FOR LAST FIVE YEARS PRECEDING HIS OR HER DEATH

NOTE - Part III should be completed only if claim is filed by administrator or executor or if claim is for heirs.

| 16A. ADDRESS (Number and street, city, State and ZIP code) | 16B. MONTH AND YEAR | |
|---|---|---|
| | FROM | TO |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NOTE - If claimant's signature is made by mark, two witnesses must complete items 19A, 19B, 20A, and 20B on reverse of this form.

17. DATE 11-20-68

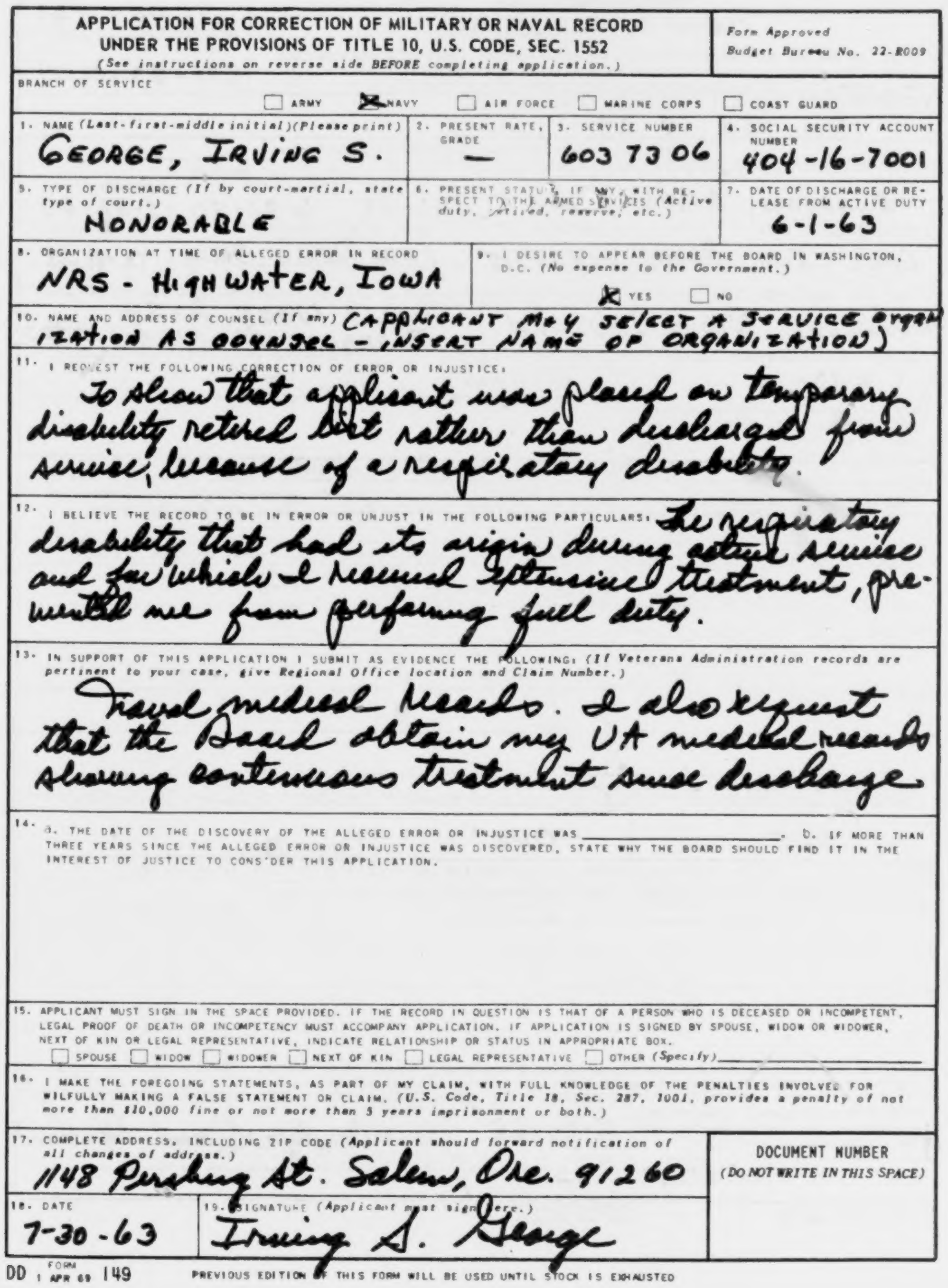
18. SIGNATURE OF BENEFICIARY, FIDUCIARY, ADMINISTRATOR, OR EXECUTOR
SIGN HERE ▶ Carolyn Quist Donovan

PENALTY - The law provides severe penalties which include fine or imprisonment, or both, for the willful submission of any statement or evidence of a material fact, knowing it to be false, or for the fraudulent acceptance of any payment to which you are not entitled.

VA FORM JUL 1968 29-4125

EXISTING STOCK OF VA FORM 21-4125, MAR 1965, WILL BE USED.

## APPLICATION FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY OR NAVAL RECORD



**APPLICATION FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY OR NAVAL RECORD UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S. CODE, SEC. 1552**
*(See instructions on reverse side BEFORE completing application.)*

*Form Approved*
*Budget Bureau No. 22-R009*

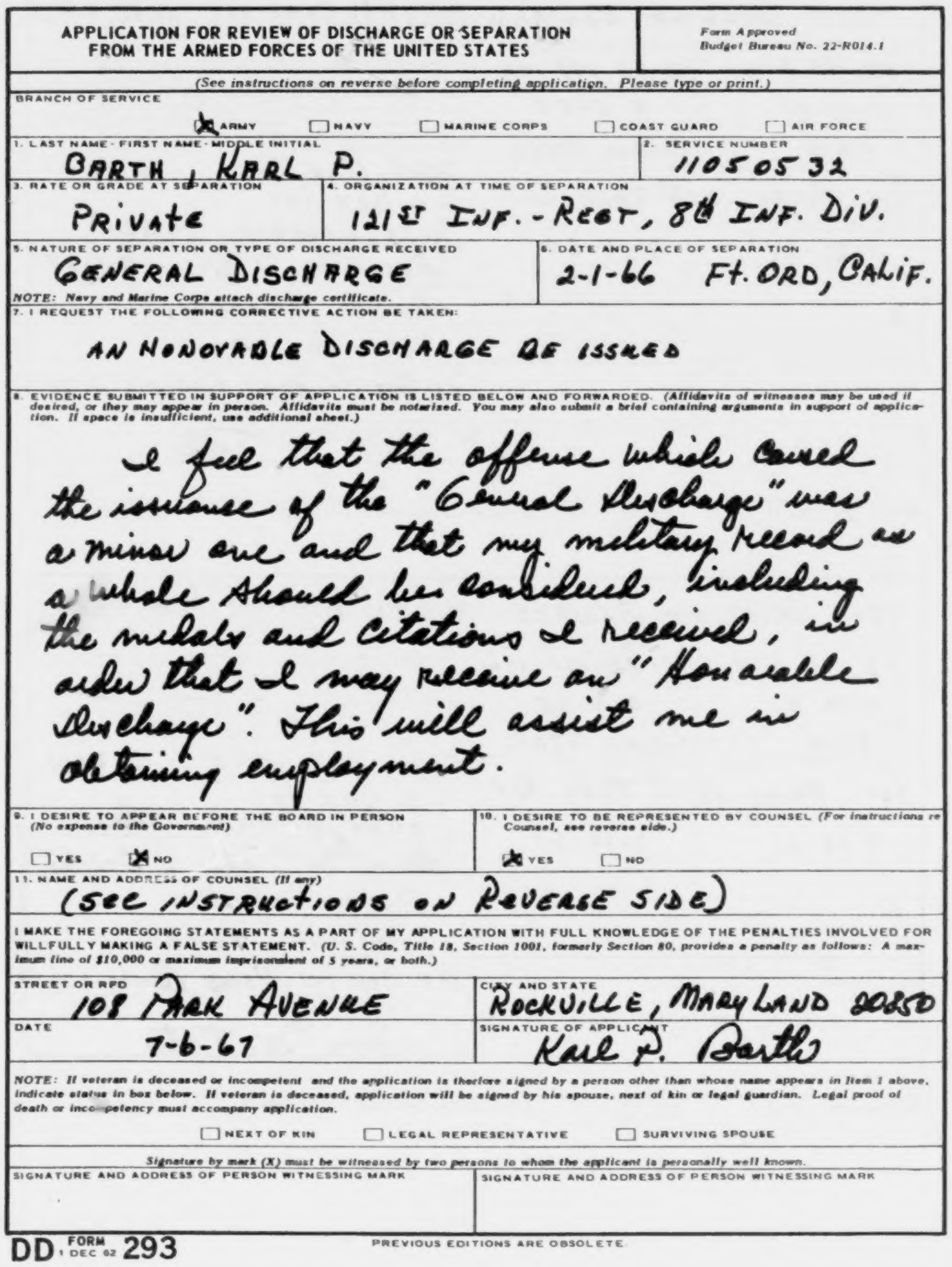
BRANCH OF SERVICE ☐ ARMY ☒ NAVY ☐ AIR FORCE ☐ MARINE CORPS ☐ COAST GUARD

1. NAME *(Last-first-middle initial)(Please print)*: GEORGE, IRVING S.
2. PRESENT RATE, GRADE: —
3. SERVICE NUMBER: 603 73 06
4. SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER: 404-16-7001
5. TYPE OF DISCHARGE *(If by court-martial, state type of court.)*: HONORABLE
6. PRESENT STATUS, IF ANY, WITH RESPECT TO THE ARMED SERVICES *(Active duty, retired, reserve, etc.)*
7. DATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY: 6-1-63
8. ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF ALLEGED ERROR IN RECORD: NRS - HIGHWATER, IOWA
9. I DESIRE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE BOARD IN WASHINGTON, D.C. *(No expense to the Government.)* ☒ YES ☐ NO
10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF COUNSEL *(If any)* (APPLICANT MAY SELECT A SERVICE ORGANIZATION AS COUNSEL - INSERT NAME OF ORGANIZATION)
11. I REQUEST THE FOLLOWING CORRECTION OF ERROR OR INJUSTICE: To show that applicant was placed on temporary disability retired list rather than discharged from service, because of a respiratory disability.
12. I BELIEVE THE RECORD TO BE IN ERROR OR UNJUST IN THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS: The respiratory disability that had its origin during active service and for which I received extensive treatment, prevented me from performing full duty.
13. IN SUPPORT OF THIS APPLICATION I SUBMIT AS EVIDENCE THE FOLLOWING: *(If Veterans Administration records are pertinent to your case, give Regional Office location and Claim Number.)* Naval medical records. I also request that the Board obtain my VA medical records showing continuous treatment since discharge
14. a. THE DATE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE ALLEGED ERROR OR INJUSTICE WAS ____________. b. IF MORE THAN THREE YEARS SINCE THE ALLEGED ERROR OR INJUSTICE WAS DISCOVERED, STATE WHY THE BOARD SHOULD FIND IT IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE TO CONSIDER THIS APPLICATION.
15. APPLICANT MUST SIGN IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. IF THE RECORD IN QUESTION IS THAT OF A PERSON WHO IS DECEASED OR INCOMPETENT, LEGAL PROOF OF DEATH OR INCOMPETENCY MUST ACCOMPANY APPLICATION. IF APPLICATION IS SIGNED BY SPOUSE, WIDOW OR WIDOWER, NEXT OF KIN OR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE, INDICATE RELATIONSHIP OR STATUS IN APPROPRIATE BOX.
☐ SPOUSE ☐ WIDOW ☐ WIDOWER ☐ NEXT OF KIN ☐ LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE ☐ OTHER *(Specify)* ____________
16. I MAKE THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS, AS PART OF MY CLAIM, WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE PENALTIES INVOLVED FOR WILFULLY MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT OR CLAIM. *(U.S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 287, 1001, provides a penalty of not more than $10,000 fine or not more than 5 years imprisonment or both.)*
17. COMPLETE ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE *(Applicant should forward notification of all changes of address.)*: 1148 Pershing St. Salem, Ore. 91260
18. DATE: 7-30-63
19. SIGNATURE *(Applicant must sign here.)*: Irving S. George

**DOCUMENT NUMBER**
*(DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)*

DD FORM 1 APR 69 149 PREVIOUS EDITION OF THIS FORM WILL BE USED UNTIL STOCK IS EXHAUSTED

# APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES



**APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES**

*Form Approved*
*Budget Bureau No. 22-R014.1*

*(See instructions on reverse before completing application. Please type or print.)*

BRANCH OF SERVICE
☒ ARMY ☐ NAVY ☐ MARINE CORPS ☐ COAST GUARD ☐ AIR FORCE

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL: BARTH, KARL P.
2. SERVICE NUMBER: 11050532
3. RATE OR GRADE AT SEPARATION: PRIVATE
4. ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF SEPARATION: 121ST INF. - REGT, 8th INF. DIV.
5. NATURE OF SEPARATION OR TYPE OF DISCHARGE RECEIVED: GENERAL DISCHARGE
*NOTE: Navy and Marine Corps attach discharge certificate.*
6. DATE AND PLACE OF SEPARATION: 2-1-66 Ft. ORD, CALIF.
7. I REQUEST THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIVE ACTION BE TAKEN:

AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE BE ISSUED

8. EVIDENCE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION IS LISTED BELOW AND FORWARDED. *(Affidavits of witnesses may be used if desired, or they may appear in person. Affidavits must be notarized. You may also submit a brief containing arguments in support of application. If space is insufficient, use additional sheet.)*

I feel that the offense which caused the issuance of the "General Discharge" was a minor one and that my military record as a whole should be considered, including the medals and citations I received, in order that I may receive an "Honorable Discharge". This will assist me in obtaining employment.

9. I DESIRE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE BOARD IN PERSON *(No expense to the Government)*
☐ YES ☒ NO

10. I DESIRE TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL *(For instructions re Counsel, see reverse side.)*
☒ YES ☐ NO

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF COUNSEL *(If any)*: (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE)

I MAKE THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS AS A PART OF MY APPLICATION WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE PENALTIES INVOLVED FOR WILLFULLY MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT. *(U. S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001, formerly Section 80, provides a penalty as follows: A maximum fine of $10,000 or maximum imprisonment of 5 years, or both.)*

STREET OR RFD: 108 PARK AVENUE
CITY AND STATE: ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850
DATE: 7-6-67
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: Karl P. Barth

*NOTE: If veteran is deceased or incompetent and the application is therefore signed by a person other than whose name appears in Item 1 above, indicate status in box below. If veteran is deceased, application will be signed by his spouse, next of kin or legal guardian. Legal proof of death or incompetency must accompany application.*

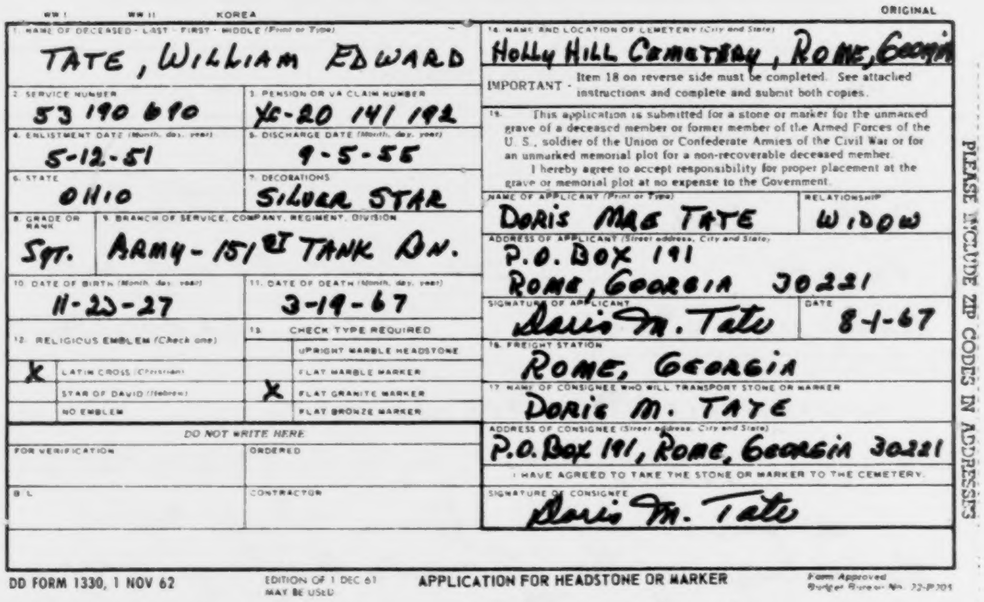
☐ NEXT OF KIN ☐ LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE ☐ SURVIVING SPOUSE

*Signature by mark (X) must be witnessed by two persons to whom the applicant is personally well known.*

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WITNESSING MARK
SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WITNESSING MARK

DD FORM 1 DEC 62 293 PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE

# APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER



WW I WW II KOREA

ORIGINAL

1. NAME OF DECEASED - LAST - FIRST - MIDDLE (Print or Type)
TATE, WILLIAM EDWARD

2. SERVICE NUMBER
53 190 690

3. PENSION OR VA CLAIM NUMBER
XC-20 141 192

4. ENLISTMENT DATE (Month, day, year)
5-12-51

5. DISCHARGE DATE (Month, day, year)
9-5-55

6. STATE
OHIO

7. DECORATIONS
SILVER STAR

8. GRADE OR RANK
Sgt.

9. BRANCH OF SERVICE, COMPANY, REGIMENT, DIVISION
ARMY-151st TANK BN.

10. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)
11-23-27

11. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, year)
3-19-67

12. RELIGIOUS EMBLEM (Check one)
☒ LATIN CROSS (Christian)
☐ STAR OF DAVID (Hebrew)
☐ NO EMBLEM

13. CHECK TYPE REQUIRED
☐ UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE
☐ FLAT MARBLE MARKER
☒ FLAT GRANITE MARKER
☐ FLAT BRONZE MARKER

DO NOT WRITE HERE
FOR VERIFICATION
ORDERED
B/L
CONTRACTOR

14. NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY (City and State)
Holly Hill Cemetery, Rome, Georgia

IMPORTANT - Item 18 on reverse side must be completed. See attached instructions and complete and submit both copies.

15. This application is submitted for a stone or marker for the unmarked grave of a deceased member or former member of the Armed Forces of the U. S., soldier of the Union or Confederate Armies of the Civil War or for an unmarked memorial plot for a non-recoverable deceased member.

I hereby agree to accept responsibility for proper placement at the grave or memorial plot at no expense to the Government.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or Type)
DORIS MAE TATE

RELATIONSHIP
WIDOW

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (Street address, City and State)
P.O. BOX 191
ROME, GEORGIA 30221

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
Doris M. Tate

DATE
8-1-67

16. FREIGHT STATION
ROME, GEORGIA

17. NAME OF CONSIGNEE WHO WILL TRANSPORT STONE OR MARKER
DORIS M. TATE

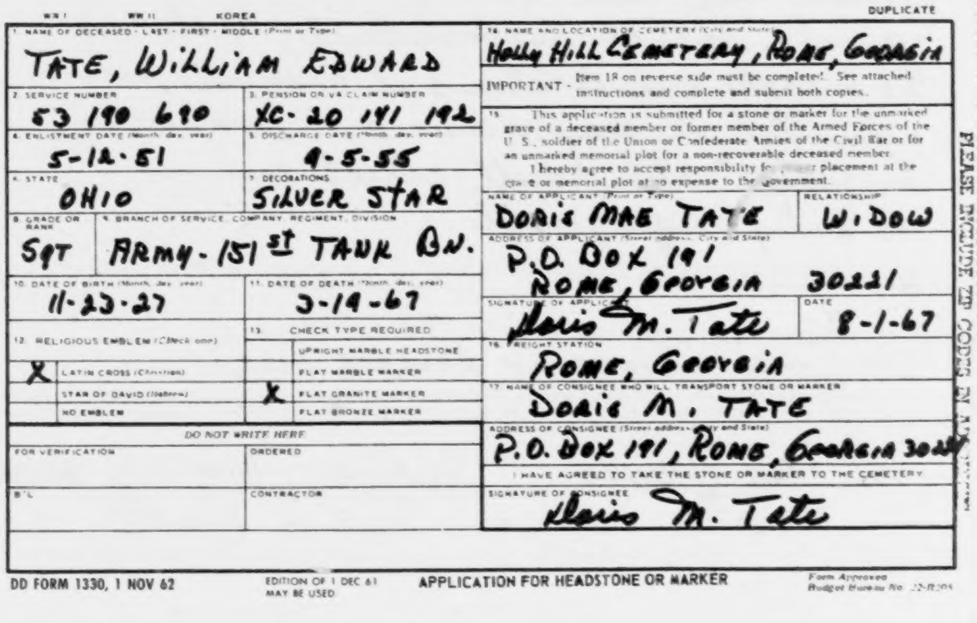
ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE (Street address, City and State)
P.O. Box 191, ROME, GEORGIA 30221

I HAVE AGREED TO TAKE THE STONE OR MARKER TO THE CEMETERY.

SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE
Doris M. Tate

PLEASE INCLUDE ZIP CODES IN ADDRESSES

DD FORM 1330, 1 NOV 62 EDITION OF 1 DEC 61 MAY BE USED APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 22-R205



WW I WW II KOREA

DUPLICATE

1. NAME OF DECEASED - LAST - FIRST - MIDDLE (Print or Type)
TATE, WILLIAM EDWARD

2. SERVICE NUMBER
53 190 690

3. PENSION OR VA CLAIM NUMBER
XC-20 141 192

4. ENLISTMENT DATE (Month, day, year)
5-12-51

5. DISCHARGE DATE (Month, day, year)
9-5-55

6. STATE
OHIO

7. DECORATIONS
SILVER STAR

8. GRADE OR RANK
SGT

9. BRANCH OF SERVICE, COMPANY, REGIMENT, DIVISION
ARMY-151st TANK BN.

10. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)
11-23-27

11. DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, year)
3-19-67

12. RELIGIOUS EMBLEM (Check one)
☒ LATIN CROSS (Christian)
☐ STAR OF DAVID (Hebrew)
☐ NO EMBLEM

13. CHECK TYPE REQUIRED
☐ UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE
☐ FLAT MARBLE MARKER
☒ FLAT GRANITE MARKER
☐ FLAT BRONZE MARKER

DO NOT WRITE HERE
FOR VERIFICATION
ORDERED
B/L
CONTRACTOR

14. NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY (City and State)
Holly Hill Cemetery, Rome, Georgia

IMPORTANT - Item 18 on reverse side must be completed. See attached instructions and complete and submit both copies.

15. This application is submitted for a stone or marker for the unmarked grave of a deceased member or former member of the Armed Forces of the U. S., soldier of the Union or Confederate Armies of the Civil War or for an unmarked memorial plot for a non-recoverable deceased member.

I hereby agree to accept responsibility for proper placement at the grave or memorial plot at no expense to the Government.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or Type)
DORIS MAE TATE

RELATIONSHIP
WIDOW

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT (Street address, City and State)
P.O. BOX 191
ROME, GEORGIA 30221

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
Doris M. Tate

DATE
8-1-67

16. FREIGHT STATION
ROME, GEORGIA

17. NAME OF CONSIGNEE WHO WILL TRANSPORT STONE OR MARKER
DORIS M. TATE

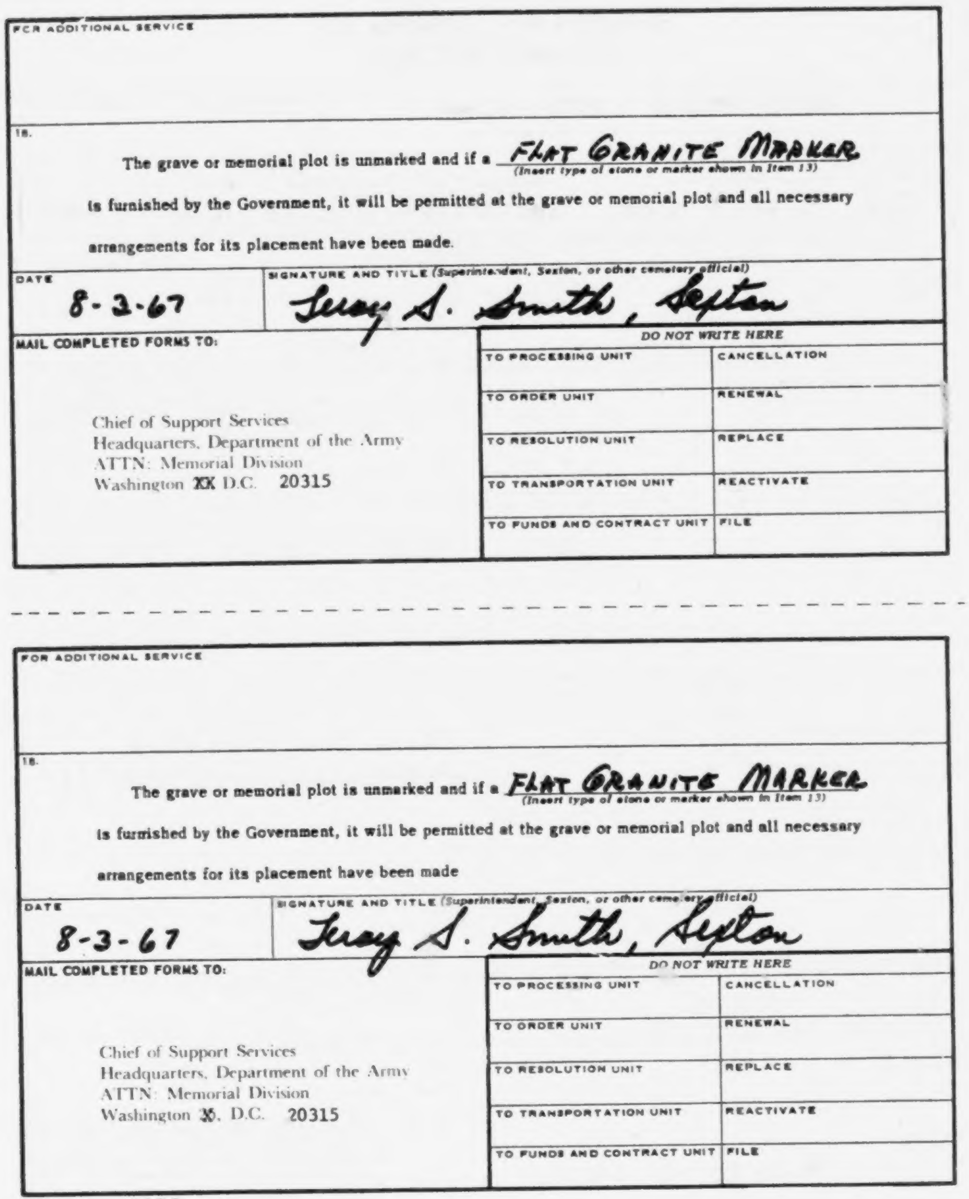
ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE (Street address, City and State)
P.O. BOX 191, ROME, GEORGIA 302

I HAVE AGREED TO TAKE THE STONE OR MARKER TO THE CEMETERY.

SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE
Doris M. Tate

PLEASE INCLUDE ZIP CODES IN ADDRESSES

DD FORM 1330, 1 NOV 62 EDITION OF 1 DEC 61 MAY BE USED APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 22-R205



FCR ADDITIONAL SERVICE

18\.

The grave or memorial plot is unmarked and if a FLAT GRANITE MARKER
(Insert type of stone or marker shown in Item 13)
is furnished by the Government, it will be permitted at the grave or memorial plot and all necessary arrangements for its placement have been made.

DATE 8-3-67

SIGNATURE AND TITLE (Superintendent, Sexton, or other cemetery official) Leroy S. Smith, Sexton

MAIL COMPLETED FORMS TO:

Chief of Support Services
Headquarters, Department of the Army
ATTN: Memorial Division
Washington XX D.C. 20315

DO NOT WRITE HERE

| | |
|---|---|
| TO PROCESSING UNIT | CANCELLATION |
| TO ORDER UNIT | RENEWAL |
| TO RESOLUTION UNIT | REPLACE |
| TO TRANSPORTATION UNIT | REACTIVATE |
| TO FUNDS AND CONTRACT UNIT | FILE |

FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICE

18\.

The grave or memorial plot is unmarked and if a FLAT GRANITE MARKER
(Insert type of stone or marker shown in Item 13)
is furnished by the Government, it will be permitted at the grave or memorial plot and all necessary arrangements for its placement have been made

DATE 8-3-67

SIGNATURE AND TITLE (Superintendent, Sexton, or other cemetery official) Leroy S. Smith, Sexton

MAIL COMPLETED FORMS TO:

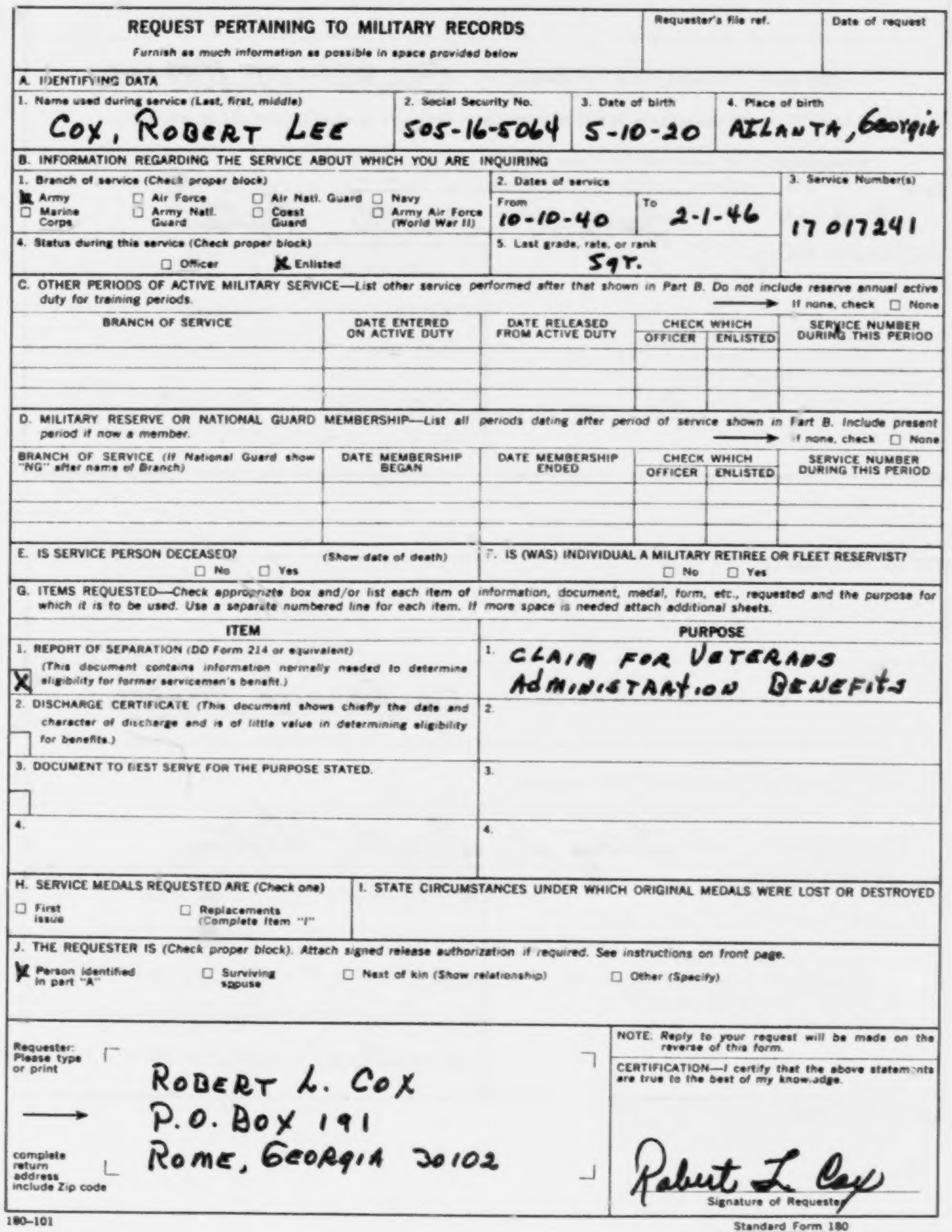
Chief of Support Services
Headquarters, Department of the Army
ATTN: Memorial Division
Washington ~~25~~, D.C. 20315

DO NOT WRITE HERE

TO PROCESSING UNIT | CANCELLATION
TO ORDER UNIT | RENEWAL
TO RESOLUTION UNIT | REPLACE
TO TRANSPORTATION UNIT | REACTIVATE
TO FUNDS AND CONTRACT UNIT | FILE

DD Form 1330

# REQUEST PERTAINING TO MILITARY RECORDS



**REQUEST PERTAINING TO MILITARY RECORDS**

*Furnish as much information as possible in space provided below*

Requester's file ref.

Date of request

**A. IDENTIFYING DATA**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Name used during service (Last, first, middle)<br>COX, ROBERT LEE | 2. Social Security No.<br>505-16-5064 | 3. Date of birth<br>5-10-20 | 4. Place of birth<br>AtLANTA, Georgia |

**B. INFORMATION REGARDING THE SERVICE ABOUT WHICH YOU ARE INQUIRING**

1. Branch of service (Check proper block)
☒ Army ☐ Air Force ☐ Air Natl. Guard ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps ☐ Army Natl. Guard ☐ Coast Guard ☐ Army Air Force (World War II)

2. Dates of service From 10-10-40 To 2-1-46

3. Service Number(s) 17 017241

4. Status during this service (Check proper block) ☐ Officer ☒ Enlisted

5. Last grade, rate, or rank Sgt.

**C. OTHER PERIODS OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE**—*List other service performed after that shown in Part B. Do not include reserve annual active duty for training periods.* → If none, check ☐ None

| BRANCH OF SERVICE | DATE ENTERED ON ACTIVE DUTY | DATE RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY | CHECK WHICH OFFICER | CHECK WHICH ENLISTED | SERVICE NUMBER DURING THIS PERIOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

**D. MILITARY RESERVE OR NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERSHIP**—*List all periods dating after period of service shown in Part B. Include present period if now a member.* → If none, check ☐ None

| BRANCH OF SERVICE *(If National Guard show "NG" after name of Branch)* | DATE MEMBERSHIP BEGAN | DATE MEMBERSHIP ENDED | CHECK WHICH OFFICER | CHECK WHICH ENLISTED | SERVICE NUMBER DURING THIS PERIOD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

**E. IS SERVICE PERSON DECEASED?** ☐ No ☐ Yes *(Show date of death)*

**F. IS (WAS) INDIVIDUAL A MILITARY RETIREE OR FLEET RESERVIST?** ☐ No ☐ Yes

**G. ITEMS REQUESTED**—*Check appropriate box and/or list each item of information, document, medal, form, etc., requested and the purpose for which it is to be used. Use a separate numbered line for each item. If more space is needed attach additional sheets.*

| ITEM | PURPOSE |
|---|---|
| ☒ 1. REPORT OF SEPARATION *(DD Form 214 or equivalent)* *(This document contains information normally needed to determine eligibility for former servicemen's benefit.)* | 1. CLAIM FOR VETERANS AdMINISTRATION BENEFITS |
| ☐ 2. DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE *(This document shows chiefly the date and character of discharge and is of little value in determining eligibility for benefits.)* | 2. |
| ☐ 3. DOCUMENT TO BEST SERVE FOR THE PURPOSE STATED. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |

**H. SERVICE MEDALS REQUESTED ARE** *(Check one)* ☐ First issue ☐ Replacements (Complete Item "I")

**I. STATE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH ORIGINAL MEDALS WERE LOST OR DESTROYED**

**J. THE REQUESTER IS** *(Check proper block). Attach signed release authorization if required. See instructions on front page.*
☒ Person identified in part "A" ☐ Surviving spouse ☐ Next of kin (Show relationship) ☐ Other (Specify)

Requester: Please type or print complete return address include Zip code →

ROBERT L. COX
P.O. BOX 191
ROME, GEORGIA 30102

NOTE. *Reply to your request will be made on the reverse of this form.*

CERTIFICATION—*I certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge.*

Robert L. Cox
Signature of Requester

180-101

Standard Form 180
SEPTEMBER 1968
GSA FPMR 101-11.410-7

# CHAPTER XXVII

## DEPARTMENT SERVICE OFFICERS' ADDRESS LIST

NOTE: Claims with federal agencies, other than those involving D.C. area residents, should be forwarded to: Mr. E. H. Golembieski, Director, National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission, 1608 "K" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

### ALABAMA

W. W. Wadsworth
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
P.O. Box 1509
Montgomery, Alabama 36102
Phone: 205-265-5611, Ext. 218

### ALASKA

Joseph M. Briones
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Bldg. Rm. 915
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-586-7471

### ARIZONA

Garland H. Woods
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85025
Phone: 602-253-9013

### ARKANSAS

Wm. V. O'Brien
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Office Bldg.
700 West Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Phone: 501-371-1707 or 1708

### CALIFORNIA

Lewis S. Sloneker
Dir. of Rehabilitation
The American Legion
Federal Building, 11000 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, Cal. 90024
Phone: 213-473-6534 or 6535

Walter M. Berglund
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
49 Fourth Street
San Francisco, Cal. 94103
Phone: 415-397-0494

### CANADA

J. Archie Corriveau
Dept. Service Officer
174 6th Ave.
LaSalle 690, Quebec, Canada

### COLORADO

June W. Valiant
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225
Phone: 303-233-3611

### CONNECTICUT

Gordon B. French
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Bldg., Rm. 118
450 Main Street
Hartford, Conn. 06103
Phone: 203-244-3746

### DELAWARE

Garland D. Bloodsworth
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
1601 Kirkwood Highway
Elsmere
Wilmington, Del. 19805
Phone: 302-658-6574

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James E. Downey
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Old Post Office Bldg.
12th & Penn. Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20315
Phone: 202-737-5050

### FLORIDA

Melvin T. Dixon
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
P.O. Box 1437
St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731
Phone: 813-898-4443

### GEORGIA

George Shehane
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Room 104
730 Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Phone: 404-526-3484

### HAWAII

Henry X. Medeiros
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
612 McCully Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: 946-6383

### IDAHO

Dudley L. Smith
Service Officer
The American Legion
c/o VA Center
5th & Fort Streets
Boise, Idaho 83707
Phone: 208-342-7011, Ext. 231 (FTS)

### ILLINOIS

Frank C. Bottigliero
Dir. of Rehabilitation
The American Legion
343 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: 312-922-7520

### INDIANA

Kenneth E. Trueblood
Dir. of Rehabilitation
The American Legion
777 North Meridian St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
Phone: 317-635-2711

### IOWA

Jerome C. Scheckel
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, VA Center
New Federal Bldg., Rm. 921C, 210 Walnut
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
Phone: 515-284-4539

### ITALY

John J. Fornacca
Dept. Service Officer and Adjutant
The American Legion
Via Panisperna 203
Rome, Italy 00184

### KANSAS

Kenneth L. Harms
Director for Claims
The American Legion
VARO
5500 E. Kellogg
Wichita, Kansas 67218
Phone: 316-686-1520

John F. Hurley
Deputy Claims Director
The American Legion
VARO
5500 E. Kellogg
Wichita, Kansas 67218
Phone: 316-686-1520

### KENTUCKY

Kenneth W. Hart
Dept. Service Director
c/o Veterans Administration
Room 122, 600 Federal Place
Louisville, Kentucky 40202
Phone: 502-582-5852

### LOUISIANA

George F. Deris
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone: 504-527-5667

John L. McGovern
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
701 Loyola Ave.
New Orleans, La. 70013
Phone: 504-527-5667
NOTE: All claims mail to George F. Deris

### MAINE

Robert C. MacFarland
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
Box 411
Togus, Maine 04330
Phone: 207-623-8411, Ext. 234 (FTS)

### MARYLAND

Robert G. Koch
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Bldg.
Charles Center
31 Hopkins Place
Baltimore, Md. 21201
Phone: 301-962-4700 (FTS)

### MASSACHUSETTS

Philip J. Gavin, Jr.
Dept Service Officer
The American Legion
John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.
Government Center Room E-313
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: 617-227-7729

### MEXICO

### USE AIR MAIL

Miss Frances Kidwell
Department Service Officer
The American Legion
The American Consulate
Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
Phone: 13-29-98

### MICHIGAN

Leo M. Leggett
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
801 W. Baltimore at Third
Detroit, Michigan 48202
Phone: 313-873-0604

### MINNESOTA

Harry V. Pearson
Dir. of Rehabilitation
The American Legion
Federal Building
Fort Snelling
St. Paul, Minn. 55111
Phone: 612-726-9229

**For Insurance Send**
**Correspondence To:**
Gail M. Wirth
Supervisor
Insurance Activities
The American Legion
Federal Building, Rm. 185
Fort Snelling
St. Paul, Minn. 55111
Phone: 612-725-4178 (FTS)

### MISSISSIPPI

Marion Venturini
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
VA Center, D-110
Jackson, Miss. 39216
Phone: 601-362-1306

### MISSOURI

Ralph J. Henry
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
c/o VA, Room 4617
1520 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
Phone: 314-622-5181 (FTS)

### MONTANA

David W. Armstrong, Jr.
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
c/o VA
Box 1702
Helena, Montana 59601
Phone: 406-449-3014

### NEBRASKA

Jim B. Hurlbert
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
c/o VA
220 S. 17th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Phone: 402-475-3430 (FTS)

### NEVADA

Melvin Jacobsen
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
1000 Locust Street
Reno, Nevada 89504
Phone: 702-784-5587 (FTS)

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Albert E. Nadeau
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
c/o VA
497 Silver Street
Manchester, N. H. 03103
Phone: 603-669-7011,Ext.7658(FTS)

### NEW JERSEY

Thaddeus J. Gnidziejko
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
20 Washington Place
Newark, N. J. 07102
Phone: 201-623-6298

### NEW MEXICO

Andrew M. Gordon
Department Service Officer
The American Legion
500 Gold, S.W., c/o VARO
Albuquerque, N.M. 87101
Phone: 505-843-2232 (FTS)

### NEW YORK

Walter S. Kownaski
Regional Service Director
The American Legion
1021 Main Street
Buffalo, N. Y. 14203
Phone: 716-842-2258 (FTS)

Leslie J. Crotty
Regional Service Director
The American Legion
252 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10001
Phone: 212-620-6317

### NORTH CAROLINA

Paul L. Blake
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
1427 Wachovia Bldg.
301 North Main Street
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27102
Phone: 919-723-2224 (FTS)

Lloyd V. Blalock
State Service Officer
N. C. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
1424 Wachovia Bldg.
301 North Main Street
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
Phone: 919-722-1384

### NORTH DAKOTA

Charles D. MacLaughlin
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
P.O. Box 2666
Fargo, N. D. 58102
Phone: 701-235-8054

### OHIO

Walter J. Tross
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Bldg., Rm. 1020
550 Main St.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Phone: 513-684-2674 (FTS)

Robert W. Gainer
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
1240 East 9th Street
Room 1017-D
Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Phone: 216-522-3504 (FTS)

John E. Claggett
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
VA Branch
P.O. Box 565
Dayton, Ohio 45428
Phone: 513-263-2373 (FTS)

### OKLAHOMA

Wallace Craig
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, VARO
2nd & Court Streets
Muskogee, Oklahoma 77401
Phone: 918-687-5681

### OREGON

Harry W. Stephens
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, VARO
426 S.W. Stark Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: 503-226-3361

### PENNSYLVANIA

Charles A. Zeglin
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Building
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Penn. 15222
Phone: 412-644-6790 (FTS)

Edward Bulchis
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
P.O. Box 8079
Wissahickon Ave. & Manheim St.
Philadelphia, Penn. 19101
Phone: 215-438-5200 (FTS)

Francis W. Weiss, Jr.
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
19-27 N. Main Street
Wilkes-Barre, Penn. 18701
Phone: 717-824-0911

Samuel F. Naples, Jr.
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
P.O. Box 2324
Harrisburg, Penn. 17105
Phone: 717-238-5628

For Insurance Send
Correspondence To:
James J. Mitchell
Supervisor
Insurance Activities
The American Legion
c/o VA Center
P.O. Box 8079
Wissahickon Ave. & Manheim Street
Philadelphia, Penn. 19101
Phone: 215-438-5200, Ext. 601

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Vincent J. Carrelli
Dept. Accredited Rep.
The American Legion
P.O. Box 556
Manila, Philippines D-406
Phone: 3-84-69

### PUERTO RICO

Tomas S. Muriel
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
593 Maximo Gomez St.
Urb. Baldrich
Hato Rey, P. R. 00918

### RHODE ISLAND

Walter T. Hyde
Dept. Service Officer
Federal Building
Kennedy Plaza
Providence, R. I. 02903
Phone: 401-528-4409 (FTS)

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Hoyt B. Hill, Jr.
State Service Officer
Dept. of Veterans Affairs
1015 Main Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Phone: 803-758-2607

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Ray Asmussen
Asst. Director
S.D. Veterans Dept.
c/o VA Center
Sioux Falls, S. D. 57101
Phone: 605-336-8050, Ext. 620

### TENNESSEE

Joe F. Hudgens
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
215 Eighth Ave., North
Nashville, Tenn. 37203
Phone: 615-741-2345

### TEXAS

Wilson C. Turner
Dir. of Rehabilitation
The American Legion
P.O. Box 61168
515 Rusk Street
Houston, Texas 77061
Phone: 713-228-0611, Ext. 4142

Garland DeLamar
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
1400 N. Valley Mills Drive
Waco, Texas 76710
Phone: 817-756-8648 (FTS)

### UTAH

Maloy R. Bills
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
125 S. State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Phone: 801-524-5943 (FTS)

### VERMONT

Gideon Burnham
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
VA Center
White River Junction, Vt. 05001
Phone: 802-295-3131, Ext. 224

### VIRGINIA

Harry F. Carper, Jr.
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
211 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24011
Phone: 703-343-1569

### WASHINGTON

Reuben B. Garnett
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
5th Floor, Times Square Bldg.
414 Olive Way
Seattle, Washington 98101
Phone: 206-623-5767

### WEST VIRGINIA

C. S. Collier, Jr.
Director
Dept. of Veterans Affairs
State Capitol Bldg.
Charleston, W. Va. 25305
Phone: 304-342-4165

### WISCONSIN

Frederick C. Heinle
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
342 N. Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202
Phone: 414-272-0773

### WYOMING

Roy C. Armstrong
Asst. Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
2360 E. Pershing Blvd.
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Phone: 307-634-1581

## Fifty-second Annual National Convention of the American Legion, Portland, Oreg., August 28–September 3, 1970

Resolution No. 58.
Committee: Economic.
Subject: Request Department of Labor, the Manpower Administration, and State employment services to provide veterans with referral priority on all job listings in their possession.

Whereas, the American Legion has a vital interest in the economic welfare of all veterans upon their return to civilian life; and

Whereas this Nation, and particularly its Government, has an obligation to provide veterans preferential treatment in employment and rehabilitation; and

Whereas many programs in development of job opportunities are being organized nationwide by the Department of Labor in partnership with various segments of our society, including business organizations and private enterprise; and

Whereas the Department of Labor releases listings of job openings to private organizations and agencies, permitting direct referrals to cooperating employers; and

Whereas the Department of Labor demands that organizations and agencies making such referrals do so on a nondiscriminatory basis consistent with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and if they fail or are unwilling to meet these prescribed standards, do not receive job listings; and

Whereas the American Legion maintains that the Government and specifically the U.S. Department of Labor, has equal or greater obligation to insist that organizations and agencies receiving job listings should give first consideration to and provide veterans with preference in any direct referrals made to employers consistent with Chapter 41, Title 38, of the U.S. Code, and other pertinent statutes: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* That we request the Department of Labor, the Manpower Administration, and the State Employment Services to carry out their mandate to provide veterans with referral priority on all listings in their possession; and be it further

*Resolved,* That any business organization or private enterprise entering into contract with the Department of Labor and its affiliates in promoting job opportunities be required to provide veterans with preference in their hiring.

---

Resolution No. 160.
Committee: Economic.
Subject: Support veterans readjustment appointments in civilian Federal employment for the returning Vietnam era veterans.

Whereas it has always been an aim of The American Legion to assist returning servicemen to adjust satisfactorily to civilian life, including the finding of gainful and meaningful employment; and

Whereas military personnel being separated at this time are often at a loss in deciding on a course of action in finding work leading to a satisfying career, particularly those with limited education and no previous employment; and

Whereas the President has fully understood this problem and has issued Executive Order 11521 providing for special Veterans Readjustment Appointments in civilian Federal employment for those Vietnam Era Veterans with less than 14 years of education who are interested in furthering their training; and

Whereas the American Legion and all other major veterans organizations have pledged their full support of this new Veterans Readjustment Appointment system: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* Does hereby reaffirm our pledge to assist returning Vietnam Era Veterans, and does hereby recommend that such veterans investigate the possibility of securing a Veterans Readjustment Appointment offering both employment and training; and be it further

Resolved That our membership, Service Officers, and other officers, at all levels of organization, pledge our assistance to the returning veterans, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the Veterans Administration, and other appropriate Federal agencies in making the best possible "matches" between the skills and need of the veterans and the civilian employment opportunities that may exist.

Resolution No. 173.
Committee: Economic.
Subject: Support funds for Federal-State veterans employment service and oppose current deterioration of employment services to veterans.

Whereas the veteran population of the United States is increasing each year by approximately one million men and women who are returning from service in the Vietnam Conflict at a rate which will continue; and

Whereas Department of Labor and affiliated State Employment Service statistics confirm an alarming decline in effective job placement of veterans, including Vietnam era veterans since 1965; and

Whereas there is every indication that this deterioration in services to all veterans will continue so long as the U.S. Department of Labor and the affiliated State Employment Services persist in their preoccupation with and expenditure of the major portion of their resources, both in personnel and funds, on a complexity of programs which exclude most veterans, who do not, under present regulations meet Department of Labor "disadvantaged" criteria; and

Whereas it appears that only Congressional action can reverse this continuing deterioration in employment service to those who have served their country unselfishly and well in periods of national emergency and in war: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* That the Congress be requested to provide necessary funds, earmarked for the following specific purposes: 1) operation of the Veterans Employment Service, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 2) qualified personnel, including Local Office Veterans Employment Representatives in all State Employment Service Local Offices in sufficient number to assure effective service for all war veterans, including Vietnam era veterans; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Congress be urged to make it abundantly clear to the Manpower Administrator, U.S. Department of Labor, that it will no longer tolerate an employment service program which relegates veterans to the status of second-class citizens when they seek employment assistance; and be it finally

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Labor, the Manpower Administrator, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives Labor Committee and to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Senate Labor Committee.

---

Resolution No. 519.
Committee: Economic.
Subject: Oppose redirection of the State employment service toward primary service for the disadvantaged applicants.

Whereas Interagency Cooperative Issuance No. 3, Attachment 2, of the Cooperative Area Manpower Plan System dated April 3, 1967, directs that at least 65 percent of all Manpower Development and Training Act training opportunities will be directed to the reclamation of hard-core and the disadvantaged, with the remaining 35 percent of the training slots to be filled by "regular adults" to alleviate skill shortages; and

Whereas proportionately there are very few veterans who meet this Manpower Administration criteria designed for hard-core unemployed and/or disadvantaged, thereby seriously and effectively limiting training opportunity for many war veterans; and

Whereas veterans, by Congressional action, have traditionally received preference in training, testing, counseling, and referral to job openings and other manpower and supportive services; and

Whereas manpower services to veterans have been omitted in previous manpower legislation, regulations, and directives which have created priority programs beneficial to persons other than war veterans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* That The American Legion urge the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity and Department of Defense, that it amend all pertinent Manpower Regulations and Instructions to allow veterans to receive preferential consideration in all training, employment and related programs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor without regard to poverty or other criteria.

Resolution No. 600.
Committee: Economic.
Subject: Jobs for veterans.

Whereas, many returning Vietnam Era veterans are experiencing difficulty in securing jobs, a matter of prime concern to The American Legion; and

Whereas, pilot programs, titled "Jobs for Veterans," have been started in several of our departments, designed to assist veterans, and in particular newly discharged veterans, in securing jobs; and

Whereas, "Jobs for Veterans" has been initiated through the cooperative efforts of the National Economic Commission, the Membership and Post Activities Committee, and the Federal Veterans Employment Service; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* That we commend those divisions, committees or agencies responsible for initiating the program "Jobs for Veterans" designed to assist newly returned veterans find jobs and that we also commend those departments conducting pilot programs for the enthusiasm, initiative and planning being displayed; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Legion give high priority to the "Jobs for Veterans" program during the coming year.

---

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION HELD MAY 5-6, 1971

Resolution No. 3.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Require that any conceptual model (COMO) experiment include effective, standardized procedures for insuring preferential employment services to veterans.

Whereas the Department of Labor has experimented for more than one year with a new type of organizational structure, known as the conceptual model (COMO), now located in 10 Public Employment Offices; and

Whereas upon inquiry, Department of Labor officials have indicated the unavailability of data as to the effectiveness of COMO offices in meeting the employment needs of veteran applicants; and

Whereas the COMO offices, generally, are experimenting with various methods of assuring veterans preference, but have developed no effective procedure which could be adopted as a standard: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5-6, 1971,* That The American Legion urge Department of Labor officials to require that any conceptual model (COMO) experiment include effective, standardized procedures for insuring preferential service to veterans; and be it further

*Resolved,* That if such procedures are not adopted or do not prove to be effective that the Department of Labor is urged to discontinue the COMO experiment.

---

Resolution No. 4.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Request additional personnel over and above the 335 positions allotted for the jobs for veterans program in order to provide additional areas with veterans placement units.

Whereas the American Legion highly approved the recent action of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower in allocating 335 positions to the State Employment Service Agencies, exclusively for services to veterans; and

Whereas this allocation provides for a small, but needed, veterans placement unit in one local employment office located in each of the 55 largest metropolitan areas of the nation; and

Whereas there remain many areas which have not received an allocation for a a veteran placement unit; and

Whereas reports from American Legion officials in Connecticut, where the units first were established, as well as other states, indicate that the units are highly effective in providing job assistance to veterans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That The American Legion request the Secretary of Labor, through the Manpower Administration, to provide to the states additional personnel, over and above the current 335 positions allotted for the "Jobs for Veterans" program, thus affording all veterans maximum job placement and counseling assistance to which they are entitled by statute.

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Resolution No. 5.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Assist veterans to enter the mainstream of business ownership.

Whereas, by virtue of a 1968 National Convention Resolution, The American Legion Subcommittee on Small Business was established to explore ways and means to assist veterans desiring to go into business and the possibility of a SBA program for veterans; and

Whereas the American Legion Subcommittee on Small Business has met with representatives of the Small Business Administration, and as a result thereof, considerable progress was made to give veterans priority for loans to go into business; and

Whereas the Small Business Administration is interested in assisting the veteran to enter the world of business through favorable financial and educational support; and

Whereas the Small Business Administration must be the catalyst and the leader in bringing the forces of government and the private sector to bear on the business community in order to assure the veteran an equal or greater opportunity of success in the world of business; and

Whereas the American Legion and all other major veteran organizations have pledged their full support in assisting the veteran to enter the mainstream of business ownership: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That the Veterans Administration, the Armed Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and all government agencies concerned instruct the veteran in the opportunities for training and assistance in business ownership; and be it further

*Resolved,* That our Membership, Service Officers, and other officers at all levels of organization pledge our assistance to the returning veterans, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the Veterans Administration, Small Business Administration and other appropriate Federal agencies in making the best possible "matches" between the ambitions of the veterans and the business ownership that may be available; and be it finally

*Resolved,* That the Small Business Administration, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Labor, Department of Defense and other agencies of government concerned work as a team to the end that the veteran will receive training and education of sufficient scope to insure the veteran's capabilities to manage the enterprise for which training is given and to qualify him as being eligible for SBA guaranteed bank loan for the purpose of owning and operating such an enterprise.

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Resolution No. 7.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Support legislation to provide for a system for veterans unemployment compensation payments in which the amount, duration, and eligibility would be determined on a uniform basis regardless of State unemployment compensation laws.

Whereas the present Federal program of unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen provides payments to unemployed veterans in accordance with state unemployment insurance laws with the result that a veteran is treated differently depending on the state in which he files his claim; and

Whereas this is the only Federal veterans benefit which the Federal Government turns over to the individual state to determine amount, duration, and eligibility, and

Whereas a Federal veterans benefit should be fixed by Federal law, not by individual states; and

Whereas the Federal Government has provided a uniformly determined unemployment payment to workers in private industry who become unemployed because of the adverse defects of Federal trade policy, instead of leaving that determination to the vagaries of individual state unemployment insurance laws; and

Whereas the Federal Government should do no less for its veterans of the Vietnam war than it does for the veterans of its trade wars: now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That The American Legion seek legislation to provide a system of payments for unemployed veterans in which the minimum amount, duration, and eligibility would be determined on a uniform basis without reference to state unemployment insurance laws.

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Resolution No. 8.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Establish a special veterans unit in each job bank.

Whereas the implementation of the Job Bank system which has a tendency to cater to local office traffic rather than to cause file search to be conducted can dilute preferential manpower and supportive services to veterans; and

Whereas emphasis in the current funding process is placed on services on the disadvantaged, the nearly poor, and the poor, with limited Title III funds for manpower and supportive services for those who do not meet the Manpower Administration criteria for disadvantaged, the nearly poor, and the poor; and

Whereas most unemployed veterans do not meet the government's definition of "disadvantaged"; and

Whereas the State Agency is unable to provide necessary manpower and related services to each veteran due to these restrictions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That The American Legion request that sufficient funds be provided each State Agency for the prime purpose of providing priority manpower and related services to all veterans; and be it further

*Resolved,* That earmarked funds over and above the current level be made available to the states for the purpose of establishing a special veterans unit in each Job Bank location as described and recommended by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Manpower and Manpower Administrator.

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Resolution No. 45.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Request U.S. Department of Labor to adhere to all provisions of the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Whereas under present policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (MDTA) provides quotas for all training slots to the disadvantaged; and

Whereas the U.S. Department of Labor is currently contemplating a change in its policy which would liberalize MDTA funded training so that veterans who have been discharged within one year would receive preference in MDTA training; and

Whereas the American Legion is, and has been, traditionally opposed to selective preference for any group of veterans: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That The American Legion does hereby urge that the U.S. Department of Labor adhere to the provisions of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, which provides that training be made available to all under-employed and unemployed persons.

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Resolution No. 47.
Commission: Economic.
Subject: Amend "Manpower Revenue Sharing Act of 1971" to provide for veterans preference.

Whereas pending legislation in the 92nd Congress, namely S. 1243, proposes the establishment of the "Manpower Revenue Sharing Act of 1971" to assist persons in overcoming obstacles to suitable employment, makes no provision for preference to veterans; and

Whereas veterans by Congressional Mandate, have received preference in training, counseling, testing and referral to existing job opportunities through the public employment service; and

Whereas The American Legion, has, since its inception, supported preference to all war veterans seeking employment both in Federal service and through the Public Employment Service: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That The American Legion urge that S. 1243, or any similar legislation be amended so as to provide for veterans preference for all war veterans.

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The following are pertinent pages from The American Legion Magazine on the "Jobs for Veterans" program commencing with the August 1970 issue through to date.

### JOBS FOR VETERANS

Prompted by the worsening rate of employment, The American Legion is cranking up a 14-state pilot program in an effort to assist in getting jobs for Vietnam era veterans and hopes to have a going program in operation by Veterans Day 1970.

With the job market generally tightening up and in some areas already critical even for skilled people, prospects of employment for some returning Viet vets get bleaker all the time. And unless the veteran has a job to go back to, his lack of education, training and useful civilian experience make the odds against him that much tougher.

Looking at the Viet vet unemployment problem is like viewing an iceberg. You see only the tip. Best estimates today indicate that some 400,000 young veterans are looking for a job at any given time. For instance, back in fiscal year 1969, out of some 800,000 dischargees, 308,718 filed for benefits. Of that amount 265,721 established some rights to benefits and of that, 176,545 continued to file claims to the point of receiving at least one benefit check. The average ex-serviceman without a job to return to may spend as much as 10 weeks to three months looking for a job and he'll collect about $450 of unemployment pay. He's part of the 5 million currently unemployed in our nation.

Taken as a group the under-educated veteran fares even more poorly. In its recently released report, the President's Committee on the Vietnam veteran noted that: " . . . Measured by lack of a high school education 16% of Vietnam era veterans now being released from service are educationally disadvantaged. This is not, however, a full measure of those who have educational deficiencies. Test results show that 30% of high school graduates in the armed forces scored as poorly as or worse than the average score of those who had not completed high school.

"Ironically, these factors are an important determinant in placing men in military occupations. Those who had not completed their high school education and those who performed poorly on the qualification tests have less opportunity while in service to acquire skills applicable to civilian jobs.

"Upon discharge, the veteran with educational deficiencies suffers a rate of unemployment significantly higher than that of his fellow veteran. A recent survey of veterans living in impoverished areas indicates that jobs are their main concern. The survey, based upon intensive interviews with more than 3,000 veterans, revealed 62% of those contacting federal agencies wanted assistance in finding employment."

Further confusing the problem, the Legion's Economic Division notes, is the fact that job training under federal government manpower programs "deliberately excludes veterans who are not disadvantaged, and the vast majority of veterans do not happen to be disadvantaged. For example, an official statical report of the Manpower Administration covering the month of March 1970, reports a sharp increase in veterans new applications over the same month of 1969—181.1 thousand as compared with 139.5 thousand a year earlier. On the other hand, veterans' job placement suffered a decline from 88.7 thousand to 74.7 thousand. In other words, more veterans are applying for job-finding assistance at the public employment offices, but fewer veterans are receiving assistance." Thus, today's new veteran is in the unlikely position of being "undereducated" and not "disadvantaged" but shunted aside for manpower training programs because of artificial priorities.

Even so, government agencies frankly report that, despite their best intentions and best efforts, they are not completely successful in reaching the veteran who needs help the most—the one who is least trained—mainly because the procedure lacks a personal touch.

Why is it so difficult to reach some veterans? Answers to that question will vary. It may be that the veteran has had his fill of government control in his life. The government is so huge and impersonal. He may be ashamed of and feel inferior due to his lack of education and may be defensive about it. The fact that there are innumerable forms and questionnaires to fill out may deter him. The long periods of sitting around in public agency waiting rooms may turn him off. Indeed, just exposing his lack of training and education to an interviewer can be defeating. He doesn't understand why he may have to take an aptitude test for a civilian job which is similar to or the same as the one he had in the service. Basically, he doesn't like the idea that he has to go to somebody who will send him to somebody else who will send him to somebody else with the probable end result being that there is nothing for him. Secretly—and this is tragic—he may feel that nobody appreciates the service he rendered for his country.

Here's where the Legion hopes to help by supplying a personal touch. Acting as a sort of clearing house or go-between. Legion posts can introduce job-seeking veterans to participating employers or alert them to training opportunities and on-the-job programs. Just making the community aware of the needs of a veteran may go a long way toward helping to solve his problems.

Naturally, this will take a great deal of coordination at the local level. The following suggested steps can be used as a nucleus of a plan for local action:

Contact the nearest Veterans Employment Service Representative and/or U.S. Employment Service. Issue invitations to a post meeting and discuss ways and means of securing jobs for returning veterans. Discuss ways to make personal contacts with new veterans and make them more effective. Discuss types of information that would be most helpful in outlining skills, training and job preferences of new veterans. Set up regular channels of communication.

Contact civic, fraternal, veterans, church and other community organizations asking that one or more returning veterans be honored at an appropriate function and have his needs ascertained. Include family, if possible.

Help veterans to prepare job resumes. Somebody in the post will surely be knowledgeable in this area. In fact, each post probably has experts in many areas. Check to see whether job openings exist for veterans and arrange meetings.

If possible, work out a procedure with the Veterans Employment Representative to circularize civic, fraternal, veterans, unions and other organizations participating in the program in order to match jobs with veterans.

Be aware of training opportunities that could improve the prospects of veterans and urge that they take more training.

Depending on size, hold job counseling and job-matching meetings in large post homes, armories or other large auditoriums. Set hours long enough for all to avail themselves of your service. A veteran may have a poor job, want a better one, but not be able to afford the time off to look during daytime business hours.

Circularize job openings.

Emphasize that the service is free.

Become familiar with and utilize any community activity toward providing jobs for the undertrained.

Follow up on cases until they are resolved.

Contact newspapers, television and radio stations for help and publicity. When they know the extent of the problem in their community they should be happy to provide coverage in the name of public service.

Get women's auxiliary organizations to provide refreshments at sessions.

The 14 states selected for the pilot program are: Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota and Texas.

Early working details are not complete yet but Department Adjutants or Legion field representatives will contact Veterans Employment Representatives, active Legion posts and possible participating employers in these areas to set up beginning operations. From what is learned in the pilot groups, plans could move forward into all 50 States.

Employers who wish to participate by offering job opportunities should get in touch with The American Legion's Economic Division at 1608 K St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20006, attention Austin Kerby, Director. The state headquarters of the Legion departments mentioned above will also be ready to coordinate activities. Legion posts wishing to participate can contact the same sources.

Along similar lines and as part of its OUTREACH effort, the Veterans Administration ran a one-day "Job Fair" in San Francisco last September in which 92 firms either participated actively or placed job orders for workers. Over 100 veterans got jobs during that one day. A similar effort was successful in Washington, D.C.

Dealing with the whole range of veterans benefits, including jobs, is the Georgia Department of Veterans Service's "Supermarket of Veterans Benefits" which has run for about five years in various large cities in that state. A very successful program, it regularly pulls in about 4–6,500 persons at one-day sessions. Among the 20 regularly participating state and federal agencies: the VA, the Social Security Administration, the Civil Service Commission, the American Red Cross, military branches, Selective Service, Federal Housing Administration, the Georgia Depts of Public Safety, Labor, Revenue, and Education, the U.S. Depts of Labor, U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Farmers Home Administration and the Small Business Administration.

## PROGRESS REPORT—JOBS FOR VETERANS

In the August issue, News of the Legion announced a 14-state pilot program being instituted by the Legion in an effort to help get jobs for Vietnam era veterans. It was hoped that the area programs would be in operation by Veterans Day, 1970, and serve as models for a nationwide program of more ambitious scope. The 14 original pilot states are: Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota and Texas. Three more—Illinois, Utah and Wyoming—have since been added to the pilot program.

Here is a progress report from some of the states which were able to get cranked up by mid-August.

Minnesota: Department Adjutant Frank Momsen reported that Duluth had been selected as the first city in that state to initiate a program.

Meetings were held with Veterans Employment Service representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor and also with the Department of Manpower Services. Eighteen Legionnaires, representing five of Duluth's eleven posts were on hand. Both the Duluth News Tribune and the Herald covered the story and carried articles.

The introductory meeting named committee officers to pursue the subject and set up an organizational meeting for an early future date at which it was planned to have on hand representatives of service organizations, labor and some industrial concerns, along with a representative of the Duluth mayor's office. They hoped to be able to stage a person-to-person contact program early in October.

North Carolina: Department Adjutant J. Carroll Wilson reported that the North Carolina Legion selected 11 cities for its "Job Help" trial program. Department headquarters wrote letters to the mayors of the 11 cities and to the Veterans Employment Representatives in those areas asking that mutual cooperation be established on contact and that a "Veterans Job Help Day" be set up in each community under the mantle of the mayor's office with the help of the Legion, local civic organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and members of industrial commissions, etc.

It was hoped that the committee in each city would then be able to meet on "Job Help" day to review resumes of returned veterans or meet them in person with the end result being that veterans would get jobs or at least be in a favored position to be considered for employment. Cooperation was also solicited from North Carolina's State Employment Security Commission. The 11 cities were: Wilmington, Tarboro, Charlotte, Hickory, Asheville, High Point, Lumberton, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Sanford and Durham.

North Dakota: Since Minot has a large U.S. Air Force Base and a constant flow of military separatees and retirees seeking employment, the Department of North Dakota selected this city for a trial program. Contact was made with the U.S. Veterans Employment Representative, the State Employment Service and William G. Carroll Post 26 asking that their mutual cooperation be extended, reports Department Adjutant Verne Useldinger.

Ohio: Department Adjutant Pat Hone of this department reports that its program is named "Jobs For Veterans-Ohio" and that a pilot operation was to be scheduled for the Cincinnati area during the middle of September. The department was sending its public relations director and state service director to coordinate the initial programs and arrange for press, television and radio coverage.

Legion district commanders and Veterans Employment Representatives of the areas involved were also clued in at meetings and were set to assist in the program along with the State Bureau of Employment Services.

In addition, the VA Regional office in Cleveland was poised to cooperate with the Legion in a similar program in that area.

Two other "Job Fairs" conducted by the VA and other government agencies in Ohio had earlier met with success. Over 40 employers had representatives on hand at the Columbus "Job Fair" to interview some 500 veterans interested in jobs.

Though the Department of Missouri was not one of the original pilot areas for the program, it had already scheduled a Job Fair during October in cooperation with the Department of the Army, the Missouri State Employment Service, the U.S. Civil Service and the Veterans Employment Service.

Cooperation of local Veterans Employment Service representatives with Legion and other representatives has already been arranged through the transmission of a letter by VER National Director Edward Omohundro to 2,200 employment offices around the nation informing them of the formation of the Job For Veterans program.

Here's the nucleus of a plan that may spark Legion posts and districts to get a local assistance program in motion:

Contact the nearest Veterans Employment Service Representative and/or U.S. Employment Service. Issue invitations to a post meeting and discuss ways and means of securing jobs for returning servicemen. Find out how to reach new veterans and make effective personal contacts. Discuss information that would be most helpful in outlining skills, training and job preferences of new veterans. Set up regular channels of communication.

Contact civic, fraternal, church and other community organizations asking for assistance.

Get local municipal help, cooperation and use of public facilities.

Help returning veterans to prepare job resumes. Check to see whether job openings exist for veterans. Arrange meetings of interested parties. Leave space on a post bulletin board for job openings or needs.

Work out a procedure with the VER to canvass organizations in order to match jobs with veterans.

Check on training opportunities that could improve new veterans prospects and urge that they take such training.

Hold job-counseling meetings.

Emphasize that the service is free.

Circularize job openings.

Follow up on job contacts to make sure a good result is obtained.

Contact newspapers, television and promotion. They would be glad to provide a needed public service to the citizens of their community.

Women's auxiliary organizations would be happy to provide refreshments at meetings, guidance counseling and job fair sessions.

Employers and Legion posts and districts wishing to participate in the Jobs For Veterans program should contact The American Legion's Economic Division, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, attention Austin Kerby, Director.

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## JOBS FOR VETERANS PROGRESS REPORT

Early field reports from Department Adjutants and Veterans Employment Service Representatives working with the Legion's Jobs for Veterans Pilot Program indicate it is receiving excellent support from posts, employers, civic leaders, and state and federal government representatives.

As we go to press a number of exploratory state programs have already been held, some are on-going and others are in the planning stage. In dense population areas they take the form of one or two-day Job Marts or Job Fairs. Others, in lighter populated states have been set up as continuing luncheon seminars or showcase affairs. Each local program has shaped up the way Legionnaires and Veterans Employment Service Reps feel will prove most productive in their area.

The pilot program was started by the Legion when it began to receive reports, of the increasing rate of unemployment and the difficulty encountered by returning Vietnam era veterans in obtaining meaningful jobs.

Recent U.S. Department of Labor testimony before Congress backs up the contention that ". . . many veterans are experiencing difficulty in locating jobs or job training today. This situation, which largely is due to the recent economic downturn, promises to improve with improving economic conditions. Operating figures from the public employment offices illustrate certain aspects of the veterans employment situation. For example, unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen benefits paid to recently separated veterans in July 1970 was $18.4 million more than 2½ times the July 1969 figure. In July and August 1970 the increase in average weekly claims was twice as great as that experienced in the same period the previous year. Difficulty in job finding further is shown in the number of counseling interviews provided veterans through the State employment service in 1970, 368,000 interviews, an increase of about 19,000 over the previous year . . . During fiscal year 1970 the 1,962,000 veterans job applications which were filed at the public employment offices represented 36% of all males who applied, up from 32% the previous year. Although new applications increased, job placements accomplished by the local offices decreased 10%, which illustrates the difficulty encountered by the offices in finding the right job for each veteran in the prevailing job market."

Statistical data furnished by the Veterans Employment Service of the Department of Labor on veterans job placement indicates that in fiscal year 1970 more veterans registered for employment than in any previous year since 1958. However, the 1,962,000 veterans who applied for employment assistance in 1970 (an increase of more than 220,000 over 1969) were placed in only 970,000 jobs. This is a sharp decrease from the previous year. In 1970, local employment service offices made only 49 job placements of veterans for every 100 veteran job seekers, which represents the lowest figure since WW II.

A similar unsatisfactory situation also exists with respect to job placements of disabled veterans. In Fiscal year 1970, more disabled veterans (177,500) applied than in any post WW II year. However, in terms of job placements per 100 disabled veteran applicants, the figure was an all-time low at 60 placements. To further compound the problem, these placement statistics include many short-term jobs which undoubtedly do not fulfill the career aims of veterans.

How many Vietnam era veterans are out of work at any given moment and how tough it is for them to find a job can't be exactly measured just yet. The Department of Labor's Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) is not fully operational on a national basis. Thus, it is almost impossible to manually separate Viet vet job-seekers from veteran job-seekers as a whole. When the system is implemented many items of important information will be immediately retrievable for use.

Thus, the Legion's job-finding program may be getting into gear at just the right psychological moment to do the most good—when the problem is about to be more exactly delineated.

As mentioned earlier, the program takes many forms. Here is how some of the pilot states are proceeding.

In Pennsylvania, Department Adjutant Ed Hoak reported that a Legion job seminar for over 600 unemployed Vietnam era veterans was scheduled in Allentown on Nov. 9 with over 300 employers cooperating in job matching efforts. Allentown mayor and other civic officials and Legion leaders were also to be involved. Coverage by television, radio and the press was scheduled. VER Joe Welsh in Harrisburg estimated that between 12-14,000 Viet vets were currently looking for work in Pennsylvania at a given time. Automated equipment had not yet been put into operation to come up with exact figures.

In Kansas, Department Adjutant Ken Young reported that luncheon meetings had been held in 29 areas around the state, and that 375 posts had been directly contacted with information on how to proceed with the implementation of the program. Promotional activities were going on all over the state. VER George Medlock said that Wichita was one of the worst unemployment areas in the country but that the rest of the state had spotty problems. No plan was yet set to conduct a job fair but that it would be a continuing job of calling attention to the problem via luncheon-showcase meetings and other promotions.

In Ohio, the Legion conducted an "Operation: Jobs For Veterans—Ohio" program in the National Guard Armory in Cincinnati, Sept. 23 (see photos). Some 1,400 veterans registered and were interviewed by about 90 employers. Six additional cities in Ohio have issued tentative and firm invitations to conduct the same type of program in the near future.

In Oklahoma, Department Employment Chairman Walter Rapp said that basically this department was trying to inaugurate a person-to-person approach on an individual basis by creating a general awareness of the problem through meetings with mayors, businessmen, civic leaders and clubs. The Auxiliary was planning to participate. If job fairs proved feasible they would be set up in one or two of the larger cities, but that the businessmen's luncheon approach would be tried first. Rapp estimated over 14,000 veterans looking for work with about 6,000 of them Viet era vets. The Oklahoma program theme was: "Hire a dependable worker—hire a veteran." Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett issued a proclamation to hire war veterans by participating in the Job Finding Program.

In Texas, VER William A. Hazelwood, Jr. reported meetings held in 22 cities with a great deal of interest. Hazelwood provided actual computer figures of 73,786 veterans seeking work on Aug. 31 with 14,038 of the Viet vets. Texas was attempting to get veterans before service clubs and call attention to the problem by introducing them to prospective employers. Training opportunities would also be stressed.

In North Carolina, Department Adjutant J. Carroll Wilson reported that 11 cities are involved in person-to-person, luncheon meeting type of contacts with some veterans already placed in jobs. Post service officers, VER's and mayor's committees are cooperating with industrial commissions and business groups.

In North Dakota, Minot VER Jerry Dukart reported that 129 veterans and servicemen about to enter civilian life were interviewed by 28 employers in mid-September at a Job Fair hosted by William G. Carroll Post 26. Minot Air Force Base also cooperated in the program.

In Minnesota, Duluth was selected as the first city to launch a pilot program study, reported Department Adjutant Frank Momsen. The committee began work on August 5. Here are some guidelines it set down as a result of meeting as a body at least once a week and in meetings held with other organizations:

1. Each post should have a Jobs For Veterans Committee possibly headed by the post service officer.
2. Conduct effective newspaper, television and radio publicity programs.
3. Arrange for speakers to explain the "Job for Veterans" programs before business, trade, labor, service and fraternal organizations.
4. Invite veterans to meetings at which their rights and benefits will be explained by the post service officer, and local veterans employment representative of the U.S. Department of Labor.
5. Enlist support and participation of city government and arrange with the mayor to: a). Send a letter to each returning Vietnam period veteran expressing the appreciation of the city for his or her military service. b). Send a personal letter to all Duluth employers requesting them to cooperate with The American Legion. c). Arrange with the city public utilities department to enclose a brief explanation of the "Jobs for Veterans" program in one or more issues of the monthly utilities statements.
6. Arrange with the local electric power and telephone companies to enclose a brief explanation of the "Jobs for Veterans" program in one issue of the monthly statements.
7. Request the State Employment Service to periodically compile resumes of a number of Vietnam period veterans to appear on "Qualified Applicant" lists which are mailed to all local employers.
8. Periodically conduct joint meetings of representatives of the local Legion posts; key employers; Chamber of Commerce; National Alliance of Business Men; government officials; service organizations; business clubs, city, county, state and federal civil service; state and federal apprenticeship representatives; labor organizations; vocational school counselors; civic leaders; news media; Red Cross and other private organizations.
9. Request the President, governors and mayors to proclaim a "Hire the Veteran" week or month.
10. Contact personnel directors of various industries, businesses, government agencies and private organizations and advise them of the "Jobs for Veterans" programs.
11. A citywide steering committee should meet at least once a month.
12. Make an award to the employer with the best rate of employing veterans. This could be based on percentage of total employment.
13. Provide letters of introduction from the Legion to employers.
14. Work in cooperation with the American Red Cross, using its roster of returning veterans, as well as that of the state employment service, to contact the veterans.
15. Provide lapel buttons, window posters and bumper stickers for employers who hire veterans.
16. A booth should be set up by the Legion at public events to acquaint the public with the "Jobs for Veterans" program.
17. Personal contact by members of Legion posts with veterans is a vital part of the "Jobs for Veterans" program.

18. Emphasis should be given to making the veterans aware of all benefits to which they are entitled under federal and state laws.
19. Establish one office to coordinate the work of helping veterans.
20. Set up a training program for post service and employment officers conducted by the county veterans service officer, the state department of veterans affairs and state employment service veterans representatives.
21. Compile a list of employers who will hire veterans.
22. Publish information on the "Jobs for Veterans" program in post publications continually.
23. Contact federal agencies which hire civilians such as air bases and post offices.
24. Don't promise the veteran that The American Legion can secure a job for him but only that it will help him to get one.
25. Make the community aware of the "Jobs for Veterans" program through continuing efforts, using the news media, bill boards, a speakers bureau, and person-to-person contact with veterans and employers. Make "Jobs for Veterans" a by-word not to be forgotten.
26. Work with the AFL–CIO Community Services counseling program.

For further information on "Jobs For Veterans" which you may have missed in earlier issues, please see page 36 in August and page 32 in October News of the Legion.

### JOBS FOR VETERANS

As the Legion's Jobs For Veterans Program began to move into high gear after completion of a successful 17-state pilot program, other organizations in and out of government started to take note of the already serious problem of Vietnam veteran unemployment and of the probability that it would become more acute as the Vietnam War diminished and men returned to civilian life.

Though veteran unemployment programs are geared to help all veterans, the problem is larger and more immediate where it concerns the Vietnam era veteran. Servicemen are getting out of uniform at the rate of about one million annually at present. That number is expected to rise substantially in each of the next several years as the withdrawal from Vietnam and other planned reductions in the armed forces progresses. It is estimated about one-fourth of them will resume their educational pursuits, but most will enter the civilian labor market—many of them looking for their first jobs. Most returning vets are in the 20–24 year age group and this is where the labor market is tightest right now and for the foreseeable future.

Here are some of the actions taking place:

President Richard M. Nixon announced the formation of a federal effort similarly named Jobs For Veterans and Chaired by James F. Oats, Jr., retired Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Oats will be assisted by an Advisory Committee of 100 representatives of business, labor, government and civic leaders. The President instructed the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Defense, the VA and other agencies of the Executive Branch to support the program fully within their areas of responsibility.

The government program's overall objectives are much the same as the Legion's. It seeks to (1) increase national awareness of the veteran as a job candidate, (2) fully utilize existing programs that can link the veteran with job and earning opportunities, redirecting emphasis where appropriate, (3) stimulate the formation of action groups at the state and local level to marshal available resources, and (4) encourage public and private employers to actively seek out and hire veterans.

Following on the heels of that announcement, the National League of Cities and United States Conference of Mayors announced a national drive to encourage low income and minority servicemen to take advantage of GI Bill education and training opportunities. Mayor Richard G. Lugar of Indianapolis, Ind., home city of the Legion's National Headquarters, and Mayor Carl Stokes, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been named co-chairmen of a committee of prominent leaders of business, industry, education, the Congress, civil rights organizations, community agencies and veterans organizations to oversee that campaign. James S. Whitfield, Executive Director of the Legion's National Headquarters, has accepted a post on that committee and has already passed reports on to the Conference of Mayors committee which detail the Legion's considerable actions in the field of veterans employment.

And in Congress, the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare under the Chairmanship of Sen. Alan Cranston (Calif.) began hearings late in 1970 concerning Vietnam War veteran unemployment and the civilian readjustment problems of the young veterans.

The Legion's National Economic Commission Director, Austin E. Kerby, testified before this committee early in December. Among the points made, he noted that "any program redesigned to meet veterans employment needs must be centralized in the U.S. Department of Labor and its public employment service system. We need to perfect this system, which has been in operation since 1933, rather than to fragment veterans employment assistance among several agencies. Secondly, we should include not only recently returned veterans but also veterans of previous wars in any augmented program which may be recommended as a result of these hearings. Although fewer older veterans are unemployed percentagewise, such statistics mean nothing to the unemployed veteran of WW II or the Korean War. Many such veterans are jobless today and their problems are serious, often complicated by employment barriers associated with outmoded skills, the "older worker" problem and physical disability.

Kerby also reported that "Many veterans, although legally entitled to preference in referral to job training as well as to jobs, have been refused enrollment opportunities in Manpower Development and Training Act programs because they were not considered 'disadvantaged.' State employment agencies are required to maintain a 65–35% ratio of disadvantaged to other training enrollments. Because of this percentage ratio, and the fact that most unemployed veterans cannot meet all the complicated criteria associated with the 'disadvantaged' definition, there has been a recent sharp decline in the number of veterans enrolled in this training."

Kerby called on the Department of Labor to amend its instructions in this area to permit all otherwise qualified veterans to enroll in MDTA training without regard to "disadvantaged" criteria, or, to reduce the percentage guidelines in order to make more training slots available for veterans.

Other witnesses set to testify before this Subcommittee included: VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson; Malcolm E. Lovell, Jr., Ass't Secretary of Labor for Manpower; Edward L. Omohundro, Director of the Veteran's Employment Service; Roger T. Kelly, Ass't Secretary for Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs; Frank M. McKernan, Director of the Transitional Manpower Programs and James F. Oates, Jr., Nat'l Chmn of the government "Jobs For Veterans" program.

## JOBS FOR VETERANS

The Legion's Jobs For Veterans Program, a nationwide cooperative effort to help secure employment for returning Vietnam ex-servicemen and other veterans, is receiving a favorable reception from all sectors.

Here are progress reports from various states on recent achievements and plans for the future.

In New York City, Queens County Commander Sam Picker was enthusiastically involved in the program and made it the No. 1 project for his year in office. Picker, the head of a hardware concern, was able to hire several Viet vets for his own firm but soon realized that he would need a committee to handle the program properly. He gathered seven or eight WW I retirees together, briefed them on the various facets of the project and soon each was putting in part-time duty at the Queens County headquarters interviewing veterans, contacting businesses and industrial concerns seeking jobs. The office is open five days a week from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and has at least 100 jobs still on file as of this writing. Picker reports a phenomenal 75% rate of placement thus far. He says: "You know, most business heads today are WW II vets and they're very sympathetic to unemployment programs for the younger veterans, but you've got to make them know the extent of the problem and then you get action."

In Oklahoma, a young Vietnam veteran named Jim Glazebrook, Jr., has himself gotten wrapped up in the Jobs For Vets Program. Appointed Fifth District Vice Commander recently, he was also named District Employment Chairman and went to work with a vengeance. Starting with his own town of Guthrie where he is Second Vice Cmdr of the Legion post, Glazebrook found jobs for some returning veterans, got the mayor of Guthrie to issue a proclamation urging industries and businesses to hire Viet vets, and convinced local industries that hiring ex-servicemen was a smart thing to do. He also received the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations and, when last heard of, was expanding his operations to contact industrial leaders throughout the Fifth District.

In Colorado, plans were under way for a "Jobs For Veterans—Colorado" assembly to be held in Denver at the Colorado National Guard Armory on April 22. Initial co-sponsors of the project were the Legion, the Colorado Division of Employment, the Veterans Employment Service, the VA and the U.S. Civil Service. Later it was planned that other federal agencies, veterans organizations, business and civic groups, organized labor and news media representatives would be associated with the project. Named Chairman of group planning was Joseph F. Evanoski, VER of the Department of Labor for Colorado. Department Adjutant Dean Hunter, Department Service Officer June Valiant and others were also involved in early planning.

Evanoski said the program in Colorado will be at least a two-year project to obtain permanent careers and employment for returning veterans through stimulation of public awareness and encouragement of business and industry. Evanoski hoped to have from 50 to 100 employer representatives with job openings at the assembly ready to interview veterans. "It is intended that these personnel—officers and employers—will be there with actual job offerings and not just there for the purpose of taking employment applications for files," said Evanoski.

In Maine, the Legion combined with the VA, the Employment Security Commission, the State Department of Education, the Guy Gannett Publishing Co., and the office of Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis to stage two Job Fairs, one on Nov. 10 in Portland and the second on Nov. 19 in Bangor. The Governor's office sent invitations to 500 Maine employers.

About 865 veterans attended the 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. sessions in search of jobs and information on veterans benefits and education. Though the exact results of a venture such as this can never fully be known, it is clear that the Legion is fulfilling a need. Some 760 job interviews were conducted—making it far and away the biggest activity of the fairs—and 243 physicals or further interviews were scheduled out of the initial sessions. Department Service Officer Robert C. MacFarland and Department of Labor Veterans Employment Representative Robert Fecteau estimated that at least 150 jobs resulted from the two sessions. About 320 veterans were interviewed by the VA regarding various programs and benefits and 68 claims were filed.

Highlighting the fact that 14½% of veterans returning to Maine from service do not have a high school diploma was the enrollment of 44 Vietnam vets in adult education night courses leading to a high school diploma.

The Maine National Guard made available the armories in Portland and Bangor at a very minimal charge. Similar Job Fairs may be held later this spring.

In Kansas, Department Adjutant Ken Young reported that eleven cities held luncheon meetings which Legionnaires, major employers, and leaders from civic and fraternal organizations attended along with some young job seekers. Eight other cities held post meetings at which local employment officers, community leaders and business heads were present. On Dec. 9, 1970, an Employ The Veteran program was held at the Wichita VA Hospital Auditorium sponsored by the local Wichita Legion posts, the Kansas Employment Service and the VA.

Some 80 interested veterans were on hand to hear Kenneth L. Harms, Kansas Legion Director for Claims, and U.S. Civil Service, Veterans Administration and Employment Service representatives explain the various job, training and educational opportunities that are available to veterans. The experts also instructed the veterans on how to prepare job applications and résumés to make the best impression on prospective employers. Some 45 job résumé forms were filed before the session was finished and were sent to employment service offices for transmittal to possible employers.

In North Dakota, which had already held a pilot Job Fair at Minot in September of 1970 the Legion, other veterans organizations, and state and federal employment service held meetings under the auspices of Gov. William L. Guy to plan a continuing statewide program of obtaining jobs for veterans.

In South Dakota, the Department Employment committee Chairman, Emil P. May had already outlined a program in which that state could participate in the national effort. It involved 16 cities in which were located state employment offices and called for department meetings in January or February with a big push for job contacts to be conducted in late March or early April.

In Nevada, David Finne, Assistant Department Adjutant, was appointed Chairman of the "Jobs For Vietnam Veterans Committee" which has already enlisted the support of organized labor, the hotel industry, the Howard Hughes organization, the Atomic Energy Commission and the First National Bank of Nevada to give employment priority to returning Vietnam vets.

In Mississippi, Gov. John Bell Williams was ready to name a Governor's Jobs For Veterans Committee and the Legion was planning a series of 18 luncheon programs and presentations.

In Pennsylvania, the Legion was gearing up for two additional job seminars in Greensburg and Scranton.

In Hawaii, a Task Force to work on the problem was set up by Gov. John A. Burns with Legion representation.

If your post needs three- and five-column sizes of cooperative advertising materials using the Reach Out With Jobs For Veterans theme, they can be had in either mat or repro proof form from the Internal Affairs Division, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

### JOBS FOR VETERANS

The Legion's Jobs For Veterans Program drew high praise from James F. Oates, Jr., Chairman of the President's special committee to promote Jobs For Veterans, at an Economic Commission session during which he urged the Legion "to expand and accelerate what you are already doing . . ."

Said Oates: "We are now in the midst of the largest and most welcome demobilization since the end of WW II. Military separations are about double what they were five years ago. That's great—except for one sour note. Our boys are coming home to a sluggish economy with high unemployment. The job market is tighter than at any point in the last decade. More than 300,000 of our Vietnam era veterans are currently out of work. The unemployment rate of vets in the 20–29 age bracket rose to 7.9% during the last quarter of 1970, up from only 4.8% a year earlier. Most of the veterans are in the 20–24 age bracket and this group is even harder hit. Their unemployment rate has risen from 6.4% to 10.8% in the last three months of 1970. These unemployment rates are substantially higher than for non-veterans. These figures tell us in ringing tones how imperative it is to launch a determined and successful nationwide effort to greatly expand jobs and training opportunities for our veterans. We simply cannot afford to permit this situation to stagnate until it becomes a crisis or even worse, a national scandal. We must do all that we possibly can to ensure that the skills and talents of these veterans are put to productive use. Their productivity is a great and valuable national asset. We cannot afford to have these men stand idle."

He listed the five points of the President's Jobs For Veterans Program: 1—To encourage maximum awareness of the veterans as a qualified job candidate by publicizing broadly and emphatically the skills, experience, character and knowledge he brings to the employment market; 2—To enlarge and strengthen the utilization of the many existing programs which have been designed and created to link the veteran with job and training opportunities; 3—To inspire the formation of strong, effective employer action groups at state and local levels required to join together veterans and jobs; 4—To encourage public and private employers to search for and uncover job opportunities and check out and hire veterans to fill such openings; and 5—To publicize the nation's obligation to provide jobs for veterans and to prove that the nation is grateful for their past military service and to welcome them back to peacetime activities.

The program is very similar to the Legion's.

Oates noted that the Department of Labor has added 335 full time professionals to its field offices and that increased activity was being felt at the 2,400 federal and state employment offices around the country.

Also speaking to the Economic Commission on the same topic was J. M. Henderson, Sales Training Manager, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Mr. Henderson described two of this company's extensive programs relating to veterans and jobs and said they were highly successful.

One was a constant and long-standing program of hiring veterans and re-hiring former employees returning from military service. The other was the operation of a tire sales training center at Camp LeJuene, N.C., in conjunction with Project Transition, the Defense Department's training program.

"Under this program," Henderson noted, "training and education is offered to all enlisted personnel who volunteer for such assistance and priority is given to combat disabled veterans, those who don't plan to get a college education and those who have no occupational skills or abilities."

Henderson said Goodyear's three blimps have been ranging the skies over the nation carrying the sign "Train and Hire Veterans—Support the Jobs For Veterans Campaign" and will continue to do so. Legion National Convention visitors will see one of these blimps over Houston in August.

## JOBS FOR VETERANS

There is an increased awareness in the nation now of the plight of the returning Vietnam Era veteran and new programs to help him are being inaugurated in various cities. Given the present state of the economy, the big question is whether there will be enough jobs to match the needs of these veterans.

But the knowledge—at least—that someone cares and is trying to do something for him, may be meaningful.

Here are some progress reports on the Legion's Jobs For Veterans Programs and others which were available as we went to press.

In Ohio, the Legion had in the works two "Operation: Jobs For Veterans" programs in cooperation with the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and the U.S. Veterans Employment Service. The first was scheduled for the Toledo area on March 30 and the second was set for the Springfield area on April 21. Both were to be patterned after an earlier Job Fair held in Cincinnati last September.

In Indiana, the City of Indianapolis—with the leadership of Mayor Richard G. Lugar—set up an Opportunities for Veterans Program. Under the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Manpower Commission, which tied together organizations, businesses, state, local and federal agencies, education and training facilities, union organizations and The American Legion, the program seeks to find jobs and training opportunities for ex-servicemen. Some 1,500 ex-GI's are returning to Indiana per month with about 400–500 in Indianapolis alone.

The Legislature of the State of Indiana passed a concurrent resolution supporting the Jobs For Veterans Program. More than 20 cities have begun some sort of local action to call attention to the problem and find jobs in the near future. Most took the initial form of Mayor's Task Forces and would work out their own best methods of attacking the problem.

In New Jersey, the Legion, the U.S. Dep't of Labor's Veterans Employment Office and the State Unemployment Service were combining to hold a one-day Job Mart in the New Brunswick State Employment Offices on Sat., April 24. Scheduled as a pilot program, it might be a model for more programs around the state.

In Idaho, the Legion held nine special district meetings during January and February in cooperation with representatives from state and federal employment offices. Over 300 people showed up despite midwinter mountain snows which covered the sparsely populated state.

In North Dakota, a Veterans Job Fair was set for March 30 in Fraser Memorial Armory, Fargo, under the cosponsorship of the Legion, the VA, the North Dakota Employment Security Bureau and several other agencies and organizations. Other Job Fairs were being considered for Grand Forks, Bismarck and Minot.

In Delaware, Gov. Russell W. Peterson designated April as "Jobs For Veterans" month following a Job Mart sponsored by the Legion, the VFW and the DAV which was scheduled for March 31. Thousands of bumper stickers urging employment of veterans were passed out to motorists.

In Alaska, Gov. William A. Egan, not to be outdone by the "lower 48," designated the whole year of 1971 as "Jobs For Veterans Year," and pledged full cooperation.

In Maryland, the Legion and the Baltimore News-American cooperated in a Job Fair, Mar. 15–20 at Legion Hq in the Baltimore War Memorial Building, reports Dep't Adjt Dan Burkhardt and Employment Chmn Ted Connally. Over 1,900 vets attended—90% of them Vietnam Era—including 21 women. City, state and federal agencies cooperated along with the VA which hooked up a telephone line direct to its Job Bank computer. Here are some statistics on the sessions: 109 employers participated on the scene, an additional 87 called in job specifications; 278 veterans—ranging from laborers to Ph.D.'s—were hired and another 1,474 referred for physicals, tests and other inplant processing; 97 veterans signed up to complete high school courses in the adult education division; 978 copies of discharge or separation papers were made and several veterans signed up for gasoline station franchises. Local newspaper, television and radio cooperation was reported "splendid." Among the large national companies cooperating were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors and Humble Esso. Four other Job Fairs are contemplated for other parts of Maryland during the year.

In Oregon, Gov. Tom McCall asked mayors of the state and major employers to conduct programs to help veterans to find jobs. On Mar. 22 a one-day "Supermarket" of veterans benefits was held in Portland Memorial Coliseum with state and federal agencies cooperating to advise and counsel veterans and help them apply for available jobs. A similar counseling session was held in Salem in January for over 500 veterans.

Resolution No. 523 (Colorado).
Committee: Rehabilitation.
Subject: Sponsor and support legislation to provide mustering-out pay to members of the Armed Forces who served honorably on active duty during the Vietnam era.

Whereas the 78th Congress enacted Public Law 225, an act providing for mustering-out pay to members of the Armed Forces who were discharged or relieved from active service under honorable conditions on or after December 7, 1941; and

Whereas the 82nd Congress enacted Public Law 550, an act providing for mustering-out pay to members of the Armed Forces who engaged in active service on or after June 27, 1950; and

Whereas the purpose of mustering-out pay was to provide temporary financial assistance to veterans in effecting the transition to the civilian community; and

Whereas The American Legion is aware that the Vietnam era veteran today faces the same transitional problems that beset veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* That The American Legion sponsor and support legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that each member of the Armed Forces who served on active duty during the Vietnam era, and who is discharged or released from active duty under honorable conditions, shall be eligible for mustering-out payments under the formula provided for Korean Conflict veterans under the former provisions of title 38, USC, chapter 43.

Approved.

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Resolution No. 575 (Virginia).
Committee: Rehabilitation.
Subject: Sponsor and support legislation to amend chapter 39, title 38, USC, to provide Vietnam era veterans with the same eligibility requirements for entitlement to an automobile as now provided World War II and Korean Conflict veterans, and to increase the amount payable by VA toward purchase of an automobile from $1600 to $3000.

Whereas under chapter 39 of title 38, United States Code, the administrator of Veterans Affairs shall provide or assist in providing an automobile by paying not to exceed $1600 on the purchase price for each veteran entitled to compensation for any of the following due to disability incurred in or aggravated by active service during World War II, the Korean Conflict, or after January 31, 1955: (1) loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet; (2) loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands; or (3) permanent loss of vision of both eyes to the degree specified; and

Whereas the amount of $1600 was set by law in 1946, at which time such amount was sufficient to cover the cost of an automobile in addition to the special devices and attachments required for its operation by a severely disabled veteran; and

Whereas the selling price of automobiles has steadily increased since the Act of 1946, and it now takes, in today's economy, approximately $3000 to purchase an automobile of equivalent make and model; and

Whereas with the enactment of Public Law 90–77, entitlement to an automobile was extended to those severely disabled veterans with service after January 31, 1955, but only if the injury was incurred or the disease was contracted in line of duty as a direct result of the performance of military duty; and

Whereas it is the consensus of The American Legion that veterans of the Vietnam era, i.e., those with service after August 4, 1964, should be provided with benefits comparable to those provided veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, September 1, 2, 3, 1970,* That The American Legion sponsor and support legislation to amend chapter 39, title 38, United States Code, to provide that veterans of the Vietnam era shall have the same eligibility requirements for entitlement to an automobile as now provided veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict; and be it further

*Resolved,* That such chapter be amended to increase the amount payable by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs toward the purchase price of an automobile from $1600 to $3000.

Approved with amendments.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, OCTOBER 21–22, 1970

Resolution No. 41.
Commission: Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation.
Subject: Support legislation to amend 38 USC, Chapter 19, so as to provide a special government life insurance program for Vietnam era veterans.

Whereas the American Legion has approved in principle that veterans of the Vietnam era be provided with a program of benefits comparable to that provided veterans of World Wars I, II, and Korea; and

Whereas veterans of World War I, II, and Korea, were provided with a program of low-cost government life insurance under the administration of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs; and

Whereas the American Legion recognizes that the Vietnam era veteran who leaves active duty in good health does not benefit from the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance presently authorized: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 21–22, 1970,* That The American Legion support legislation to amend 38 USC, Chapter 19, so as to provide a special government life insurance program for Vietnam era veterans.

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, MAY 5–6, 1971

Resolution No. 44.
Commission: National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation.
Subject: Sponsor and support legislation to improve the educational assistance and vocational rehabilitational programs provided under title 38 USC.

Whereas the purpose of educational assistance programs developed by Congress for veterans of our armed forces is to extend the benefits of higher education to qualified and deserving young persons who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; provide vocational readjustment and restore educational opportunities to those veterans whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by reason of active duty in the armed forces; and aid such persons in attaining the vocational and educational status which they might normally have aspired to and attained had they not served their country; and

Whereas despite several increases in educational benefits, payments to veterans have not kept pace with the rising costs of education, food, housing, medical care, and other necessities of living; and

Whereas these increased costs cause many veterans to make a second sacrifice by either not using their eligibility for educational assistance or by pursuing a program of education or training under considerable financial cost to themselves or to their families and dependents; and

Whereas the American Legion believes that the effectiveness of educational and vocational assistance benefits provided these veterans should be comparable to those made available to veterans of World War II: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in regular meeting assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 5–6, 1971,* That the American Legion shall sponsor and support legislation to amend title 38 United States Code, Chapter 34, to—

(1) Increase the monthly educational assistance payments under section 1682(a) as follows:

| | No dependents | 1 dependent | 2 dependents | Plus the following for each dependent in excess of 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institutional: | | | | |
| Full-time | $210 | $240 | $265 | $15 |
| Three-quarter time | 154 | 178 | 203 | 13 |
| Half-time | 98 | 117 | 131 | 9 |
| Cooperative | 169 | 200 | 230 | 12 |

(2) Provide that the educational assistance allowances payable under such chapter shall be adjusted annually in accordance with the average percentage change in the cost of tuition and cost of living for the preceding calendar year;

(3) Reimburse the veteran for the cost of textbooks; and

(4) Increase the maximum period of eligibility to 48 months; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the monthly subsistence allowance payable to veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation under 38 USC Chapter 31 be increased to a level commensurate with today's cost of food, housing, transportation and other necessities; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That the National Americanism and Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commissions jointly study the veterans education assistance program to determine the feasibility of further supplementing the educational assistance allowance by the payment of a specific amount to be applied toward the cost of tuition.

# VIET-TIME VETERANS CALENDAR OF DEADLINES

## FEDERAL BENEFITS TIMETABLE

For ______________________________, a veterar of the Vietnam Era.
(name)

Date of release from active duty ____________________.

YOU HAVE:

| Time Allowed After Separation: | Your Deadline Date Is: | BENEFIT | WHERE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 Days | | To advise Selective Service of address in person or by mail. | Any Local Board |
| 30 Days | | To register with Selective Service if not registered prior to entry on active duty. | Any Local Board |
| 90 Days | | To apply to former employer for re-employment. | Employer |
| 120 Days | | To retain insurance protection by converting Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to an individual policy without examination. (Write: Office of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, P. O. Box 1200, Newark, N. J. 07101) | Approved Insurance Company |
| 1 Year | | From date of disability rating to obtain GI Life Insurance because of service-connected disability. | VA Office |
| 1 Year | | To file for dental care. | VA Office |
| 1 Year | | To receive unemployment compensation. | State Employment Office |
| 8 Years | | To complete GI education. Course must begin in time to finish it in 8 years. | VA Office |
| 9 Years | | To complete Vocational Rehabilitation. (9 years from discharge except certain cases of serious disability or delay in establishing eligibility.) | VA Office |
| 10 Years | | To obtain GI loan. (plus 1 year for each 90 days active duty). | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To file compensation claim for injury or disease. | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To file pension claim, non-service-connected. | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To obtain VA hospital care. | VA Office |
| No Limit | | To obtain assistance in finding employment or job training program. | Local Office of State Employment Service |
| No Limit | | To convert Term Insurance. | VA Office |

**The American Legion local Post Service Officer can put you in direct touch with a full-time professional County or State Legion Service Officer who can represent you with the Veterans Administration and other Federal Agencies to assure you the maximum benefits from the rights that are yours by law.**

**YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO BELONG TO THE AMERICAN LEGION**
**If You Served Honorably in W.W. I, W.W. II, the Korean War, or During the Vietnam Era.**

**WEAR THE**
**BADGE OF DISTINCTION**

**Record of Payment of Dues & Membership Application**

**The American Legion** $ ______ Dues
Date ______ , 19__

______ Name
**Street Address** ______ **Phone** ______
**City** ______ **State** ______ **Zip Code** ______
Dues Received By ______
**Following section must be completed for NEW members**
NEW Member ( ) (Date of Enlistment) (Branch of Service) (Service Serial No.)
Reinstatement ( ) (Date of Discharge) (Character of Discharge) (Date of Birth)
**Renewal** ( ) Social Security Number ______
Occupation ______ Blood Type ______ Can you donate? ______

I do not subscribe to the principles of any group opposed to our form of government. I certify that I did not refuse on conscientious, political, or other grounds to subject myself to military discipline or unqualified service during the period I was in the Armed Forces of the United States.

______
(Signature of Applicant for Membership)
(This form together with dues should be delivered promptly to Post Adjutant or Post Finance Officer.)

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### COMRADESHIP AND SERVICE

Today's serviceman and veteran will find a warm welcome in one of The American Legion's 16,300 Posts.

By joining a hometown post of The American Legion the present-day veteran will be welcomed into a group having a common bond of service.

He will become a part of a civilian organization which is backing in every possible way the fight for freedom for all people. He can become a part of very positive programs that will lend support to the very principles for which he has been fighting.

### YOU HAVE OTHER RIGHTS

**Through the Veterans Administration —**

Drugs and medicine for service-connected conditions and for non-service-connected conditions when veteran requires aid and assistance.

Specially adapted housing for certain seriously disabled veterans.

Educational assistance for sons and daughters of veterans totally disabled from service-incurred disability or who die from that disability or while that disability is in effect.

Automobile allowance of $1600 for certain seriously disabled veterans.

Survivor benefits for widows, children and parents when death is due to service and for widows and children in certain cases where death is not due to service.

Burial allowance of up to $250 toward cost of burial and funeral expenses.

Burial Flag, Headstone, or Grave Marker.

Financial assistance toward education of children of veterans whose death was service-connected or who had a permanent and total service-connected rating at time of death.

**Through Federal Housing Administration —**

Loans to veterans whether or not they have used the GI Home Loan Program.

**Through the Civil Service Commission —**

Ten point preference for veterans with service-connected disability.

Five point preference for veterans without service-connected disability who have more than 180 days of service.

Increased counseling service.

Expedited handling of applications.

Special type of appointments to Federal civilian jobs that may be given to Vietnam Era Veterans who agree to take an approved course of education or training while working. This is a new program.

**Through The American Legion —**

Membership. Service and counseling.
Life Insurance. Comradeship.

### LOW COST LIFE INSURANCE FOR LEGIONNAIRES

Thousands of Legionnaires participate in a special life insurance plan which is available to members to provide an extra measure of protection for their families. Realizing that younger veterans who are now entering the Legion have special problems, The American Legion amended its Life Insurance Plan especially to fit the younger veteran. A member of The American Legion under the age of 30 can purchase for $24.00 per year reducing term insurance with a benefit of $11,500 in case of death prior to age 30. This compares very favorably with the insurance now available to military personnel. The Legion Plan offers an opportunity for the recently discharged veteran to replace the military insurance which he must convert to a permanent plan within 120 days after separation.

**Eligibility** — You are eligible for membership in The American Legion if you had active and honorable military service at any time during one or more of the following periods: April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918 (WW I); December 7, 1941, to September 2, 1945 (WW II); June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953 (Korean War); or August 5, 1964, to date of cessation of hostilities as determined by the Government of the United States (Vietnam Period).

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***For Further Information contact:***

Pub. #13.012 Printed in USA

Commander CHAMIE. Due to the shortness of time, Mr. Chairman, I would request your permission to keep the record open in order to submit a detailed record and results of our action to date on the "Jobs for Veterans Programs" with accompanying newspaper clippings.

(The material referred to, subsequently supplied, follows:)

### THE AMERICAN LEGION "JOBS FOR VETERANS" JOB FAIRS, MARTS OR CLINICS

Nineteen Departments of The American Legion have held one or more very successful Job Fairs, Marts or Clinics since we launched our "Jobs for Veterans" program in June 1970. They are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah.

The following states held outstanding job clinics:

*Arizona.*—Two Job Fairs have been held. One in Phoenix, April 22, and one in Tucson, April 29, 1971. A total of 1200 veterans and 62 employers attended. 132 veterans were employed with 78 referrals and 31 called in after the Fair in Phoenix. 42 employers actually hired veterans. Many jobs went unfilled because of not being able to find qualified veterans. 31 veterans were enrolled in vocational school. 17 veterans received VA assistance and 11 received veterans counseling. 387 veterans registered with the State Employment Service. 12 employers called in 31 jobs for veterans after the Fairs. All local, State and Federal Agencies participated. News coverage was excellent from all media. The follow-up procedures are that each American Legion Post will act as a Job Referral Agency for veterans seeking employment wherein they will refer the veteran to the Veterans Employment Representative in the State Employment Service nearest his home.

*Colorado.*—A "Jobs for Veterans—Colorado" Clinic was held on April 22, 1971, at the Colorado National Guard Armory in Denver, and was sponsored by The American Legion Department of Colorado and the Colorado State Employment Service. 35 employers with 10 or more jobs to offer participated and about 4500 veterans attended. 425 veterans were placed in jobs. Many other veterans received various types of assistance such as placement in on-the-job training and registering for education under the GI Bill.

*Idaho.*—The American Legion Department of Idaho sponsored a Job Fair in Boise, April 21, 1971. 62 employers attended. 410 veterans registered for interviews. Final results are unavailable other than that 30 veterans were hired on the spot and 20 veterans were hired later. Other applications are pending physical examinations, etc.

*Maine.*—Two Job Fairs have been held. One in Portland, November 10, and one in Bangor, November 19, 1970. A total of 864 veterans attended. 320 were interviewed for educational benefits, 68 filed applications or claims and 115 veterans were further interviewed or tested for VA assistance. 760 veterans were interviewed for jobs. 2 were hired on the spot and 243 received physicals and further interview. Additional Job Fairs were scheduled in Portland, May 18, and in Bangor, May 20, 1971.

*Maryland.*—The American Legion Department of Maryland in cooperation with the Baltimore News American held a Job Fair on March 15–19, 1971 at the War Memorial, Baltimore. 119 employers participated. 1914 veterans registered of which amount 278 veterans were placed in jobs on the spot and 1,774 were referred to employers. A total of 778 veterans were placed in employment. 97 veterans were placed in on-the-job training. 987 veterans received VA and other assistance. 97 veterans were signed up for high school courses leading to a graduation certificate.

*New Jersey.*—The American Legion Department of New Jersey sponsored a Job Mart on April 24, 1971, in New Brunswick, in cooperation with the New Jersey State Employment Office. 29 private employers and 9 government agencies participated. 360 veterans registered and received interviews with employers. It is too early for statistics as to placements, etc.

*North Dakota.*—The American Legion Department of North Dakota cosponsored a Job Fair on March 30, 1971, in Fargo in cooperation with the North Dakota Employment Security Bureau, the Minnesota Employment Service and the Veterans Administration. 53 employers attended. 551 veterans registered for employment. Other Job Fairs were scheduled for May 13, 1971 in Grand Forks, Bismarck in late August and Minot in October. An earlier Job Fair had been held on September 22, 1970 in Minot. 28 employers and 288 veterans attended. 157 veterans were placed in employment or on-the-job training.

*Ohio.*—The American Legion Department of Ohio held a Job Fair on March 30, 1971 in Toledo, in cooperation with the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and Veterans Employment Service. 70 employers participated, 40 of which hired veterans. 650 veterans registered, and 62 were placed in jobs immediately and 120 others are pending interviews, physical examinations, etc. 350 veterans received VA or other types of assistance. The Department of Ohio had held other very successful Job Fairs. In Cincinnati on September 23, 1970, 92 employers participated and interviewed 1570 veterans for employment. We have no record as to total of veterans placed in employment or on-the-job training.

Many American Legion Departments have a continuing "Jobs for Veterans" program. Examples are:

*Minnesota.*—The American Legion of Minnesota cooperated with North Dakota in at least two Job Fairs. They do an outstanding job in placing veterans in jobs by circulating lists of unemployed veterans along with their qualifications to employers. Minnesota was one of the first Departments to launch a state-wide "Jobs for Veterans" program. In Duluth they have a personal "veteran contact" continuing program.

*Oklahoma.*—Harrison-Powers Post 79, McAllister, Oklahoma is working cooperatively with the Oklahoma State Employment Service and the local Veterans Employment Representative. 201 veterans have been placed in training programs and 354 in meaningful employment since October 8, 1970. Clinton, Oklahoma American Legion Post has hired a full time man to assist veterans in obtaining meaningful employment and other types of counseling. A Job Fair is scheduled for June 23 in Oklahoma City.

*South Dakota.*—In South Dakota a meeting was held in February by the post commanders and the local office Employment Service Managers in the 15 largest cities in the State. At this meeting a plan was outlined whereby they, in connection with any other organizations in their communities, would establish a task force that would make a door-to-door canvas of the major employers in these communities. A survey form was drawn up and a promotion of Jobs for Veterans Month in April was started.

The Governor of South Dakota issued a proclamation declaring April as Jobs for Veterans Month. This was followed by a like proclamation from the Mayors in each of the 15 communities. There was excellent newspaper, radio and television coverage throughout the month.

With five of the communities involved still to report, we have the following statistics:

| | |
|---|---|
| Employer contacts made | 1, 328 |
| Job openings developed | 194 |
| Placements made | 33 |
| Employers requesting training information | 212 |

The names of those employers requesting information on training were turned over to the Veterans Administration Regional Office where contacts were made or are being made by the VA staff.

*Washington.*—Post #1, Seattle has a telephone recorder operational 24 hours each day. Advertisements have been placed in newspapers, on TV and on radio. Veterans wishing jobs may telephone the Post and leave their name, number and other information on the recorder. A volunteer of the Post takes the names from the recorder and contacts the veteran seeking employment. As of the first part of May, 596 calls had been received and 328 veterans were placed in meaningful employment.

## Program of Service, Counseling, and Assistance to the Veterans of Chicago, Ill.

In its initial phase, the plan presented below is directed primarily at the veterans on the southside of Chicago. However, all of the planning and preliminary work that has gone into this was intended so that this could serve as an excellent pilot program that could be copied by other large cities and would be applicable anywhere in Illinois.

### I. THE PROBLEM

On December 31, 1970, the Veterans Administration estimated that the State of Illinois had 1,311,000 veterans who had served during some recognized period of hostilities. There were an additional 170,000 who were eligible for some type of benefits but whose service fell during a "cold war" period. Fifty percent of all Illinois Veterans reside in Cook County. By wars, this breaks down to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Viet vets | 119, 500 |
| Veterans of Korea | 117, 500 |
| World War II veterans | 376, 000 |
| World War I veterans | 42, 000 |
| "Cold war" ex-servicemen | 85, 000 |

Of particular significance is that during 1970 the number of Viet-Vets increased in Cook County at the rate of approximately 1,500 per month for a total gain of 19,000 during 1971 alone. At the other end, it should also be noted that approximately 4,000 World War I veterans and 6,000 World War II veterans died in Cook County in 1970.

### II. AVAILABLE SERVICES, COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE

Vietnam has been a different type of war. The young men who have given so much have come back to a society that was divided on the value of their service, that neglected to show its appreciation to these returning servicemen, a society that indicated little or no concern about their difficulty in moving back into a civilian existence.

This does not mean that help and assistance were not available. Perhaps no group of veterans has had a greater variety of programs attempted for their benefit than has the Viet-Vet. Certainly, no group of veterans has been more difficult to contact.

A number of Federal Agencies, including the Civil Service Commission, The Veterans Administration, Employment Security Agencies, the Department of Labor and the Department of Defense, have programs in operation. Each is reaching some veterans, but all of the programs together are not reaching the percentage that should be achieved.

In addition to the standard GI benefits (which include education and training), there are apprenticeship programs, on the job training, public service careers and transition programs. There are other services so capably provided by the Urban League. Every State Employment Security Office has a Veterans Employment Representative. The American Legion is active nationally in this field (as well as locally). Excellent reports have been received on the work of The Concerned Veterans of Vietnam and yet—the task of attempting to match a job, additional training or assistance to a particular veteran has just begun. Job opportunities are being wasted and scholarship money is going unused.

### III. LEGION PARTICIPATION

The American Legion with 2,700,000 members belonging to 16,200 posts, is so large that immediate changes in direction are difficult to achieve, and situations can become critical before becoming obvious enough to demand action. This is generally true in all of our big cities. New neighborhoods and subdivisions have developed. There has been a massive shift in inner city populations, and The American Legion has not moved sufficiently fast with these shifts.

An excellent example is provided by the southside of Chicago. Not many years ago there were over 50 active Legion Posts located in this area. Nearly all of them had an ethnic background—some were Polish, some were Italian, some Black, etc. Today, with the two exceptions of Black posts, all of these posts operate outside of the area in which they were formed. Many are becoming less and less active, and there has been an almost complete breakdown in communications between The American Legion and the veterans of the southside. The American Legion is determined that these lines of communications will be re-established. Of particular urgency is our obligation to see that the young veteran returning home knows that his efforts have been appreciated and that there is assistance awaiting him.

During the month of March 1971, a very competent team including representatives from the National Organization, from the State Rehabilitation Office of The American Legion Department of Illinois, and from the State Employment Agencies has been available on a regular schedule from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the George L. Giles Post No. 87. The response, despite very limited publicity or promotion, has been sufficiently good to convince The American Legion that this is the type of service that is urgently needed in all of our inner city areas and would be equally effective in surburban and rural areas.

### IV. PRESENT SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Please note that no mention is made of an appreciation program since little or no work of this type is being done in the southside of Chicago. It's an area that should be explored. There are sources of assistance, however, that up to the very limits of their manpower are doing a tremendous job. Foremost would have to be the Urban League. Its accomplishments are generally known. Any additional program would be a supplement and certainly would not conflict with what is already being done.

The individual veteran's need for organized representation was manifested by the formation of The Concerned Veterans of Vietnam—a local veterans group. Within the limit of its contacts this group has been effective. Naturally, there are other sources available. Mayor Daley has established a "Job For Veterans" Office in City Hall. The Veterans Administration has a regional office, and the State Employment Services have large and effective offices. There are other agencies that could provide assistance and counseling and guidance. Universities or colleges located within the Chicago area usually have counseling services available. The Manpower Office of the Governor is another source of possible help. The American Legion has fulltime service officers at 343 S. Dearborn and within the Veterans Hospitals and Regional Offices. But, except for the Urban League and The Concerned Veterans of Vietnam, none of the other agencies (which includes the American Legion) is effectively reaching into the areas where the veteran lives, nor are they reaching out a hand that can be felt and responded to.

### V. WHAT IS PRESENTLY AVAILABLE

The American Legion is committed to continuing a person to person type service to the veterans of Chicago's southside and is working in cooperation with several agencies where additional skilled help might be available. The goal is to develop a service center that could, and must, provide the individual attention and assistance necessary to assure this group of ex-fighting men a fair opportunity to find a satisfying role in civilian life.

Through contacts at the city, state and national level, the American Legion hopes to recruit a team of skilled personnel who will assist on a regularly scheduled basis to insure the operation of a full time service center. The Veterans Administration is being asked to participate. The Veterans Employment Service is being contacted and, through them, the Illinois Employment Security Agency. The Illinois Veterans Commission will be invited to participate, as will Mayor Daley's "Jobs For Veterans" Committee. Other possible sources of assistance could be explored through the office of Joseph Cook, Coordinator of Manpower, Office of the Governor of Illinois, and Lester Brann, Director of Illinois State Jobs for Veterans Committee. An entirely different type, but very effective source, of assistance would be provided through volunteer Legionnaires from the Cook County area, which comprises the First Division of the Department of Illinois and specifically from the Third District which still represents this area.

Names of returning veterans are now being supplied each month to the local offices of The American Legion. Through the cooperation of churches and other concerned groups, these names could provide the means by which a personal contact program could be developed.

### VI. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL CENTER

There are public buildings, recreation rooms within churches and many other sites which could be available for the establishment of such a center. But for the center to obtain an identity of its own, a site divorced from any other type of activity or business would be much more effective. Size of the site would, of necessity, be determined by the extent of the use of the service. Salaries of trained personnel would be absorbed by the participating agencies or organizations. The American Legion would be able to contribute brochures, prepared public relations releases, and some volunteer and occasional professional help, but could not provide permanent office facilities.

The amount of volunteer assistance that could be developed from among the southside veterans themselves is an unknown quantity. But if this center is as effective as it can be, participation from local veterans would be a natural result. Certainly some volunteer help would be needed—perhaps as a receptionist and, on occasion, providing transportation and other necessities for getting the veteran to a needed interview.

## VII. WHAT RESULTS CAN BE EXPECTED

An American Legion Center catering to all veterans, but Vietnam Veterans in particular, can become a clearing house for many veterans' problems. There are areas where the know-how of The American Legion could upgrade the efforts now being devoted to veterans. The logical conclusion is that veterans other than of the Vietnam War would utilize these services and this is as it should be. We would again have communications between the individual veteran and the National strength of The American Legion. Ultimately it would be natural to expect that neighborhood posts could again be established so that the advantages now enjoyed by veterans in most of our small towns and in nearly all of our medium size towns would again be available to veterans of Chicago, and, through the spread of the expertise provided by this project, available to many of the inner city veterans throughout America.

In order to begin the planning and to implement the commitments necessary for staffing this type of center, a meeting is being called with a tentative date of April 20, 1971, by Department Commander Richard I. Nicholes. At this meeting, it is planned to ask for commitments from those in attendance that would insure the professional help that this center would need to be a success. Immediately following that meeting (if the results are favorable) contact will be made with Daryl F. Grisham, President, Parker House Sausage Company, to arrange a meeting between representatives of The American Legion and of the southside community.

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[From Fargo, N. Dak., September 1970]

## VETERANS EMPLOYMENT "JOB FAIR" SUCCESSFULLY TESTED AT MINOT

A new approach to providing employment opportunities for veterans was successfully tested at the day-long Veterans Job Fair held Sept. 22 at Minot.

The Minot Armory was the scene of 28 employers busily interviewing veterans from Minot and 21 other outlying communities and also servicemen from the Minot Air Force Base who soon will be completing enlistments or retiring. A total of 129 veterans and servicemen about to enter civilian life registered and discussed employment opportunities with employers participating in the Job Fair. Many applications were made that will lead to good jobs for these people who came seeking gainful employment.

The Job Fair was conducted as a part of a pilot "Jobs For Veterans" program recently launched by the American Legion in 15 states with the goal of establishing a nationwide program by Veterans Day on Nov. 11th.

This effort to find jobs for veterans, with emphasis on employment of veterans of the Vietnam War, has the full cooperation of the U.S. Veterans Employment Service.

Minot's William G. Carroll Post No. 26 of the American Legion under the commandership of Vane Thomas, hosted the Job Fair. Herb Gartner was chairman and Tom Willoughby was vice-chairman of the Veteran's Job Fair Committee making arrangements and providing assistance in conducting the big event.

Coordinator of the project was Jerry Dukart, veterans employment representative of the Minot office of the State Employment Service, who effectively furnished the technical direction of the efficiently operated event.

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[From the Lehighton, Pa., Leader, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1970]

## LEGION'S JOBS FOR VETERANS PROGRAM A BIG SUCCESS

Nearly every one of the nearly two hundred that participated in yesterday's Jobs for Veterans program held here at the George Washington Motor Lodge, Allentown, were in agreement that the event was most successful. There was, naturally, considerable apprehension about the outcome when the employment situation in the Lehigh Valley area began worsening almost immediately following the selection of Allentown as one of the sites of The American Legion's fourteen nation-wide pilot programs.

Ninety-five veterans seeking employment and twenty-nine local employers registered for the event. In addition, there were dozens of Legionnaires and members of the staff of the local State Employment Office on hand to assist with the arrangements, registration and other details.

Both State and Federal employment representatives were in attendance as "observers," as well as two representatives of the Philadelphia Veterans Administration office. The Legionnaires included State Commander E. Thomas Cammarota, State Adjutant Edward T. Hoak, Rehabilitation Director J. Harvard Walton, and Past State Commander Joseph P. Gavenonis, Pennsylvania Director of Private Schools and Veterans Education, who served as one of the two guest speakers. Gavenonis spoke on the subject, of "On-the-job Training for Veterans," and Joseph Dolan, Area Supervisor, Apprentice Training, U.S. Department of Labor, discussed "Apprenticeship for Veterans." While this portion of the program was designed primarily for employers, a question-and-answer period brought forth many inquiries from the veterans attending.

The Jobs for Veterans program does not envision The American Legions' finding jobs for veterans; rather, it is designed to assist veterans bridging a gap that usually exists in the "ordinary" job-seeking efforts. Anyone applying for employment normally files an application at his nearest State Employment Office, which then refers the applicant to a prospective employer when the latter submits a "job order." The initial contact is, therefore, through a "third party," the employment office, and thus neither the individual seeking employment nor the prospective employer has the opportunity of meeting the other unless there seems to be a reasonable chance of mutual acceptance. The individual's latent qualifications—attitude, aptitudes, and general suitability—are not usually discovered prior to the "referral." An event such as the one conducted here yesterday permits both the prospective employee and employer to meet on "neutral ground" and learn more about each other.

Several veterans were reportedly hired "on the spot" yesterday and a number of others filed applications for future consideration. There was considerable interest shown, also, in State and Federal civic service employment.

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[From the Indianapolis Star, Wednesday, May 13, 1971]

### CITY AT A GLANCE—LEGION FAIRS GET JOBS FOR VETS

Job fairs in Indiana sponsored by the American Legion from January through March resulted in jobs for 3,856 veterans, Alfred P. Chamie, Legion national commander, announced here yesterday.

Chamie said similar programs have had a "fair to excellent degree of success" in 40 states since they started last summer under the Legion's Jobs for Veterans effort.

The program, which usually involves bringing employers and veterans together at job fairs or marts, is aimed at helping a returning veteran make the difficult adjustment to a "downturn" economy, Chamie said.

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[From the South Carolina Legionnaire]

### JOBS FOR VIETNAM VETS NEW LEGION CAMPAIGN

The Department of South Carolina is cooperating with National Commander Alfred P. Chamie in his most recent project "Jobs For Vietnam Vets" and Department Economics Chairman A. B. Fennel of Columbia has launched the project in the Department with a memorandum to all zone, District and Post Commanders and Adjutants outlining the program. We publish the memorandum in part for the edification of the entire membership of the Department so that all of you may cooperate with your zone, District and Post Commanders to make the project a success in our great state.

To accomplish this goal, it is imperative that every Legion Post in South Carolina participate. We earnestly solicit your cooperation. Your help will not only help many Veterans who are in need of a job, but will help you in obtaining new members as well as keeping older members.

We urge that you, as Post Commanders and Post Adjutants make this a top priority project. We suggest:

1. If you do not have a Post employment officer that one be appointed immediately. Be sure you select a Legionnaire who is willing to accept the job and work at it.

2. Contact the Veterans Employment Representative in the South Carolina Employment Service office nearest you. These offices are located throughout the state and one is near you. Offer your co-operation—and ask his help—in finding jobs for Veterans.

3. Let veterans in your area know that you want to help them. Then follow through. Refer the veterans to the Employment Service nearest you. (There is no charge for his service). Have the veteran ask for the Veterans Employment Representative (LVER) in the office. The LVER will do everything possible to assist. (Again, follow up, both with the veteran and the LVER.)

4. Contact employers in your area (many of them are veterans). Ask that they—the employers—give veterans first chance at any available openings. Ask that they list available jobs with the State Employment Service office.

5. Get the word to your members. Ask that they advise you and the State Employment Service of any job openings where they themselves work.

President Nixon recently announced a nation-wide "Jobs for Veterans" program with which we can and must co-operate. The President has written letters to the Governor and to Mayors of all cities of 10,000 or more, requesting that they establish "task forces." Therefore, you should contact the Mayor and offer our co-operation. The President's program will be co-ordinated through the State Veterans Employment Representative of the Manpower Administration and the State Employment Service.

This is a project in which every Legion Post can participate with minimal or no expense other than the time devoted by Legionnaires to assist their fellow veterans. A successful program will enhance the prestige of your Post and help you sign new members.

This is a grass roots effort. It can succeed only if you succeed. We earnestly solicit your help.

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[From the Navy Times, Nov. 11, 1970]

## BUT JOBS REMAIN SCARCE

The job needs of the new veteran is also getting major attention from the American Legion. It has launched a "Jobs for Veterans" program on a pilot basis in 17 states to see if it can help young men and women being released from military duty find gainful employment commensurate with their capabilities.

National Commander Alfred P. Chamie says the Legion plans to launch the program on a nationwide basis soon.

"The American Legion has been looking into this and many other aspects of the total picture for veterans employment for many months," Chamie said.

"We plan to have the results of our pilot projects analyzed in an effort to form a workable plan to help find suitable employment for veterans," Chamie said.

The Legion effort is being conducted in cooperation with Veterans Employment Service of the Labor Department. The Ohio Department of The American Legion recently conducted a successful job fair in Cincinnati for veterans.

Some 89 Ohio companies sent job interviewers to the one-day event, which attracted more than 1400 veterans.

"The vast majority of veterans who showed up were interviewed by one or more of the participating firms," Legion officials told Navy Times.

Bob Schinaman, a disabled Vietnam veteran, served as honorary veteran of the day for the day's activities. Schinaman served in the Marine Corps and was wounded in Vietnam. He's enrolled at the University of Cincinnati, majoring in electrical engineering.

One of the earliest job-hunters on the scene was Jesse Tyus, 43, a recent Marine Corps retiree. Tyus hopes to find a job as a firefighter. He said one of the roughest problems facing the married veteran is finding a civilian job to finance a new home.

Besides helping the unemployed veteran, the Legion effort also helps a veteran find a job with higher pay.

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## OLD VETS HELP YOUNG AT LEGION JOB OFFICE

(By Hand Roden)

DEAR EMPLOYER: The major problem faced by the returning veteran is that of suitable employment upon completion of military service.

The Queens County employment program has been developed to make sure that each veteran will receive the maximum job opportunity.

The Legion hopes through its employment Counselors to introduce job-seeking veterans to the Industrial Businesses and Major Industries located in the *City of New York*.

Employers who wish to participate by listing job opportunities should contact: Queens County American Legion, Veterans Employment Office, American Legion Building, 161–01 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, New York 11432 Tel. NO. 739–5522.

Of course, *the service is free*.

Yours for the Legion,

SAMUEL PICKER.

Letters like the one above are being sent to hundreds of New York firms. They are being sent by old men, to help young men.

The Queens American Legion has formed a "Veterans Employment Committee" headed by Picker, a soldier in WW II, but staffed primarily by men who served in the first World War and had to face the difficult task of reacclimating themselves to civilian life and work in 1917.

"I got my job then through an agency similar to this," said George A. Kellner, 76, a retiree from Richmond Hill. "So we older fellows can understand the problems."

One morning recently Kellner and David Mahoney, 74, also from Richmond Hill, sat in the small but neat "employment office" at the County Legion headquarters, interviewing a young Vietnam veteran.

Warren Blasso, 25, of Flushing, said he was interested in working with animals, and Mahoney called an administrator of the city's zoos. Informed that Blasso would "not have much of a chance" for such work because of his lack of experience, Mahoney talked with the young vet and then called the New York Telephone Co.

A few moments later Blasso was on his way to the company for an interview. He said he had been out of the service four months, but had "not had too much luck" in finding a desirable job on his own.

The idea of older veterans helping the younger ones find employment came from the national American Legion organization, which ran successful pilot programs in several other states. The need for a local employment agency was made more apparent to Picker when, as head of Continental Hardware Co., he was approached by a number of young vets seeking jobs.

Picker hired several, but realized he could not continue alone. And so the employment program began.

The county organization has asked its 56 local posts to "get the word out" to young vets, and plans to contact 1,000 local firms for possible positions.

"The response has been terrific, even though we just began," Picker said. Airlines, insurance firms, banks and other major businesses have agreed to interview vets, and the Legion has jobs "waiting" for salesmen, truck drivers, security guards, auto mechanics and other blue-collar work.

In its first few operating days, the Legion placed two men with United Parcel and had veterans taking interviews with other firms, Picker said.

The office on Hillside Avenue is staffed each weekday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. by volunteer WW I veterans who interview young men and then contact industry. "A lot of the young fellas are uncertain what they want to do," said Kellner, "and you have to draw them out."

Why have the American Legion service when the veterans can go to state or private employment offices? "The private ones cost money," Picker said, "and, well, the state ones usually aren't too much help. We can act as 'big brothers' to the young vets, we have a stronger interest in them."

"You see, we feel we owe something to the Vietnam veterans," the Legion commander said. "And we find that industry, the employers, respond well to the Legion."

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[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1970]

## N.H. LEGION TO STRESS RIGHTS, BENEFITS AVAILABLE—JOBS FOR VIET VETS

CONCORD.—"Jobs for Veterans" was discussed at a recent meeting between representatives of The American Legion and the Veterans Employment Service. Using the Concord-Manchester-Nashua area as the starting point, preliminary plans were discussed for a program which is expected eventually to encompass the state.

In a statement to the group, American Legion Dept. Cmdr. Stanley E. Shea, Wilton, asked that "you redouble your efforts to aid America's newest group of veterans from the Vietnam era. Continue to seek them out and assist them with their readjustment to civilian life.

### "REACH OUT" THEME

"Our theme for this year is 'Reach Out' and this we must do so that no Viet Vet goes uninformed on those rights and benefits available to him from a grateful State and Nation."

Stressing that one of the most important things is to assist these veterans in finding employment, Commander Shea told the group that full cooperation had been pledged by the Employment Services of both the Federal and State governments. He said he was asking for American Legion posts to utilize the full facilities of post homes and members in seeking out these veterans and referring them to the local Veterans Employment Representative for interviews and counseling.

Commander Shea further noted that another meeting would be held on his return from the National Convention of The American Legion in Portland, Oreg., Aug. 28–Sept. 4. At that time, it is expected the new national commander of The American Legion will unveil further plans in the "Jobs for Vets" program.

Those present from The American Legion included Dept. Cmdr. Shea, Dept. Adj. Hubert S. O'Neil, Concord; Post 2 Commander Richard L. Sewall, Manchester; Post 3 Cmdr. Ernest Ledoux, Nashua; Post 21 Cmdr. Clarence Brouillet, Concord; Post 43 Cmdr. Lafayette Bergeron, Manchester, and Post 79 Vice Cmdr. Dorila Forest, Manchester.

Representing the Employment Service were Federal Veterans Employment Representative Emil Simard, Manchester; Local Veterans Employment Reps. Alexander J. Hebert, Concord; James J. Rumph, Manchester, and Ernest L. Landry, Nashua, also from the Employment Service and chairman of The American Legion's Employment Committee, John Erskine II, Manchester.

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## JOB INFORMATION CENTER TO HELP RETURNING VETERANS

In response to President Nixon's call for efforts to help the returning serviceman, a local Veterans Project Committee has been organized.

This Committee is sponsoring a Veteran's Information Center to be open to all veterans, regardless of the war they served in, April 6, 7, and 8, at Technical High School all three days from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The objective of the program is to present a comprehensive information source for veterans desirous of learning about Veterans Administration benefits, educational opportunities, training possibilities, family assistance and opportunities in employment.

All Omaha employers have been invited to attend. Committee Chairman, Joseph F. Kusek, who is also a member of the Mayor's Committee for Economic Development, said: "Here is an opportunity for the veteran and the employer to get together under one roof at the same time and meet each other."

Kusek pointed out that an employer can profit from the veteran's experience since he has acquired many skills that should make him a valuable employe. An employer can help the veteran through the use of Veterans Administration and Department of Labor Training Programs. Veteran's wages can be supplemented by the government through training allowances offered under the GI bill and the Manpower Development Training Act.

Industry, government, veterans organizations, and those groups that have veterans' programs will be represented . . . ready to help those that need their assistance.

Groups scheduled to occupy space in the Information Center are: Veterans Administration; Nebraska Division of Employment; State Department of Veterans Affairs; the City of Omaha; the U.S. Department of Commerce; Civil Service Commission; Omaha Public Schools; the American Red Cross—Douglas and Sarpy County Chapter.

The "Jobs For Veterans Committee" is comprised of the following individuals:

George H. Payne, Director of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

John C. Connelly, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

William Kranda, Manpower Planner for the City of Omaha.

Joseph F. Kusek, Coordinator for the Mayor's Committee for Economic Development, Omaha.

C. H. Lierance, Contact Officer, Veterans Administration.

Robert T. Manifold, State Veterans Employment Representative, Department of Labor.

Philip B. McCormack, Omaha Area Manager, Division of Employment.

Robert E. Powell, Inter-Area Recruitment, Division of Employment, Nebraska Department of Labor

G. L. Rogers, Veterans Employment Representative, Division of Employment.

Wes Rosenstock, Assistant Director, Education and Training, State Department of Veterans Affairs.

Dr. Edwin Parish, Assistant Superintendent, Omaha Public Schools.

Mrs. Wesley Howard, Veterans Consultant and Service to Military Families, American Red Cross, Douglas and Sarpy Counties Chapter.

Martin Kenney, Personnel Department, Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Mrs. Kathy Miller, Area V, CAMPS.

Harvey Roffman, Advisor and Member of the President's Task Force for Jobs for Veterans.

Throughout the country, 900,000 employers have been contacted to date for job opportunities. Labor Secretary James Hodgson said that thousands of employers have responded to the Administration's call for action to help the veteran.

## VET JOBS PUSH GETS LEGION AID

National Commander Alfred P. Chamie of The American Legion, has been named a member of the National Advisory Committee of the Federal "Jobs for Veterans" program.

In his letter of acceptance, Commander Chamie pointed to the success the Legion has experienced with its own "Jobs for Veterans" program, and pledged his organization's full support to the "mutual goals of widening jobs and job training opportunities for returning veterans."

For nearly a year the Legion has been working actively in the area of veterans' employment. In fact, "Jobs for Veterans" is one of the programs receiving special emphasis during Commander Chamie's term of office.

James F. Oates, Jr., a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, is chairman of the "Jobs for Veterans" program which President Nixon instituted to promote employment opportunities especially for the young veteran.

[From the Forum, Fargo-Moorhead, Tuesday, Mar. 30, 1971]

## HUNDREDS TURN OUT FOR VETS JOB FAIR

(By Wayne Lubenow)

Hundreds of jobless ex-GIs—wearing everything from dungarees to dress suits—filed through the line at Fraser Memorial Armory in Fargo this morning to get a personal interview with a prospective employer.

The occasion was the area-wide Veterans Job Fair sponsored by the Fargo and Moorhead American Legion posts with the assistance of the Veterans Administration, the N.D. Employment Security Bureau and the Minnesota Employment Service.

There were 50 employers—everything from construction firms to Civil Service to electronics companies to banks to the City of Fargo.

Employers were to show up at 8:30 a.m., the jobless by 9. But by 8:00 a.m. more than 200 ex-servicemen were mustered in front of the door.

The procedure was simple enough—one servicemen had done before. First, they lined up to fill out a short, basic form that asked who they were, biographical data and the kind of work they were seeking.

They moved to a long table with seven advisors who checked their completed forms, then guided them to another table which had a sign-up sheet for each of the 50 employers.

Then they went to chairs to wait until their names were called over a loudspeaker. Each of the 50 employers had a small interview table. When a veteran's name was called, he was escorted to the interview table of the employer he had signed up for.

By 9:30 a.m., there were over 300 veterans in the Armory. Most were from the Vietnam War, but there were World War II servicemen there, too.

Not all were jobless. There was a good percentage of college men who had not been placed by their schools. There were recently-discharged servicemen who couldn't find a job in today's economy. There were guys with temporary jobs looking for something better.

There were some desperate faces. Most did not want their names printed.

A 22-year-old Fargo Marine, discharged two months ago, told The Forum, "I'm still holding out on mustering-out pay—but I don't know how long I can. I need a job, man, and right now. I'll do anything."

There was an ex-Army lieutenant with a master's degree in economics, suited up like an insurance salesman, who was "looking for something until something comes along."

There was the guy from Valley State College who is getting a master's degree this year, "but I can't find a job teaching. I've got to find something."

And there was the young adult in the jeans and jacket who was looking for something "until the construction jobs come in."

Chairman of the Veterans Job Fair was William Mjogdalen of Fargo who surveyed the crowd and said, "Lord, there's a lot of them, isn't there?"

There certainly was. And it will go on all day today until the last veteran has been interviewed.

Boyd H. Clemens of Bismarck, employment specialist at the N. D. Employment Security Bureau, told The Forum, "Look at them. And veterans are supposed to get preference. Just think, then, how many other people are unemployed."

Well, there are 5,243 unemployed veterans registered with the State Employment Service in North Dakota. Over 60 percent are Vietnam GIs. That's up 28 percent from a year ago.

Perhaps not coincidentally, there were about 5,200 North Dakota servicemen discharged last year.

At the Fargo office alone, there are 670 unemployed veterans registered. And not all unemployed veterans have signed up with the State Employment Service.

All morning long the line moved past the registration desk. As the veterans waited for their names to be called for interviews, they sat around, smoked, drank coffee, ate doughnuts and rapped.

Jobs, they told each other, are tough coming—especially for those Vietnam vets who are usually between 22 and 24 years old. No experience. Little schooling. Economy down.

Said one lad with a grim grin, "I guess there's only 5.3 percent unemployed in North Dakota. Not too bad—unless you happen to be one of the 5.3 percent."

The employers gave them every chance at it, took a long time with each interview.

But there would be little—if any—hiring done today. This was the first contact between employer and applicant, the first chance to find out about each other, to size each other up.

Said one employer as he looked over the crowd, "I guess my company can take one, maybe two. I just don't know who will absorb the rest."

The veterans realized it. They were grateful for the shot at an interview.

Said one, "Man, it beats pounding the pavement. We got them all under one roof here."

Yes, and that included the armed services—whose interview tables got more than a passing glance.

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[From the Duluth Herald, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1970]

## CITY BACKS JOB PROJECT FOR VETERANS

Full support of the Duluth city administration for an American Legion program to provide jobs for veterans was pledged Wednesday by Duluth Mayor Ben Boo.

Making the comment before today's kickoff meeting of a Minnesota pilot project to establish guidelines for the legion's nationwide program, Boo said young men coming home from the service today have "made as great a personal sacrifice in behalf of the national purpose as did those of World Wars I and II and the Korean war."

The meeting will be at 8 p.m. in the David Wisted-Zenith City American Legion Post clubrooms, 210½ W. 1st. St. It will be attended by representatives of major employers, government agencies, labor, business and civic organizations.

Minnesota Manpower Services and the St. Louis County Veterans Service Office are cooperating with the American Legion. It is the only pilot project in the state, with all Duluth Legion posts involved.

Joseph Kelly, chairman of the Duluth steering committee, said similar projects are being conducted in 16 other states, and the ideas developed will be incorporated into a national project in November.

[From the Duluth News Tribune, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1970]

### BOO BACKS LEGION VETS JOB PROGRAM

Mayor Ben Boo pledged the full support Wednesday of the Duluth city administration for an American Legion program to provide jobs for veterans of the nation's armed forces.

He made the commitment as Duluth leaders prepared for a kick-off meeting at 8 p.m. today of a Minnesota pilot project to establish guidelines for the Legion's nationwide program.

The meeting will be conducted in the David Wisted-Zenith City American Legion Post club rooms, 210½ W. 1st St., and will be attended by representatives of major employers, government agencies, labor, business and civic organizations.

Boo said, "The young men coming home from service today have made as great a personal sacrifice in behalf of the national purpose as did those of World Wars I and II and the Korean War.

"We all have the obligation to get them back into society with gainful employment at the earliest possible date.

"The city government pledges its support of the Legion's program and I urge other employers to do the same. The veteran should be given the highest employment priority."

Cooperating with the American Legion in finding jobs for returned veterans are the Minnesota Manpower Services and the St. Louis County Veterans Service Office. All Duluth Legion posts are involved in the pilot project, the only one in the state.

Similar projects are being conducted in 16 other states of the nation. The ideas developed will be incorporated into a national project in November.

Joseph Kelly, chairman of the steering committee working on the Duluth project, said there has been an awakening throughout the country to the need for Americans "to pay tribute and recognize the tremendous contribution our present servicemen are making for the nation."

The Legion's goal, he said, "is that each veteran requiring job assistance be placed in contact with a potential employer, particularly in the private sector, on a first-person basis with continued contacts until a job opportunity is found."

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### 500 VETS SEEKING JOBS AT LEGION SEMINAR

The American Legion job seminar opened this morning at the War Memorial Plaza in Baltimore City, and by noon more than 500 veterans had taken advantage of the opportunity to talk to 75 interested employers.

Sponsored by the American Legion, Department of Maryland, the seminar is open to any honorably discharged veteran in search of a job.

Employers on the scene to take applications ranged from firms hiring manual laborers to the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, interviewing a Phi Beta Kappa veteran with a degree in mathematics.

Representatives of Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Howard County and Maryland State police forces were on hand, along with the Baltimore City Fire Department.

The seminar was offering more than job interviews. Veterans without high school diplomas were receiving education counseling while others with questions were being referred to the proper Veteran's Administration office.

The Legion was also making two free copies of discharge papers for vets.

By noon applications from some 300 veterans had been taken by representatives of participating firms.

Dan Burkhardt, state adjutant, said most of the applicants were veterans of Vietnam, though a significant proportion were older men caught in the current job squeeze.

He said that if the program is successful similar programs would be held on the Eastern Shore, Western Maryland, Southern Maryland and Harford County in the coming months.

The seminar will continue for the rest of the week, which has been proclaimed "Jobs for Veterans Week" by both the mayor and the governor. Hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily through Friday. Veterans are asked to bring proof of honorable discharge when applying.

### 'JOBS FOR VETS' PROGRAM HERE

The American Legion Department of Maryland Inc., will conduct a five-day "Jobs for Veterans" program at the War Memorial Building beginning tomorrow at 9 a.m.

The program will continue through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

The organization has mailed out over 2,000 letters to local employers asking that they send representatives to counsel the veterans seeking jobs.

The Federal, state, city and other local governments will also participate in the program which is expected to serve thousands of veterans.

According to legion figures, about 15,000 persons leave the service each year and return to Maryland. One of their biggest problems is in finding jobs.

The Legion has arranged for tables, telephones, parking and other facilities needed for the interviewing. There is no charge to either the employer or the veteran.

There will also be a direct line from the War Memorial Building to the Department of Employment Security's job bank center in Baltimore.

The line will be manned by three interviewers plus a supervisor. This way the job seeker will be given direct job referrals. The job bank has 8,000 job openings listed, most of which are in the Baltimore area.

Besides the service of finding jobs for the veterans, the Legion will also provide a copying device to make copies of the veterans discharge papers.

Also on hand will be representatives from the Veterans Administration who will talk with veterans about the GI Bill, educational rights and insurances.

Representatives of the building and construction trades unions will be present to discuss apprenticeship programs.

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[From the News American, Tuesday, Mar. 16, 1971]

### THE FEDERAL LOG—VETERANS GET AID AT JOB SEMINAR

(By Ned Young)

The federal government is doing its bit for veterans at the American Legion sponsored Job Seminar in Baltimore's War Memorial Plaza.

On hand were John C. Bowers, veterans employment representative with the Labor Department's U.S. Employment Service; Paul Miller of the Baltimore regional office of the Civil Service Commission; George A. Davis, director, and Joseph E. Mueller of the Baltimore regional office of the Veterans Administration; Rexford Salisbury of the VA Hospital at Fort Howard, Md., and a representative of the Loch Raven VA Hospital in Baltimore.

On hand for the Legion on behalf of veterans are Burkhardt, Maryland state adjutant, and Theron (Ted) Conolly of Elkton, chairman of the Maryland Legion's Veterans Employment and Preference Committee.

It is to be noted that a veteran gets five extra points preference when taking a test for a job if he has an honorable discharge and a 10 point preference if he is disabled.

There were nearly 700 applicants the first day of the seminar. There were interviewers from a large number of private employers, as well as the Maryland State Police and the Baltimore City Fire Department.

The highlight of the day no doubt, was Applied Physics Laboratory Johns Hopkins University interviewing a Phi Beta Kappa veteran with a degree in mathematics—and hiring him on the spot.

One important matter that kept Bowers busy concerned reemployment rights of veterans.

The law strictly stipulates that a veteran applies for his old civilian job again within 90 days after his discharge or medical or similar type of separation from the military service, his old employer must rehire him and pay him the current wage or salary—not what he was making prior to entering the service.

A typical complaint coming before Bowers was that of a discharged veteran who had worked four-and-a-half years for a large bank prior to going into the service.

The bank, said the veteran, has been stalling him for 60 days, even though he asked for his job back two months prior to his discharge.

The problem, it seemed, was that he was offered his old job—but at his old salary which is lower than the one being paid today.

According to Bowers, there were several complaints of the same type throughout the day.

However, the VA hospitals in Baltimore and at Fort Howard had a few job openings. However, the one at Fort Howard, for example had four openings and there were nearly 40 applicants the first day.

The Baltimore hospital had five jobs available and wished to fill two of them immediately and conduct interviews on the other three.

The Civil Service Commission appeared to have the largest number of jobs available. Paul Mueller reported there were 20 federal openings, for which the Commission's regional office was handling applications.

He added it was hoped they would be filled during the Seminar.

The most important subject on which Davis, Joseph Mueller and others were giving information was school enrollment for veterans.

Also, the Baltimore City Department of Education is presenting its adult education program aimed at providing high school diplomas for veterans without them.

For those who have completed high school, the VA counselled on federal aid for higher education, pointing out that this is the best way to get a better job.

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### "Jobs For Veterans" Meeting in Wichita

The American Legion "Jobs for Veterans" program started in early August. Co-sponsors with the Legion was the Kansas Employment Service and the Veterans Employment Service.

The Legion felt there was a definite need to assist veterans, especially Vietnam veterans, in finding suitable employment. The program "kick-off" was September 20. Legion Posts in cities which have Kansas State Employment Service offices were to arrange for a luncheon meeting during this week and invite major employers and leaders from civic and fraternal organizations to attend. Information concerning the program was sent to all Posts during the first week of September. The following week, local employment offices sent information regarding the luncheon programs and a supply of necessary application forms and employment orders to all Posts.

Eleven of the 29 cities involved held luncheon meetings and reported they were quite successful. These cities were Great Bend, Lawrence, Pittsburg, Parsons, and Hutchinson. Other cities that had definite plans to hold such meetings were Salina, Goodland, Johnson County, Junction City, Independence and Wichita.

Eight other cities held regular Post meetings and invited the local employment officers along with major employers and leaders of community organizations. These towns were Newton, El Dorado, Chanute, Hays, Ottawa, Kansas City, McPherson, and Liberal.

On October 2 all of the 376 Legion Posts in Kansas were sent detailed information regarding the program and urged to participate. In nearly all cases throughout the state, the publicity has been good. Stories were carried in the local newspaper, on radio and on TV. It is anticipated that more jobs will be filled by veterans as new openings occur.

One of the heaviest areas of unemployment in the state is Wichita. An Employ the Veteran program is planned for December 9, 7:30 p.m., at the Wichita VA Hospital Auditorium located at 5500 E. Kellogg. It will be sponsored by the local American Legion Posts in the Wichita area and the cooperating agencies will be the Kansas Employment Service and the Veterans Administration. The purpose of the meeting will be to call all interested unemployed veterans together, discuss their problems, explain the job opportunities offered by the government, and the available educational opportunities for the veteran. Again, the emphasis will be on the Vietnam Veteran, however, all veteran's employment problems will be considered.

At the Wichita meeting the State Employment Chairman George Medlock, Topeka, will be present along with 5th District Commander Bill Terry and local Legion coordinators Bill Shelton, and Ken Harms of Wichita. Job applications will be filled out by those attending and they will be distributed to all local employers in that area.

[From the Idaho Statesman, Wednesday, Apr. 21, 1971]

## VETERANS JOB FAIR ATTRACTS 500 FOR TALKS WITH EMPLOYERS—SERVICEMEN STILL ACTIVE ALSO ATTEND

(By Steve Guerber)

Boise's first Veterans Job Fair attracted nearly 500 young men seeking employment information Tuesday at the Rodeway Inn.

More than 80 employers attended a luncheon preceding the afternoon program. When they finished eating, they found 125 veterans already lined up waiting to talk to them. About 50 employers and 500 veterans had been expected.

An exact count was not available on the number of veterans attending the event. Estimations by representatives of the three sponsoring groups—the Idaho American Legion, Idaho Department of Employment, and Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce—all placed the number well over the 500 mark.

The Boise Veterans Job Fair was a result of an appeal to help find jobs for servicemen who have just returned from Vietnam or who have served in the armed forces previously.

"The Legion began a pilot program of job fairs in 17 states last year and it proved so successful that these fairs are now being held nationwide," Lou Babb, American Legion departmental adjutant, reported.

"I feel the caliber of veterans I've talked to today is higher than I had originally anticipated," reported Armound Baril, 4820 Parkwood, general manager of Bob Rice Ford—one of the employers interviewing veterans.

Baril added that many of the veterans he talked to were looking for guidance rather than a specific job.

"They just wanted someone to talk to about what they should do when they really begin looking for a job," he said.

Several employers pointed out that a number of those talked to were servicemen from Mountain Home Air Force Base who were checking over job possibilities prior to discharge from the service.

"When we heard about this in Mountain Home we thought this was great," one unidentified airman noted. "Several of us guys at the base would like to settle down in Idaho when we get out of the service and this is a great opportunity to see what jobs may be available."

"I've talked to a number of veterans in which we would be interested as openings become available," asserted Pete Williams, 3721 Pembrook, of Ore-Ida Foods Inc.

On the other hand, there were a number of employers who were attending the job fair in an attempt to hire veterans for jobs immediately.

Ballard Cooper, 2902 Alamo, who was interviewing veterans for the Boise Cascade manufactured housing division in Meridian, said, "I've found some veterans I have been interested in hiring and will be contacting them about learning the carpentry trade at our plant."

"We've hired quite a few veterans at the plant lately and every one of them has been a good employee," Cooper added.

Two other employers who reported they would be contacting men about possible jobs following the fair included Jim Wilson, 2018 Broadmore Drive, of New York Life, and Al Stevenson, Nampa, of King's Variety Department Stores.

One veteran, Mike Eisenhauer of Caldwell, said the fair was long overdue.

"I got out of the Air Force in October of 1968 and have been doing various jobs since then," he said.

Babb emphasized that the percentage of veterans seeking work was higher than that of the over-all unemployment figure and the percentage of Vietnam veterans seeking jobs was higher than the over-all veteran jobless figure.

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## SAYS 300,000 NEED WORK—VETERANS' JOB PLIGHT DESCRIBED BY BOISEAN AT LEGION CONCLAVE

PORTLAND.—More than 300,000 who "graduated with honor from the toughest training school in the world" need jobs, Max Hanson, Boise, declared Sunday at an American Legion Oregon Executive Conference.

Hanson, who is a national vice commander of the American Legion, was referring to unemployed Vietnam War veterans. He said most of the jobless veterans are in the 20–24 age group. Hanson noted that their jobless rate is nearly 11 per cent, much higher than for non-veterans.

"Nearly two million men, having done their part, are returning to a society that is not too proud of their services nor open-handed with its job rewards. When Johnny comes straggling home, often nobody notices.

"In the midst of the most welcome demobilization since the end of World War II, military separations are nearly double the rate five years ago. There is one sour note: our boys are coming home to jobless frustration," Hanson noted.

Hanson told the legionnaires that "the President and the National Jobs for Veterans program, is counting on the American Legion's nearly three million members across the land to help these young veterans find a job."

"We, as older veterans, are urged to encourage public and private employers to search for and uncover job opportunities" and to form action groups to actively seek openings that exist.

He urged employers who have vacancies to call the American Legion or the Veterans employment representative and reminded his listeners that "our boys coming home didn't just inherit their American right—they earned it."

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[From the Black Dispatch, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1970]

## AMERICAN LEGION SEEKING JOBS

Oklahoma's American Legion is going all-out on a campaign to get jobs for veterans, it was announced this week by department commander Tom Smith.

"The state employment service has more than 13,000 veterans registered for work, in spite of the fact that this agency does one of the finest jobs in America in obtaining work for veterans," he said.

"And 1,000 Oklahoma veterans return to the state each month, getting into the labor market," he added.

Smith said each Legion district will have employment committees, and he has asked each of the state's 325 posts to name similar committees and to seek out veterans needing jobs and employers with job openings, and get them together.

Nationwide, the Legion is planning a similar effort in all states with Oklahoma selected as a pilot state. Walter Rapp, assistant state employment service director is national employment chairman of the American Legion and will spearhead both the state and national campaigns.

Employers with jobs for veterans are urged to contact the nearest Legion post or the state employment service.

Commander CHAMIE. Mr. Chairman, once more I express the appreciation of the American Legion and myself for the opportunity to appear before you today.

The CHAIRMAN. The record will be kept open for those additional statements that you care to put in, and also we will include those newspaper articles by reference as part of the final hearings on this matter.

As a fellow Legionnaire, I would ordinarily ask the questions first, but I think out of deference to other committee members, I am going to ask Senator Talmadge if he has any questions first.

Senator TALMADGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commander Chamie, I congratulate you on your statement. I, of course, have read various articles about the high rate of unemployment among the Vietnam era veterans. I was somewhat shocked at the difference between the Vietnam veterans' and nonveterans' rates of employment. For instance, you stated that in the category from 20 to 29 years of age, 10.8 percent of the Vietnam era veterans are unemployed, as opposed to 8.4 percent of the nonveterans. That is about 25 percent higher for the veterans than the nonveterans. In the 20 to 24 age category, 14.6 percent Vietnam veterans are unemployed as against 10.8 percent of the nonveterans. That is almost 50 percent higher.

Those figures are shocking, indeed.

Now, do you know how that compares with the era following the Korean war and World War II?

Is it true that at that time, business specifically sought out veterans wherever they could find them and gave them preference?

Mr. Kerby. That is correct. It is much higher than it was at that time.

Senator Talmadge. Do you remember what the relationship was? Was it higher for nonveterans or veterans during that era?

Mr. Kerby. I cannot frankly say, sir.

Senator Talmadge. I remember there was a good deal of kidding about the mustering-out benefit. What did they call it—52–20? There was some kidding about that, but my recollection is that the businesses sought out veterans and employed them and tried to give them preferential treatment.

Why do you think there is that difference today?

Mr. Kerby. The high unemployment rate, sir, with respect to the younger group between 20 and 24, is really due to lack of experience when they went in the military service. After World War II, they were older people. They normally had some experience and skills before going in the military. I think that is really the crux of the thing.

Senator Talmadge. This 20 to 24 age group really ought to be in technical training schools and colleges. It seems that the thrust, whatever we do, ought to be in that area rather than in employment. In all probability, a fellow who was mustered out even at age 24 has not finished college or technical school. He had to go in young to be that young now. Intensive efforts should be made, it seems to me, to give him the educational skills to reach his full potential. No doubt in this group, 20 to 29, many of them very likely have finished college and have a high degree of skills. But those rates of unemployment are shocking.

What do you attribute it to besides this communication gap that the commander made reference to in his statement? Do you think it is on the part of business, or is it that these people may be incorrigible, without discipline, or something of that nature?

Mr. Kerby. I do not lay it to that myself, no sir.

Senator Talmadge. Do you think this is the attitude of the business community?

Mr. Kerby. We have found in our job clinics that we have mentioned—first I might say, we try to encourage the veteran to go to some type of on-the-job training, either through the Manpower Development Training Act, or through the GI on-the-job training. But many times there are no training slots available or many times the veteran cannot work this in his plans. So therefore, it is necessary for him to get a job.

But the difficulty, I think, lies in the fact that many employers do not go to the employment service to fill vacancies. I think that has something to do with it. If we can encourage employers to go to the employment service where the veteran is registered for employment, I think that would assist a great deal.

We publicize the fact the veteran does make a good employee. And I might say with respect to the "Job Fair" in Baltimore recently, the latter part of March, I got a call from Hartford, Conn. last week from an insurance company executive. These were not commission jobs; they were salaried jobs. He said their company had hired several good veterans from the "Jobs for Veterans" clinic in Baltimore. And he would like to know how his company could participate in future clinics.

Senator TALMADGE. In the academic fraternity, for instance some of these boys got out of college and served their military career, and they are tickled to have them come back. They think after military service that they have matured enough and understand the discipline enough to make superior students. I think most college records bear that out. If that would be true in college, it seems to me it would be also true in employment.

What can we in this committee and what can Congress do to remedy this situation? We already have the GI bill of rights, you know, so they can take advantage of educational opportunities. What else can we do beyond that?

Mr. KERBY. As far as the education, I will let Mr. Golembieski speak about that. But it is our understanding that the benefits are inadequate. Many times they cannot go to school because of inadequate subsistence, where after World War II, of course, the individual got his tuition paid, his books, and then, of course, in addition thereto, he got so much subsistence. Now, of course, out of the money he does get, he must pay for his tuition and books.

Senator TALMADGE. Do you have anything additional?

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. Sir, I think one reason we have this relatively high unemployment rate in this 20 to 24 age group is because this group contains a large number of high-school dropouts. They do not have the skills, they do not have the training. And one of the reasons we are proposing an increase in the rates of educational assistance is to enable these veterans to go to school and have enough money to live on.

If you will examine some of the cost relationships of going to school following World War II with what we have now, after paying tuition and books, the veterans had more residual to live on the than veteran of today. As an illustration, the veteran of World War II in 1946 and 1947 had a residual of $675 to live on. The Korean veteran had about $455, and this veteran today has $422.

The cost of living in terms of the 1957–59 index has risen from 77.8 to almost 140. Tuition on the average, the figures put out by Michigan University, indicate a rise there of about $180 to well over $700. So the cost of tuition has quadrupled. So this man is disadvangaged considerably in trying to pursue a course of education and training.

We have never said that the Government should pay it all, but I think he should be in a comparable position to that of veterans of World War II so that he can meet most of the costs of his education.

Senator TALMADGE. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to venture further on your time——

The CHAIRMAN. That is fine.

Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commander, we are delighted to have you here and we appreciate the fine statement you made today.

I am vitally interested in the subject. I have been making a number of speeches to different groups in the last few months and have made it a point to include this as one of the items I discussed in my speeches. And that is to point out that the veterans have a larger unemployment percentage than nonveterans, and to urge businessmen to employ veterans. So, I think this is important. I think you made a very good point a moment ago when you said that one of the most important things we can do is give them training. I thoroughly agree with this. I think we can get these veterans coming back. They want to take advantage of going to college, and if not, to take trade school training, technical school training, some kind of vocational education.

There is no question in my mind from our experience in South Carolina—and we have been one of the leaders in the Nation in the matter of trade schools and technical schools, that they can double their earning capacity with 1 year of training. It is just amazing how much they can learn in 1 year and it is amazing how much more wages or salary they can make after that training.

So I feel steps could be taken, if some organization, maybe the American Legion, or some organization, could arrange to meet with the veterans in the different communities when they return and point out to them the opportunities. A lot of them do not seem to understand what all is available to them. It should be pointed out that they have an opportunity to pursue training, and then after they get that training, they have a much better chance to get jobs. There is no question with skilled training one can obtain a job several times easier than without it.

Now, another thing that should be pointed out to them, and something we have to work on in this committee, too, is the matter of housing. Senator Hansen is very interested in this, and the chairman is very much interested in this, and I am very interested in it, and I am sure every member of the committee is. We have got to do more on that line. I think we have got to arrange some way to help these veterans obtain a home.

So be thinking over these matters and ascertain if you feel the VA ought to do more to have these people briefed and talked to upon their return, or should the service organizations do it, the Legion, the VFW, and DAV. I think there is a fine opportunity there for leadership to help these veterans and we ought to increase on it and not let it go by the board.

Commander **Chamie**. We agree with that completely.

May I say, one of your constituents, Mr. Roy Stone of South Carolina, is one of our most active participants on the national level.

We, too, feel very strongly that these returning veterans when they come back should have a stake in our society and that they should be able to become constructive members of our community. And anything at all possible that we can do in this direction, we want to do it, and then bend all of our energies and efforts in that direction.

Mr. **Golembieski**. Senator Thurmond, I would like to add something to the Commander's remarks and that is you know the Veterans Housing Act of 1970 made many significant changes, as well as restoring eligibility to World War II and Korean conflict veterans who has not used their eligibility or full eligibility.

I think we are going to have to watch this for a while before we do anything, because according to figures we have received from the Veterans' Administration there has been a tremendous upswing in the number of applications for home loan guarantees. Some offices report a change as much as 300 percent over what happened last year for a corresponding month. The reduced interest rates probably have something to do with it, plus the fact that the law now provides entitlement to mobile homes and it has made other changes which are very beneficial.

So I think from our point, we would probably look at it for a while and see where we are going.

The Chairman. Senator Hansen.

Senator Hansen. Thank you very much, Commander Chamie, for your excellent testimony.

I am impressed with the research that obviously has gone into it. Do you feel that the VA should be involved in the employment field or whether it is adequately served by the Department of Labor at the present time?

Mr. Golembieski. We feel, sir, that it is true that under law, the the Veterans' Administration is not charged with the responsibility of engaging in the employment field for veterans, but we feel that it is the responsibility of every Federal agency to do everything possible, such as they have done under the jobs for veterans program where they involved the Department of Defense, Commerce, Labor, and organizations such as the American Legion.

Senator Hansen. It has been brought to my attention that many times the contact personnel in the Department of Labor explained to the veterans prior to release from service that jobs will be made available and every assistance will be given. In your opinion, is this true, and if so, do you feel we would be better off by telling them that we will try but a great responsibility lies with the returnee and his ability to obtain employment? Or are we really giving him a false impression we have got to correct?

Mr. Kerby. It really lies upon the returning veteran, of course, to check into this. The Department of Labor is doing everything possible.

The Veterans Employment Service makes personal contact with veterans. They started back in 1956, but they contacted approximately 25 percent only. Many times it is due to the mobility of the person when he comes out of the service. He moves to some other area. Many times there is a failure there, but I think they try to do the best with the funds they have available.

I do think the Department of Labor should ask for more money for the program for veterans, definitely so.

Senator Hansen. Have you gotten together any statistics that would be important, showing the level of education that these returning veterans have and what has been done? There has been allusion made already to the increase in earning capacity.

Senator Thurmond just mentioned that. But do you have any figures or statistics that might be worthwhile to the committee?

Mr. Golembieski. Yes, sir; there are statistics. The statistical section in the Veterans' Administration just put out a publication, dated December 1970, that gives a complete profile on earnings of education, and the numbers who are participating in this, the types of disabilities involved. It is an excellent publication.

Senator Hansen. Have you followed those cases on through to see what things have happened since they have updated their skills at all? Has there been any followthrough?

I suppose what you are saying, if I understood you correctly, is that you do have some figures on the numbers who have enrolled in schools or who have undertaken courses of one kind or another. I was wondering have you followed on through to see what has resulted from this increased capability that would naturally follow this.

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. Our only experience in this, I think, is what has been said on the original GI bill enacted in 1944, and that is the increased income resulting in increased taxation has more than amortized the cost of the program.

Senator HANSEN. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Stevens.

Senator STEVENS. I am interested, Commander, in another sector of the community that we have not discussed, which is government in terms of providing employment. Have you any comment about how the veterans' preference is working and what we might do to make it more effective?

Mr. KERBY. Well, concerning the recently returned veteran, they do have one year to apply for a certain type of veteran's readjustment appointment. They have appointed quite a large number in this area. I think perhaps more could be done.

And, of course, they have been observing the 5 and 10-point preference system but the Government has a current policy of cutting down on the work force in many areas. I understand from the Civil Service Commission that they are trying to do their best in this area. Maybe more could be done.

Senator STEVENS. I was away at the time it passed the Senate, but we passed a bill this year to provide Federal assistance to local governments to hire people to fill vacancies in State and local government organizations. I was disturbed to see that, because I think that is a way around the veterans' preference, unless we can insist upon some tie-in with the State and local governments having a veterans' preference also.

Mr. KERBY. I would like to expand a little bit on the program. I do think many times they do circumvent veterans' preference due to contracting out. I might say we have a resolution on that——

Senator STEVENS. I have a bill on that, too.

Mr. KERBY. Right. I think you introduced it last year for us. And we are disturbed there because you see some of these people such as guards, especially, these people coming back from the service, many times are disabled and they could well work into a guard job. But if this work is contracted out, the private employer normally does not give any consideration to veterans' preference and therefore this is bypassing quite a number of veterans, many of whom are disabled and could well use this job.

Senator STEVENS. One other question, Mr. Chairman, regarding the draft bill on the floor now.

We are told about how difficult it is to maintain volunteers. I wonder if the Legion has done anything about the concept of trying to afford an incentive to reenlistment, in order to keep some of these trained people in the military service. Has there been any study of that?

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. The National Security Commission has mandates which direct them to improve some of the career incentives, such as increased pay. We ourselves are constantly working in the area of improving retirement benefits, that is the benefits not only available to the man who served but also the survivor of this individual who is on active duty.

Senator Stevens. Thank you very much. I hope we get to that concept of retirement benefits sometime.

Mr. Kerby. Senator Stevens, could I add one thing concerning the contracting out. If the committee could take some consideration as to firms that contract for government services, to give certain considerations to veterans, it would be helpful, I think.

Senator Stevens. That is not a bad idea, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Commander, I want to thank you for the fine statement you gave us today. One of the elements of a successful government program, is the citizen participation that goes into making that program work. The American Legion has a long history of that type of participation on an organized basis, it does not start one year and quit the next, and you have done this over the years. And for that, I think you need to be complimented. On the other hand, it would be irresponsible on this committee's part to assume that the sole responsibility of finding any solution to the problems of the veteran lies with such citizen groups as the Legion, the VFW, DAV, and other veterans organizations which are concerned in making it possible for the veteran to have some of the necessities of life. Sometimes I think we have a tendency to go overboard and say, well, the American Legion failed to get jobs for veterans—the problem is not whether the American Legion fails or succeeds in getting the job but in my view, all we want to do is to give the veteran the opportunity to provide for himself in our society and I know that is your desire, too.

With all of the effort the Government makes and all of the effort the veterans' organizations make, can you give me any index as to why we have this failure at the present time? Where is the nub of the failure? Unemployment is bad, yes. That is a contributing factor, there is no question about it. But what is the real nub? What is the kernal of difficulty, in your opinion, as to why we have such a high rate of unemployment with Vietnam veterans?

Commander Chamie. I think it may be a combination of circumstances. It cannot be reduced perhaps to one single item. But I certainly think the economic situation that we find the Nation in today is one of the problems, because we have got to have jobs for veterans to get in the first place.

The second thing is that there is the problem of the matching up of unskilled workers to perhaps jobs which require skills. And that is the area that we strongly urge that the veteran be given every opportunity to get a comparable education, as was given to World War II veterans, to be able to obtain the skills, either through vocational school or college or on-the-job training programs, so that they will have skills that will fit in with the jobs that require skills.

On the other hand, where you have jobs that do not require skills and the great number of veterans coming back do not have skills, this is an area in which special consideration and privilege have to be given to those men coming back, if at all possible. Because whether it is in the Government or in private industry, there has to be a conscientious effort made on the part of all of us to make jobs available to these men and women. They are coming back and many of them have never been in jobs before, they have to be encouraged, and they have to be helped along by an understanding and grateful people.

I think this takes a real effort on the part of all of the citizens to do just that. I think a lot of people do not realize what the problem is. I think a lot of our employers do not really realize the magnitude of the problem of unemployment where the Vietnam veteran is concerned.

I think this is an educational process that has to take place, and that is one of the things we in the American Legion are doing by our job clinics. We are not only trying to get the jobs for the veterans, but to educate the employers that there are veterans that need jobs. We are trying to emphasize in this educational process the tremendous tragedy that can happen if these men come back and do not obtain a stake in our society. There is a tremendous number of men and women and they need help. I think it is incumbent upon us in our ingenuity to find the means and methods of obtaining jobs for these returning veterans. It is not an easy job, it is not an easy situation to contemplate, but I think it takes all of the talent of our legislature, as well as organizations like the American Legion, to find the paths that will work this problem out.

One of the reasons we are here today is we feel so keenly that jobs are an absolute necessity for these returning veterans in view of the problems that face our society today.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a book here called "Jobs for Veterans, Job-Related Programs of Interest to Veterans, a Selected List." This publication is supposed to be available at least in most of the agencies which are under the Department of Labor. This pamphlet summarizes 35 of the major programs available to veterans in search of a meaningful job and job training opportunities. Collectively, these programs with resources, totaling billions of dollars represent a major source of jobs for the veterans' campaign.

There is a failure here, and we are going to try to identify that failure. I hope in the process that we can come up with the solutions. Not only are we searching to find the culprit, but to find the cure.

Commander CHAMIE. We feel, and this is why we emphasized it in the presentation, that one of the breakdowns is in communication.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I understand that.

Commander CHAMIE. Communication between the civilian community and the returning veteran. We do not know whether it is because we are not saying the right words to him or he does not understand what we are saying. But even where there are benefits and entitlements to which he has a right, he does not even know about them or does not know how to exercise them.

One of the things we have been trying to do in the program we have on the jobs for veterans is take him literally by the hand, so we just don't speak words to him but lead him to the paths of contact with the employer so he can meet them face to face and they can determine whether or not he has the skills and ability they need. Because until they make that face to face contact, the words mean nothing whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the veterans' service center as a pilot program in Chicago, could you explain to me how that differs from the out reach program or the one called U.S. veterans' assistance centers? What is the difference in those approaches?

Mr. Kerby. It is somewhat similar. The veterans service center, operated there on a pilot basis to give the veteran information on how he may go about getting in contact with the proper person, whether it be on-the-job training, or a job, or whatever the circumstances may be. And it seems to me that this information and assistance was just not getting to the veterans before.

The Chairman. But they are similar programs?

Mr. Kerby. Somewhat.

Mr. Golembieski. The original concept of the U.S. veterans' assistance centers that they did on the pilot, you had representatives there from labor, you had Civil Service Commission, you had Veterans' Administration, and other agencies, and then gradually as the economy began to tighten up a little bit, that is the expenditure of funds, these agencies began pulling their staffs out of there and leaving the problem in the hands of the Veterans' Administration. This is why you find the Veterans' Administration, regional offices, such as San Francisco and others, putting on job fairs or job marts, or whatever they are called, to try to get the employer and the person seeking employment together.

I do not know what the true answer here is.

The Chairman. I am gratified that you are establishing these veterans committees in every State for the purpose of trying to establish some type of liaison and establish some type of opportunity for these people. Are you familiar with the Denver conference?

Mr. Kerby, I was there; yes sir.

The Chairman. Do you have any report at all on how many men were placed in jobs?

Mr. Kerby. Yes, sir. I do not have an actual count now, but I understand in talking to our people on Friday, that it was approximately 425.

The Chairman. Four hundred and twenty-five out of how many?

Mr. Kerby. I talked to many of the people there, and I have some very good pictures of the fair. Approximately 4,000 veterans attended. Some came from as far away as Pueblo, which is 120 miles from Denver, and I talked to some of these individuals. They invited only employers that had as many as 10 or more jobs to offer. So that gave a ratio of probably one job to each of 10 veterans, you see. It just shows you the situation.

Mr. Golembieski. One thing that is interesting about the Denver job clinic was that the American Legion itself invested more than $4,000 in doing the public relations and setting up refreshments, coffee, donuts, sandwiches, and so on for these veterans coming in to participate in this program. It was a very successful one.

The Chairman. Do you know if any followup has been done to see whether this is a program that was really worth the effort, and if that type of program should be used? You said you had 400 some odd placements, but the information I received is that most of these programs, in spite of the fact they were well intentioned and highly motivated, the net result has been but very few veterans have been placed.

You know, they sponsored a job mart here in April of 1970 and had 1,300 veterans who turned out, and 70 were actually placed in jobs. Doesn't that in and of itself indicate something is wrong?

Mr. Kerby. Mr. Chairman, last week, on the 29th, I sent out a memorandum to all of our departments asking several questions as to location, dates, design, and title of the events, who cosponsored it with the Legion, the number of employers who attended, the number of employers who participated, by actually hiring veterans, and how many veterans were placed in jobs and training and several other questions.

In Baltimore the American Legion of Maryland had a job fair in March and this is their placement. One hundred and nineteen employers participated, 1,914 veterans registered, and of this amount, 278 were placed on the spot with another 1,774 veterans referred to employers. A total of 778 were placed in jobs, 97 veterans were placed in on-the-job training, 987 received Veterans' Administration and other assistance, and 97 veterans were signed up for high school courses leading to graduate certificates.

The Chairman. That is a much better report than some of the others.

Mr. Kerby. We hope within the next week to receive many more of these favorable reports.

Commander Chamie. We have had similar reports from out of Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and other places. I would say this may not be the total answer——

The Chairman. But it is something.

Commander Chamie (continuing). But if you get 10 percent placed in jobs, it is at least 10 percent more than would have been placed if there had not been these job fairs.

The Chairman. I have heard it said in some cases that some of the Veterans' Administration people spend more time with the disadvantaged than they do with the veterans themselves.

Mr. Kerby. I do not have the figures before me of the total budget this year, but approximately 16 percent of the applicants registered with local public employment officers are disadvantaged persons. However, they received a greater proportion of both funds and services, somewhere in the area of 70 percent of the total money. So, sometimes they do lose sight of the veterans. We have recent NEC resolutions asking that earmarked funds and additional personnel be allotted for veterans' program and especially more training slots for veterans under MDTA.

The Chairman. The suggestion has been made that the advertising council, which is a public service program nationally, and has been active in promotion of certain items which are considered to be in the public interest, like Smokey the Bear, and heart projects, cancer, and things of that sort, that maybe we could encourage them to take this on as a prospect and work in cooperation with the jobs for veterans program. What do you think of such a provision for a nationwide TV public service program of that kind?

Commander Chamie. I think it would be fine. I think any program along that line which would bring about a knowledge on the employers' part on the need of veterans for jobs is a very desirable thing.

The Chairman. Are you a member of the National Jobs for Veterans Committee?

Mr. Kerby. Yes, we are.

Commander Chamie. Yes, I am on that.

The Chairman. How often have they met?

Mr. Kerby. They are meeting today, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the first time?

Mr. KERBY. Yes, sir. The executive committee. As a matter of fact, I met this morning with the vice president and the group at 10 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it established?

Mr. KERBY. It was established last October, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first meeting?

Mr. KERBY. This is the first executive committee meeting. I believe the commander attended one meeting, but this is the first executive committee meeting they have had.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not indicate there is much urgency.

Mr. KERBY. I cannot speak for them, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not in charge, and I am not in charge either. Maybe I can get the vice president to take a little less time from his other projects of castigating people and maybe he can come back and start to work on helping people.

Commander CHAMIE. There was a previous meeting and at that meeting it was announced the grant of $1 million by OEO——

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Commander CHAMIE (continuing). In which this money was to be used to help bring this information to the veterans so they could actually know what was going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I have been looking at that. I have been trying to find out for some time exactly what they are going to do. It is a pilot project to recruit low-income Vietnam veterans for education, jobs, and other GI benefits. And I have to admit they at this moment have not been able to come up with a format of what they are going to do with the $1,016,375.

Now, they have given them over a million dollars and I understand that they gave it to them, and they asked me to be a sponsor of it, and I told them I wanted to find out what the program was. They have gotten the grant now, so they do not need my name on it, so that is all right. But I am still looking for the program. I think it is rather peculiar you give the money to organizations and they cannot even submit a program to you on what they intend to do with the money.

I do not ask you to join me in my criticism, I just pointed out to you, I think it is rather peculiar. I think it is again one of those efforts to soft soap some people into believing there is action when there is nothing being done.

Commander CHAMIE. I would merely say, Mr. Chairman, I would hope the activities of this committee would be productive.

The CHAIRMAN. I would hope so too. If we don't, I feel you are entitled to some criticism, too.

I am interested in this one thing. Mustering out pay—they gave $300, I think, in World War II, to those who served overseas more than 60 days, and $200 to those who served more than 60 days Stateside, and $100 to you if you had served. That was back in 1946, and that was terminated, I think—does anybody know?

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. They also had it for the Korean conflict veterans under chapter 43.

The CHAIRMAN. But not the Vietnam?

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. Not yet. We have a mandate here, and we have introduced legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. I am very sympathetic with that approach. The thing about it was, there was also the question of terminal leave, which gave them some money. Is that terminal leave provision still in effect.

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. It is my understanding unused leave is paid for.

The CHAIRMAN. What this really does is that it gives somebody, as they would say out West, sort of a grub stake, right?

Mr. GOLEMBIESKI. The only thing that concerns us is whether the $300 is realistic today, compared to $300 in 1945 and 1952.

The CHAIRMAN. Wouldn't you have to adjust that for the net result of the purchasing power that $300 at that time as compared to the purchasing power of that today, try to make an adjustment for it?

You will always find people saying you cannot afford it. And I appreciate what you say about that. We can afford to do what is just and right.

Commander CHAMIE. I think the American people in regard to the veterans are willing to assume whatever burden it will take to see these veterans are properly taken care of.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me say, Commander, I thank you for coming today, and I appreciate your testimony today as in the past. We look forward to you being a good soldier in the civilian ranks, and of trying to make sure the soldier who served in the military service receives his fair treatment.

Commander CHAMIE. Thank you. We are dedicated to that purpose and our only hope and trust is we will be able to fulfill it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, gentlemen, we appreciate your help.

The hearing is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., the hearing adjourned.)

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